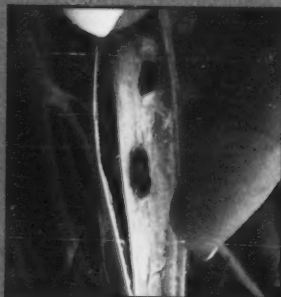


2010 GUIDE TO CROP PROTECTION

weeds, plant diseases, insects

CROPS



This publication is only a guide.
Always refer to the product label for
application details and precautions.



Saskatchewan
Ministry of
Agriculture

Introduction

Weed Control

Foliar Fungicides

Seed Treatments

Insect Control

Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture

Spring Update: An update to this publication is produced for May 1 each year that provides corrections and new uses that have been registered since printing. The Spring Update to the Guide to Crop Protection is available through the Saskatchewan Agriculture Regional Offices, the Agriculture Knowledge Centre or on the Saskatchewan Agriculture website at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca. Your local dealer may also have copies available.

Saskatchewan Agriculture Regional Offices

Saskatchewan Agriculture Regional Offices are a place to go to get publications and personal service on a range of topics. Specialists in Crops, Forage, Livestock and Farm Business Management are available to assist you at the following Regional Offices:

Kindersley (306) 463-5513	Prince Albert (306) 953-2363	Weyburn (306) 848-2857
Moose Jaw 1-866-457-2377	Swift Current (306) 778-8218	Yorkton (306) 786-1531
North Battleford (306) 446-7964	Tisdale (306) 878-8842	
Outlook (306) 867-5575	Watrous (306) 946-3220	

Agriculture Knowledge Centre 1-866-457-2377

The Agriculture Knowledge Centre is your place to start for the latest answers on topics ranging from crops and livestock to nutrient management and the economic implications of management decisions. The toll-free line puts you in touch with resource agents and specialists who draw on expertise from around the province and beyond. The friendly staff will help you find the solutions you need for your operation.

Crop Protection Laboratory (306) 787-8130
(plant disease diagnosis, weed and insect identification, herbicide resistance screening)

The **Crop Protection Laboratory** offers a range of diagnostic services to assist in the identification of problems associated with all agricultural crops and forage. The major areas of expertise include weed, insect and plant disease identification and herbicide resistance screening.

Better background information on a diagnostic sample results in more accurate diagnosis. Therefore, a Crop Protection Laboratory submission form should be completed fully and included with the sample. A printable version of the Crop Protection Laboratory submission form and instructions on sample submission can be found at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca on the main page, select "Programs and Services" from the menu on the right and select "Crop Protection Laboratory Services" from the list of links. Otherwise, contact the Crop Protection Lab directly at the number below or the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377.

Cover photos

From left: Cleavers seedling, Sclerotinia bodies (sclerotia) forming inside canola stems, Aphids on field pea pods.

Fees:

Insect or weed identification	\$10
Visual plant disease identification	\$20
Cultured plant disease identification	\$40
Herbicide resistance screening	\$35 - \$100

Phone: (306) 787-8130

E-mail: croplab@gov.sk.ca

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Saskatoon Research Centre	(306) 956-7200
Scott Research Farm	(306) 247-2011
Melfort Research Farm	(306) 752-2776

Shelterbelts

PFRA Shelterbelt Centre	
Indian Head	(306) 695-2284

Pesticide Analysis

(herbicide, fungicide or insecticide)

ALS Labs	1-800-668-9878
www.alsenviro.com	

Additional Information

For more information on herbicides, pesticides, pesticide safety and weed, insect or plant disease control, consult the publications available from the Agriculture Knowledge Centre or visit the Saskatchewan Agriculture website at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca.

Major Poison Control Centres

Saskatchewan Health
1-866-454-1212

Saskatoon	Regina
Royal University Hospital (306) 655-1010 1-800-363-7474	Regina General Hospital (306) 766-4545 1-800-667-4545

Toxicology Centre

University of Saskatchewan
(306) 966-7441
tox.centre@usask.ca

Spill Report

Saskatchewan Environment
1-800-667-7525

This publication was prepared by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture in co-operation with Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives, and with the assistance of the Saskatchewan Weed Committee.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction.....	9
How to Use This Book.....	9
Product Labels and PCP Numbers.....	9
Safe Use of Herbicides, Fungicides and Insecticides	10
Protecting Yourself from Exposure to Herbicides, Fungicides, and Insecticides	10
Protective Clothing.....	11
Protecting Your Eyes, Face and Lungs.....	12
Avoiding Spray Drift	12
Herbicide Efficacy With Low-drift Nozzles.....	13
Handling a Drift Complaint.....	13
Mixing Pesticides.....	13
Container Disposal	14
Sprayer Tank Cleaning	14
How to Identify Crop and Weed Leaf Stages	16
Pesticide Formulations and Companies	19
Key to product pages.....	23
 2. Weed Control	 26
Integrated Weed Management.....	26
Making Spray Decisions	26
Weed Resistance to Herbicides.....	34
Surfactants and Herbicide Registrations.....	38
Oil-based Adjuvants and Herbicide Registrations	38
Adjuvants and Your Herbicide	39
Crop and Herbicide Recommendation Tables	39
Weed Control Tables	40
Special Weed Problems	51
Soil Residual Herbicides	56
Effect of Rainfall on Herbicide Efficacy	59
Products Available as Prepackaged Tank Mixes.....	60
Herbicide Product Pages	61

Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture

Spring Update: An update to this publication is produced for May 1 each year that provides corrections and new uses that have been registered since printing. The Spring Update to the Guide to Crop Protection is available through the Saskatchewan Agriculture Regional Offices, the Agriculture Knowledge Centre or on the Saskatchewan Agriculture website at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca. Your local dealer may also have copies available.

Saskatchewan Agriculture Regional Offices

Saskatchewan Agriculture Regional Offices are a place to go to get publications and personal service on a range of topics. Specialists in Crops, Forage, Livestock and Farm Business Management are available to assist you at the following Regional Offices:

Kindersley (306) 463-5513	Prince Albert (306) 953-2363	Weyburn (306) 848-2857
Moose Jaw 1-866-457-2377	Swift Current (306) 778-8218	Yorkton (306) 786-1531
North Battleford (306) 446-7964	Tisdale (306) 878-8842	
Outlook (306) 867-5575	Watrous (306) 946-3220	

Agriculture Knowledge Centre 1-866-457-2377

The Agriculture Knowledge Centre is your place to start for the latest answers on topics ranging from crops and livestock to nutrient management and the economic implications of management decisions. The toll-free line puts you in touch with resource agents and specialists who draw on expertise from around the province and beyond. The friendly staff will help you find the solutions you need for your operation.

Crop Protection Laboratory (306) 787-8130
(plant disease diagnosis, weed and insect identification, herbicide resistance screening)

The **Crop Protection Laboratory** offers a range of diagnostic services to assist in the identification of problems associated with all agricultural crops and forage. The major areas of expertise include weed, insect and plant disease identification and herbicide resistance screening.

Better background information on a diagnostic sample results in more accurate diagnosis. Therefore, a Crop Protection Laboratory submission form should be completed fully and included with the sample. A printable version of the Crop Protection Laboratory submission form and instructions on sample submission can be found at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca on the main page, select "Programs and Services" from the menu on the right and select "Crop Protection Laboratory Services" from the list of links. Otherwise, contact the Crop Protection Lab directly at the number below or the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377.

Cover photos

From left: Cleavers seedling, Sclerotinia bodies (sclerotia) forming inside canola stems, Aphids on field pea pods.

Fees:

Insect or weed identification	\$10
Visual plant disease identification	\$20
Cultured plant disease identification	\$40
Herbicide resistance screening	\$35 - \$100

Phone: (306) 787-8130

E-mail: croplab@gov.sk.ca

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Saskatoon Research Centre	(306) 956-7200
Scott Research Farm	(306) 247-2011
Melfort Research Farm	(306) 752-2776

Shelterbelts

PFRA Shelterbelt Centre	
Indian Head	(306) 695-2284

Pesticide Analysis

(herbicide, fungicide or insecticide)

ALS Labs	1-800-668-9878
www.alsenviro.com	

Additional Information

For more information on herbicides, pesticides, pesticide safety and weed, insect or plant disease control, consult the publications available from the Agriculture Knowledge Centre or visit the Saskatchewan Agriculture website at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca.

Major Poison Control Centres

Saskatchewan Health
1-866-454-1212

Saskatoon
Royal University Hospital
(306) 655-1010
1-800-363-7474

Regina
Regina General Hospital
(306) 766-4545
1-800-667-4545

Toxicology Centre

University of Saskatchewan
(306) 966-7441
tox.centre@usask.ca

Spill Report

Saskatchewan Environment
1-800-667-7525

This publication was prepared by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture in co-operation with Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives, and with the assistance of the Saskatchewan Weed Committee.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction.....	9
How to Use This Book.....	9
Product Labels and PCP Numbers.....	9
Safe Use of Herbicides, Fungicides and Insecticides	10
Protecting Yourself from Exposure to Herbicides, Fungicides, and Insecticides	10
Protective Clothing.....	11
Protecting Your Eyes, Face and Lungs.....	12
Avoiding Spray Drift	12
Herbicide Efficacy With Low-drift Nozzles.....	13
Handling a Drift Complaint.....	13
Mixing Pesticides.....	13
Container Disposal.....	14
Sprayer Tank Cleaning	14
How to Identify Crop and Weed Leaf Stages	16
Pesticide Formulations and Companies	19
Key to product pages.....	23
 2. Weed Control	 26
Integrated Weed Management.....	26
Making Spray Decisions	26
Weed Resistance to Herbicides	34
Surfactants and Herbicide Registrations.....	38
Oil-based Adjuvants and Herbicide Registrations	38
Adjuvants and Your Herbicide	39
Crop and Herbicide Recommendation Tables	39
Weed Control Tables	40
Special Weed Problems	51
Soil Residual Herbicides	56
Effect of Rainfall on Herbicide Efficacy	59
Products Available as Prepackaged Tank Mixes.....	60
Herbicide Product Pages	61

3. Plant Disease Control	269
Integrated Plant Disease Management	269
Resistance Management.....	272
Foliar Fungicide Tables.....	275
Foliar Fungicide Product Pages	278
Seed Treatment Tables	318
Seed Treatment Product Pages	321

4. Insect Control	363
Insect Control Decisions	363
Field Scouting.....	363
Insecticides and Bees	363
Insecticide Poisoning in Humans	365
Resistance of Insects to Insecticides.....	365
Field Scouting and Insect Management Charts (for individual crops).....	367
Insect Control in Stored Grain.....	404
Insecticide Product Pages.....	408

Reference Material

Pesticide Index	5
Crop Protection Companies	Inside Cover
Emergency Numbers	Inside Cover
Agricultural Offices	Inside Cover
Metric Conversion Factors	8
Tank Mix Cross-Reference Chart.	Insert, Inside Back Cover
Forage Crops Chart - Recommended Herbicides	Insert, Inside Back Cover

Pesticide Index

Herbicide Directory

2,4-D.....	61	Cypress.....	118
2,4-DB.....	63	Deploy (see 'thifensulfuron/tribenuron')	238
AAtrex Liquid (see 'atrazine')	78	Dicamba.....	119
Absolute.....	65	Dicamba/mecoprop/MCPA	122
Accent.....	66	Dichlorprop/2,4-D.....	124
Accurate (see 'metsulfuron')	194	Dichlorprop-D (see 'dichlorprop/2,4-D').....	124
Achieve (Liquid Achieve) (see 'tralkoxydim')	246	Dual II Magnum	125
Achieve Liquid Gold.....	68	DyVel.....	127
Adrenalin SC.....	69	DyVel DSp.....	129
Advance (see 'trifluralin')	249	Eclipse III.....	131
Ally Toss-N-Go (see 'metsulfuron')	194	Edge Granular	132
Altitude FX.....	71	Eptam 8-E.....	134
Amitrol 240.....	73	Embutox (see '2,4-DB').....	63
Approve (see 'bromoxynil/2,4-D ester').....	103	Equinox.....	135
Arrow (see 'clethodim')	110	Escort	137
Assert 300 SC.....	75	Estoprop Plus (see 'dichlorprop/2,4-D')	124
Assert FL	77	Everest.....	138
Assure II (see 'quizalofop')	216	Express Pack.....	140
Atrazine.....	78	Express Pro	142
Attain.....	80	Express SG	143
Authority.....	82	Factor 540 (see 'glyphosate')	158
Avadex MicroActiv/Extra Strength Avadex BW	83	Fenoxaprop	145
Avenge 200 C.....	87	FlaxMax DLX.....	147
Axial.....	88	Flumioxazin	148
Axial iPak	90	Foothills (see 'clodinafop')	113
Badge (see 'bromoxynil/MCPA ester').....	104	Fortress.....	149
Banvel II (see 'dicamba').....	119	Frontier.....	151
Basagran/Basagran Forté.....	91	Frontline XL.....	153
Battalion.....	94	Frontline 2,4-D.....	154
Benchmark	96	Fusion	156
Bengal (see 'fenoxaprop')	145	Gladiator (see 'imazethapyr')	174
Bison (see 'tralkoxydim')	246	Glyphosate.....	158
Blazer	97	Glyfos (see 'glyphosate').....	158
Bonanza (see 'trifluralin')	249	Gramoxone	170
Broadband	99	Grazon	171
Broadside (see 'thifensulfuron/tribenuron + MCPA').....	242	Harmony K.....	172
Bromotril (see 'bromoxynil')	100	Harmony SG.....	173
Bromoxynil.....	100	Horizon 240EC (see 'clodinafop')	113
Bromoxynil/2,4-D Ester	103	Horizon NG (see 'clodinafop')	113
Bromoxynil/MCPA ester.....	104	Horizon BTM (see 'clodinafop + bromoxynil/MCPA Ester').....	115
Brotex 240 (see 'bromoxynil').....	100	Imazethapyr.....	174
Buctril M (see 'bromoxynil/MCPA ester').....	104	Infinity	176
Caliber 625 (see '2,4-DB')	63	Kerb 50-WSP.....	178
Casoron.....	107	Knockout Extra (see 'glyphosate')	158
Centurion (see 'clethodim')	110	Koril 235 (see 'bromoxynil')	100
Chateau (see 'flumioxazin')	148	Ladder (see 'clodinafop')	113
Cheminova Glyphosate (see 'glyphosate').....	158	Laddok.....	179
CleanStart.....	109	Leader (see 'bromoxynil/2,4-D ester')	103
ClearOut 41 Plus (see 'glyphosate')	158	Liberty.....	180
Clethodim	110	Liberty 200 SN.....	183
Clodinafop	113	Linuron.....	184
Clovitox Plus (see 'MCPB/MCPA').....	192	Logic M (see 'bromoxynil/MCPA ester')	104
Cobutox 625 (see '2,4-DB').....	63	Lontrel 360.....	187
Compitox (see 'mecoprop-p').....	193	Lorox (see 'linuron')	184
Credit (see 'glyphosate')	158	Marengo (see 'tralkoxydim')	246
Credit 45 (see 'glyphosate')	158	Maverick III (see 'glyphosate').....	158
Curtail M.....	116		

MCPA.....	189	Sharpshooter Plus (see 'glyphosate').....	158
MCPB/MCPA.....	192	Shelter.....	314
Mecoprop-P.....	193	Signal (see 'clodinafop').....	113
Metsulfuron.....	194	Signal D.....	229
Mextrol 450 (see 'bromoxynil/MCPA ester').....	104	Signal M (see 'clodinafop + bromoxynil/MCPA Ester').....	115
MultiStar (see 'imazethapyr').....	174	Simazine.....	230
Muster Toss-N-Go.....	197	Simazine 480 (see 'simazine').....	230
NextStep (see 'clodinafop').....	113	Simplicity.....	231
Nimble (see 'thifensulfuron/tribenuron').....	238	Solo.....	233
NuGlo (see 'glyphosate').....	158	Spectrum.....	234
Odyssey.....	199	Stellar.....	236
Odyssey DLX.....	200	Sword (see 'dicamba/mecoprop/MCPA').....	122
Option 35 DF/Option 2.25 OD.....	202	Target (see 'dicamba/mecoprop/MCPA').....	122
Oracle (see 'dicamba').....	119	Tensile.....	237
Pardner (see 'bromoxynil').....	100	Thifensulfuron/tribenuron.....	238
Pinnacle.....	204	Thifensulfuron/tribenuron + MCPA.....	242
Poast Ultra.....	205	Thrasher (see 'bromoxynil / 2,4-D ester').....	103
PrePass.....	208	Thumper (see 'bromoxynil / 2,4-D ester').....	103
Prestige.....	209	Titanium.....	243
Primextra II Magnum.....	211	Topside (See 'MCPB/MCPA').....	192
Princep Nine-T (see 'simazine').....	230	Tordon 22K.....	244
Prism.....	212	Touchdown Total (see 'glyphosate').....	158
Pulsar.....	214	Tracker XP (see 'dicamba/mecoprop/MCPA').....	122
PulseStar (see 'imazethapyr').....	174	Tralkoxydim.....	246
Puma ¹²⁰ Super (see 'fenoxaprop').....	145	Treflan (see 'trifluralin').....	249
Pursuit (see 'imazethapyr').....	174	Trifluralin.....	249
Quizalofop.....	216	Triton C.....	255
Refine M (see 'thifensulfuron/tribenuron + MCPA').....	242	Triton K.....	257
Refine SG (see 'thifensulfuron/tribenuron').....	238	Trophy.....	259
Reflex.....	218	Tropotox Plus (see 'MCPB/MCPA').....	192
Reglone Desiccant.....	219	Turboprop (see 'dichlorprop / 2,4-D').....	124
Remedy EC.....	220	Ultim.....	260
Restore.....	222	Unity (For use only in Saskatchewan).....	262
Reward.....	223	Valtera (see 'flumioxazin').....	148
Rival (see 'trifluralin').....	249	Vantage Plus Max II (see 'glyphosate').....	158
Roundup brand products (R/T 540, Transorb HC, Ultra 2, WeatherMax) (see 'glyphosate').....	158	Velocity M3.....	264
Rustler.....	224	Velpar DF.....	265
Salvo (see '2,4-D').....	61	Venture L.....	266
Select (see 'clethodim').....	110	Viper.....	268
Sencor.....	225	Wildcat (see 'fenoxaprop').....	145
Shadow RTM (see 'clethodim').....	110	Wise-Up (see 'glyphosate').....	158
Sharpshooter (see 'glyphosate').....	158	Yuma (see 'quizalofop').....	216

Foliar Fungicide Directory

Acrobat 50 WP.....	278	Kocide 2000 (see 'copper').....	281
Allegro 500F.....	279	Kumulus DF.....	291
Bravo 500.....	280	Lance.....	292
Bumper 418 EC (see 'propiconazole').....	298	Mancozeb.....	294
Copper.....	281	Manzate Pro-stick (see 'mancozeb').....	294
Copper 53W (see 'copper').....	281	Parasol Flowable (see 'copper').....	281
Copper Spray (see 'copper').....	281	Parasol WP (see 'copper').....	281
Curzate 60 DF.....	283	Penncozeb 75 DF (see 'mancozeb').....	294
Dithane DG Rainshield NT (see 'mancozeb').....	294	Pivot 418 EC (see 'propiconazole').....	298
Folicur 432 F.....	284	Polyram DF.....	295
Gavel 75 DF.....	285	Proline 480 SC.....	296
Headline DUO.....	286	Propiconazole.....	298
Headline EC.....	288	Quadris.....	300
Kocide 101 (see 'copper').....	281	Quilt.....	303

Ranman 400SC	305
Reason 500SC	306
Revus	307
Ridomil Gold (Bravo; SL/Bravo; 480EC; 480SL).....	308
Rovral Flo/RX	309
Scala SC	311
Senator 70WP	312

Serenade Max / Serenade ASO	313
Shelter	314
Stratego 250EC	315
Tanos 50 DF.....	316
Tattoo C	317
Tilt 250E (see 'propiconazole')	298

Seed Treatment Directory

Admire SPT (see 'imidacloprid').....	344
Agrox B-2/Agrox CD	321
Agrox FL	322
Alias 240 SC (see 'imidacloprid').....	328
Allegiance FL (see 'Apron FL').....	303
Apron FL/Allegiance FL.....	323
Apron Maxx RTA.....	325
Armour (see 'triticonazole').....	306
BioSafe StorOx.....	326
Charter (see 'triticonazole').....	359
Charter RTU (see 'triticonazole').....	359
Confine	327
Crown	328
Cruiser 5FS/Cruiser 350FS.....	329
Cruiser Maxx Beans.....	331
Cruiser Maxx Cereals.....	333
DB-Red L.....	335
DCT	336
Dividend XL RTA.....	337
Gaucha CS FL/Gaucha 480 FL.....	339
Gemini	341

General Storage Disinfectant	342
Helix XTra	343
Imidacloprid	344
Mancozeb	345
Maxim Liquid PSP/Maxim PSP/Maxim MZ PSP.....	346
Mertect SC	347
Polyram 16D	348
Potato ST 16 (see 'mancozeb')	345
Prosper FL/Prosper FX	349
Poncho 600 FS/Poncho 600 (see 'Prosper FL').....	349
Rancona Apex	351
Raxil MD	352
Raxil T	354
Senator PSPT	355
Thiram 75WP.....	356
Titan ST	357
Trilex AL	358
Triticonazole.....	359
Tuberseal (see 'Mancozeb').....	345
Vitaflo 280	361

Insecticide Directory

Actara 240 SC/Actara 25 WG.....	408
Admire 240 / SPT (see 'imidacloprid').....	424
Alias 240 SC (see 'imidacloprid').....	424
Assail.....	409
Chlorpyrifos	410
Citadel 480EC (see 'chlorpyrifos').....	410
Clutch	411
Coragen	412
Cygon (see 'dimethoate')	417
Cypermethrin	413
Decis.....	414
Diazinon.....	415
Dibrom.....	416
Dimethoate.....	417
Dipel 2X DF	419
Eco Bran.....	420
Endosulfan.....	421
Entrust 80 W	422
Fulfill 50WG.....	423
Furadan	424
Grapple (see 'imidacloprid').....	425
Imidacloprid	425
Imidan.....	426
Insecto (see 'Protect-it')	405
Lagon 480E (see 'dimethoate')	417
Lambda-Cyhalothrin.....	427

Lannate	429
Lorsban 4E (see 'chlorpyrifos')	411
Malathion 500E/500.....	430
Matador (see 'lambda-cyhalothrin').....	427
Monitor.....	431
Movento 240 SC	432
Nolo Bait	433
Nufos (see 'chlorpyrifos')	410
Orthene.....	434
Permethrin	435
Perm-Up (see 'permethrin').....	435
Phostoxin.....	385
Pounce (see 'permethrin')	435
Protect-IT	405
Pyrifos 15 G (see 'chlorpyrifos')	410
Pyrinex 480EC (see 'chlorpyrifos')	410
Rimon 10 EC	436
Ripcord (see 'cypermethrin')	413
Sevin XLR.....	437
Silencer 120 EC (see 'lambda-cyhalothrin').....	427
Success 480 SC	438
Thimet 15G	439
Thiodan 4EC (see 'endosulfan')	420
Thionex EC/50 WP (see 'endosulfan').....	420
Up-Cycle (see 'cypermethrin').....	413
Vydate L.....	440

Table 1: Metric Conversion Factors* (Approximate)

<i>Metric Unit</i>	<i>Metric to Imperial Multiply By</i>	<i>Imperial Unit</i>	<i>Imperial to Metric Multiply By</i>	<i>Metric Unit</i>
LINEAR				LINEAR
centimetre (cm)	x 0.39	inch	x 2.54	centimetre (cm)
AREA				AREA
square metre (m ²)	x 1.2	square yard	x 0.84	square metre (m ²)
hectare (ha)	x 2.5	acres	x 0.4	hectare (ha)
VOLUME				VOLUME
litre (L)	x 0.22	gallon	x 4.55	litre
PRESSURE				PRESSURE
kilopascals (kPa)	x 0.14	psi	x 6.9	kilopascals (kPa)
WEIGHT				WEIGHT
gram (g)	x 0.04	oz	x 28.35	gram (g)
kilogram (kg)	x 2.2	lb	x 0.454	kilogram (kg)
AGRICULTURAL				AGRICULTURAL
litres per hectare (L/ha)	x 0.089	gallons per acre	x 11.23	litres per hectare (L/ha)
litres per hectare (L/ha)	x 0.357	quarts per acre	x 2.81	litres per hectare (L/ha)
litres per hectare (L/ha)	x 0.71	pints per acre	x 1.41	litres per hectare (L/ha)
millilitres per hectare (mL/ha)	x 0.014	fl.oz per acre	x 70.22	millilitres per hectare (mL/ha)
kilograms per hectare (kg/ha)	x 0.89	lb per acre	x 1.12	kilograms per hectare (kg/ha)
grams per hectare (g/ha)	x 0.014	oz per acre	x 70	grams per hectare (g/ha)
*EXAMPLE: To convert centimetres to inches, multiply by 0.39; conversely, to convert inches to centimetres, multiply by 2.54. CAUTION: Herbicide labels are in metric units only. Conversion between the Metric and Imperial system may result in confusion. It is recommended to use metric units only.				

Guide to Crop Protection 2010

For Reference Until December 31, 2010

This publication is updated annually and replaces
the 2009 and previous issues.

Introduction

How to Use This Book

This publication is only a guide. Always refer to the product label for application details and precautions.

The *Guide to Crop Protection* is divided into four sections: (1) Weed Control; (2) Foliar Fungicides; (3) Seed Treatments; and (4) Insect Control.

To use the information in each of these sections, use the following process:

1. Turn to the charts at the beginning of each section. There is a set of charts for weeds, plant diseases and insect control. Select the chart for the crop you want or plan to grow. Use the chart to match your weed, disease or insect problems with the products available for that crop.
2. Once you have narrowed your product choices down to a few candidates, go to the recommendation section for that product. Products are listed alphabetically. Read the recommendations thoroughly for each product you are considering.
3. Read the product label attached to the container for detailed instructions on application.

This publication is intended to be used as a guide only. Information contained herein is that available at time of printing. While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, the provincial government does not accept responsibility for label changes. When more than one trade name is listed, not all weeds or tank mixes may appear on all labels. Consult product labels attached to pesticide containers for final detailed instructions.

Certain recommendations in this publication are given in quantity of commercial product per acre (mL, L, g or kg/acre). Product labels are given in quantity of product per hectare (mL, L, g or kg/ha). To avoid application errors be sure to read and understand label recommendations.

The *Guide to Crop Protection* includes the most recent recommendations for weed, plant disease and insect control in field and forage crops. These recommendations

are based on the uses registered under the Pest Management Regulatory Agency's *Pest Control Products Act*. It is an offence under *The Pest Control Products Act* to apply any chemical in a manner not consistent with the product label. If you have any doubts regarding the instructions in this publication, or on the product label, contact the company representative, your local agricultural office or the Pest Management Regulatory Agency for further advice.

Product Labels and PCP Numbers

On each Product Page you will see a PCP number, so named because it is mandated by the *Pest Control Products Act*. Under the Act, every pesticide requires a unique identifier – the product's PCP number. That number must also appear on the product's label.

The pesticide label packaged with the product is the authoritative source of information on use of the product and will contain more detailed information than is included in this Guide. Some products have a number of trade names for the same active ingredient. However, each product will have its own PCP number and these appear next to the registrants' names. Users who are seeking more detailed information than is provided in this guide, prior to purchase, can use the PCP number to access a sample product label online through the Pest Management Regulatory Agency's (PMRA) website or they can contact the PMRA Hotline by phone at 1-800-267-6315.

Use this link – <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/pest/index-eng.php> – and select the link that reads 'Label Search' to access Electronic Label Search Tool. The PMRA Product Information database can be searched by a product's trade name, active ingredient, company name or registration (PCP) number. Since several products can contain the same active ingredient and there are often several versions of the same label on this database, using the PCP number is the most direct route to finding the label that links to the

product page in this Guide. *There may be some differences between a label found on the package and the sample labels found on the PMRA-Label Search web site so always refer to the packaged product label when applying the product.*

Once the product is located, you may click on its number to view an Adobe Acrobat (PDF) document containing the label and any supplemental registrations. Some of these documents run to many pages but you can use the 'Find' capabilities of the Acrobat Reader plug-in for your browser to jump to specific areas of interest. If you do not have Adobe Acrobat Reader installed on your computer you can download a free version from www.adobe.com

Safe Use of Herbicides, Fungicides and Insecticides

Herbicides, fungicides and insecticides are classified according to the use hazard and risk involved. The categories of hazard are:

- toxicity
- flammability
- explosive potential
- corrosivity
- other

The degree of risk is represented by symbols taken from common traffic sign shapes represented by the stop, caution and yield signs. The signal word for each of the signs is danger (high risk), warning (moderate risk) and caution (low risk). Where the risk is minimal, no designation is required. The label on the container will carry the appropriate signs for the protection of the user. Degree of risk symbols for herbicides, insecticides and fungicides used in field and forage crops are included in the product directory. The symbols are illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Degree of Risk and Hazard Symbols



POISON CORROSIVE FLAMMABLE EXPLOSIVE OTHER

LD₅₀ values are used to rate the toxicity of pesticides. The LD₅₀ refers to the dose of pesticide (in mg per kg of the test animal's body weight) that is lethal to 50 percent of the group of test animals. For example, if a pesticide has an LD₅₀ value of 10 mg/kg, and the test animals each weigh 1 kg, then 50 percent of the animals would die if they each ate 10 mg of the pesticide.

Table 2. Oral LD₅₀ Values as they relate to the Risk/Hazard Symbols

	
DANGER POISON LD ₅₀ less than 500 mg/kg indicates high toxicity	WARNING POISON LD ₅₀ 500-1,000 mg/kg indicates moderate toxicity
	SYMBOL ABSENT LD ₅₀ greater than 2,500 mg/kg indicates very low toxicity

Different types of protective equipment are required for pesticides that differ in toxicity. Special equipment requirements are described on the product label, but in general the following precautions must be taken when using pesticides of different hazard ratings.

Danger Poison - requires goggles, respirator, gloves and skin protection, avoid fumes and spray mist.

Warning Poison - requires goggles, gloves and skin protection, avoid fumes and spray mist.

Caution Poison - requires gloves and skin protection, avoid fumes and spray mist.

The absence of a hazard symbol on a pesticide label indicates low toxicity to mammals. Nevertheless, protective clothing should be worn when using pesticides that do not have a hazard symbol.

Protecting Yourself from Exposure to Herbicides, Fungicides and Insecticides

The use of protective equipment and sound safety procedures will help minimize your exposure to herbicides, fungicides and insecticides. Follow the 10 rules for safe application listed below, and wear the safety equipment recommended.

10 Rules for Safe Application

1. Never smoke or eat while applying pesticides.
2. Avoid inhaling sprays or dusts. Wear protective clothing and a respirator.
3. Sprayer lines carrying chemicals should not enter the operator's cab.
4. Have soap, water and a towel available. Should concentrated product spill on skin, hands, face or eyes, wash immediately.
5. Wash hands and face when leaving the treated area, before break periods, lunch or urination.

6. Bathe or shower and change into clean clothing after working with pesticides. Wash clothing each day before re-use.
7. Call a physician or get the patient to a hospital immediately if symptoms of illness occur during or shortly after pesticide application. Be sure to take along the product label or container.
8. Store pesticides out of reach of children and where there is no chance of contact with human food or livestock feeds. Do not store herbicides with insecticides and avoid cross-contamination. Storage areas should be locked.
9. Keep chemicals in their original containers, never in unmarked containers or bottles used for food or drink.
10. Follow proper container disposal methods. All containers should be triple rinsed or pressure rinsed, punctured to render the container non-reusable, and delivered to designated disposal sites.

Protective Clothing

Wear protective equipment as described in the chart to reduce exposure.

EQUIPMENT	PROTECTION	HOW TO WEAR IT
Coveralls	There are two types of coveralls: disposable and reusable. Disposable coveralls are lightweight and comfortable on warm days. They can be worn for mixing and applying pesticides, then discarded at the day's end. If they become contaminated, they should be discarded at once. The second type of coverall is made of washable fabric and may be reused many times. These fabric coveralls are adequate for use with all but the most highly toxic and concentrated pesticides.	Button (or zip) right up to the neck. Loose coveralls around the neck will suck and blow pesticide in and out of the interior of the coveralls as you bend and move. Wear coveralls over a long-sleeved shirt and pants.
Aprons	When pouring or otherwise handling concentrated pesticides, it makes good sense to wear protection in the form of an apron. The apron protects the front of your body from spills or splashes of the concentrate. The apron should be made of rubber or synthetic liquid-proof material that will resist the solvents used in formulating the pesticide.	Make sure the apron covers your body from your chest to your boots.
Gloves	Protect your hands by wearing chemical-resistant gloves. Neoprene gloves provide the best protection. Natural rubber gloves may be used when handling organo-phosphorus or carbamate pesticides. Be sure that they are designed for use with solvents and pesticides. Never use lined gloves, gloves with wristbands or leather gloves.	Put gloves on and roll up the first inch or two of the cuff. That way when you lift your hands, any liquid on the gloves won't drip down your arms.
Hats	Use a chemical-resistant hat, preferably made of washable plastic. The hat may be a hard hat or made of flexible plastic. In either case, it should have a plastic sweatband. Wash and dry entire hat after each use and before storing. Ordinary baseball caps with cloth sweatbands are dangerous as they absorb the pesticide and recontaminate the forehead each time you wear them. Even small amounts of moderately or slightly toxic pesticides may cause severe skin irritation or other illness if exposure continues for several days.	
Boots	Wear chemical-resistant, unlined boots. These boots are available in a variety of styles and materials. Neoprene boots are the best. Knee-length boots offer greater protection because they extend above the lower end of the apron. Avoid leather or fabric boots and shoes because these will absorb pesticides and cannot be cleaned effectively.	Wear your pant legs outside the top of your boots. This will prevent spills and splashes from running into the boot and onto your leg.

Protecting Your Eyes, Face and Lungs

Wear the following equipment to protect your facial area from exposure:

EQUIPMENT	PROTECTION	HOW TO WEAR IT
Goggles	Chemical-resistant goggles keep your eyes safe from both splashing and, if using dry formulations, dusts or granules. Don't use goggles with cloth or elastic headbands as these will absorb pesticides.	Wear goggles snugly on your face so that the sides of your head are protected from splashes. If you wear glasses, make sure you purchase goggles that fit snugly over them. Never wear contact lenses when working around pesticides.
Respirators	Only NIOSH-approved respirators should be used. Do not exchange parts of different respirators. (For example, do not use a cartridge produced by Company "A" with a respirator produced by Company "B" as the combination may not provide adequate protection to the user). Dust masks are ineffective in protecting against herbicide vapours. Similarly, the filters on tractor cabs are intended to remove dust and are not designed to protect against herbicide vapours or mists. Chemical cartridge respirators are recommended for outdoor use when mixing and applying herbicides.	When carrying out operations, change filters each day. The cartridge should be replaced when chemical odour becomes apparent or when breathing becomes difficult. New cartridges should always be installed at the beginning of the spray season. Prior to commencing work, check the face seal while the respirator is on the wearer's face. Regardless of design, respirators cannot be worn securely by people wearing beards, moustaches or sideburns.
Face Shields	Goggles offer some protection, but frequently full-face protection is advised or required according to the pesticide label. It is especially important to protect your eyes and face when pouring or mixing liquid concentrates. Effective face shields are made of clear plastic.	Since the shield attaches to the hard hat, you can raise or lower it as needed.

Avoiding Spray Drift

To minimize the risk of drift, follow these guidelines:

- Do not spray in winds above 15 km/h (9 mph).
- Do not spray under dead calm conditions in early morning, night, or late evening. These are often associated with temperature inversions and the combination of these factors can result in long-distance spray drift (2 km or more). Fog or dust that seems to hang in the air is a good indicator of an inversion.
- Avoid nozzle pressures above 45 psi (310 kPa) for conventional flat fan tips.
- Use a minimum of 45 L/acre water for all pesticides unless otherwise specified for the product.
- Take note of buffer zones identified in the "Restrictions" section of this guide. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards a nearby sensitive crop, shelterbelt, garden, or water body.
- Use amine formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA where possible. Use special care when applying volatile herbicides (most herbicides in Group 3 and Group 4, particularly ester formulations). Avoid spraying these products on or immediately before hot days.
- Ensure that air flow from air assisted sprayers is properly set to minimize airblast rebound and drift for different crop canopies.
- Operate nozzles at their minimum recommended height. For 80° tips, this is 18" (45 cm), and for 110° tips, this is 12" (35 cm). Orienting nozzles forward allows further height reductions.
- Special nozzles are now available that create coarse, low-drift sprays. Pre-orifice, Turbo-TeeJet, or venturi-type nozzles are available from a number of manufacturers, and these reduce drift by 50 to 95 percent. (Refer to the section entitled **Herbicide Efficacy with Low-Drift Nozzles**)
- Consider equipping your sprayer with protective shrouds. A number of different designs are available that can reduce drift between 35 and 75 percent.

For more information on reducing drift refer the Factsheet entitled "Spray Drift - Causes and Solutions" available at the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture Website: www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca

Herbicide Efficacy with Low-drift Nozzles

A number of low-drift nozzles are now available from different suppliers. Well established nozzles, such as the Turbo Teejet, reduce drift by about 50 percent and provide equivalent efficacy to a standard flat fan nozzle. Newer nozzles ("venturi" types) are best known for their dramatic ability to reduce drift (50 to 95 percent), but information on pesticide efficacy is still scarce. Initial data suggest that these nozzles perform well at conventional carrier volumes, travel speeds, and product rates. Some aspects require special attention:

Pressure: Most venturi-type nozzles require higher pressures to operate properly. Below 40 psi (275 kPa), patterns may deteriorate rapidly resulting in poor overlaps and erratic control. Higher pressures are recommended (60 to 80 psi, or 415 to 550 kPa). Drift potential remains low, even at these high pressures. When using automatic rate controllers, make sure your pressures remain high enough for good nozzle performance.

Water Volume: Droplet size become more important at lower water volumes. Little is known about low-drift nozzle performance at or below 5 gal/acre (23 L/acre). Since low-drift nozzles generate fewer droplets than conventional nozzles, ensure that water volumes are high enough for coverage when using coarse sprays.

Weed Type: Difficult-to-wet weeds, such as wild oats, green foxtail, lamb's-quarters, and cleavers, typically require finer sprays for effective coverage. When using venturi nozzles on these weeds, make sure your pressure is high enough to achieve good coverage. Larger weeds and reduced product rates typically make chemical control more difficult, and these conditions may also reveal some performance differences between nozzles.

Herbicide Type: According to preliminary results, herbicides that belong to herbicide Groups 2, 4, and 9 perform well with venturi nozzles, even at normal pressures (40 psi). Application of herbicides in Groups 1, 6, 8, and 10 may require higher pressures with venturi nozzles to maintain good performance, especially under challenging conditions. Wild oat control may be reduced with the coarsest sprays, even when applied at high pressure.

Check with your chemical representative to see if the manufacturer supports the use of low-drift nozzles with their products.

More information is available in the factsheet "Pesticide Application and Choosing the Right Nozzles," available from your local extension office or at the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture Website: www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca

Handling a Drift Complaint

When spray drift occurs, it is important to take the right steps to resolve the complaint. If you suspect that your crop or property has been damaged because of spray drift, use the following guidelines for resolving the situation.

1. Are you sure that the symptoms or damage you see has been caused by spray drift? Contact your local agricultural office to help determine if the damage is the result of spray drift.
2. Contact the suspected applicator as soon as possible. View the damage with the suspected applicator and determine if that person did, in fact, cause the damage.
3. If the damage was caused by the applicator, determine the extent of the damage and the level of compensation (if any) with the applicator.
4. If the situation cannot be resolved quickly because of disagreements on the extent of damage or level of compensation, contact your local agricultural office to discuss options on how to proceed. Documentation will be required, particularly if insurance companies are involved.
5. The involvement of a private consultant is recommended if documentation is required. Required documentation often includes samples of the damaged plants, photographs, and yield comparisons to determine losses. Your agricultural office can provide you with a list of private consultants in your area.
6. The best approach is to start an open and honest line of communication with the suspected applicator. The majority of drift complaints are resolved quickly and efficiently by communicating with the applicator, without the involvement of outside parties.

Mixing Pesticides

The ability to control a broad range of weeds or other pests in one pass is the advantage that a mix of two or more products allows. If tank mixing is not done in the correct order, the result could be a tank-load of material that may not control the target pests, cause injury to the crop, plug nozzles, or leave an undesirable residue in the tank that will require extensive cleaning. Mistakes like these are costly, could put the user at unnecessary risk of exposure to the products, or create an environmental disposal problem.

To avoid mixing that may result in incompatibilities, **always consult the label of the products that are being used to learn the correct order. Remember to add all like components at the same stage of mixing.** The list below is a general rule-of-thumb for mixing pesticides:

1. Fill the spray tank with 1/4 to 3/4 the amount of water required for the application and turn on the sprayer agitation. Check the products that are being used for the correct amount to add. Once agitation has begun, maintain until the tank is emptied.
2. Add any fertilizer or pH adjuster additives to the tank.
3. Add any wettable powders, water dispersible granules (DF, DG, or WDG), or flowable liquid suspensions to the tank. Add dry products slowly to prevent clogged return lines. Allow sprayer to agitate for a few minutes, allowing the product to become completely suspended in the tank, before adding the next component.

4. Shake any containers of liquid pesticide thoroughly before adding to ensure they are well mixed.
5. Add any pesticides that are solutions (SN) (i.e. amines and salts)
6. Add emulsifiable concentrates (EC, SC) (i.e. esters)
7. Add any surfactants or other adjuvants.

Remember to always consult the label for compatible mixes and recommended mixing order.

Many pesticides will break down if left in the tank for an extended period. Try not to mix any more than you can spray at one time. If you need to stop spraying for a short time, leave the sprayer agitation running to keep products from settling or separating in the tank.

Container Disposal

Proper disposal of used containers and unused pesticides is important to protect the environment and prevent contamination of soil and water resources. Rinse all containers prior to disposal to reduce environmental contamination caused by open dumping of unwanted containers. Only mix as much pesticide solution as is needed to treat the desired area.

Triple Rinsing

Triple rinsing renders used pesticide containers (metal, plastic, glass) more than 99.9 percent free of residues, in most cases.

Here are the steps that should be followed:

1. Empty contents of the container into the spray tank and drain in a vertical position for 30 seconds.
2. Add a measured amount of rinse water or other diluent until container is about one-fifth full.
3. Rinse the container thoroughly and pour the rinsate into the spray tank.
4. Repeat the procedure twice (it should take only about 5 minutes in total).
5. Puncture or break triple rinsed containers to render them non-reusable. Paper bags should be rinsed once prior to disposal.

Pressure Rinsing

Pressure rinsers can be used to rinse any size of empty pesticide container that can be lifted into position over the spray tank. A 30 second rinse with a pressure rinser is convenient and just as effective as triple rinsing. Pressure rinsers are constructed to be thrust into the bottom of a metal can or plastic jug. Holes, situated laterally in the rinser tip, direct water from a pressurized source against the inner sides of the container and effectively wash the residual pesticide into the spray tank. Some farmers have found it convenient to attach a rinser to the pump on their large water storage tank to minimize container handling. Pressure rinsers have the added advantage of rendering containers useless by automatically puncturing them.

Disposal of Containers

Properly rinsed containers should be delivered to a designated pesticide container disposal site. Contact your ag rep, municipal office or weed supervisor for the locations of pesticide container disposal sites in your municipality.

Sprayer Tank Cleaning

When pesticide application is completed each day it is important to empty and clean the sprayer thoroughly to prevent the breakdown of certain pesticides, prevent adhesion of the pesticide to the sprayer, and to maintain the sprayer parts in good condition. Certain pesticides break down very quickly when left in solution, and several pesticide solutions can be corrosive to sprayer parts. Tank cleaning is especially important when changing from one crop to another or from one pesticide to another. Each year several reports are logged of herbicide damage caused by carryover of product residue in the tank. To avoid the risk of contamination, sprayers should be cleaned as soon as possible after application is completed.

Do not clean sprayers where rinsate can run off into ditches or other water bodies, near sensitive plants or shelterbelts, or where other people or animals are likely to walk, to avoid unnecessary exposure to people, animals and the environment.

There are three basic types of rinse solution for cleaning sprayer tanks. Their recipes and basic procedures are outlined below:

The Ammonia Rinse – Fill spray tank and add 1 L of household ammonia (3%) for every 100 L of clean water needed for the rinse and begin agitation. Allow solution to flush through the booms until the boom is completely filled with ammonia solution and top up the tank with water. Circulate the ammonia solution through the tank and pump system for 15 minutes. Flush hoses and booms with ammonia rinse solution again (minimum 5 minutes) before emptying. Remove nozzles and screens and scrub with 0.1 L household ammonia per 10 L clean water and an old toothbrush. Perform clean water rinse to remove ammonia solution prior to next spray load. Some herbicides recommend leaving the ammonia rinse in the tank over night to improve cleaning potential.

The Fresh Water Rinse – The spray tank cleaning should begin and end with a fresh water rinse to remove the majority of potential contaminants prior to the cleansing process or prior to the next round of spraying. Drain the tank of its previous contents and fill the tank with clean water. Open nozzle valves and pump clean water through the booms and hoses. Top up the tank with more clean water and circulate/agitate for at least 10 minutes and empty the tank of waste water. If this is the first rinse after spraying, a high pressure hose could be used to clean residue from all surfaces in the tank. Do not enter the tank during the cleaning process.

The Detergent Rinse – After rinsing with clean water, fill spray tank and add a heavy-duty detergent at 0.25 L per 100 L of water (some suggest a non-ionic surfactant such as Agral 90 or Agsurf at 0.6 L per 100 L of water). Circulate the mixture for a minimum of 5 minutes and spray out through sprayer nozzles. Nozzles and screens are removed and cleaned individually with the same detergent solution in a small container. Soaking in this solution for several hours also helps to loosen any deposits.

The above solutions are just components of the overall sprayer cleaning process. Typical rinse instructions will repeat a combination of one or two or all of these basic rinses. Below we will give some generic rinse instructions utilizing the basic rinses as components of the larger cleaning procedure. Never enter the tank during the cleaning process as some cleansers may release dangerous gases.

Method A –

Drain contents of tank – 1 to 2 X Water Rinse – 2X Ammonia Rinse – 2X Water Rinse (one just prior to the next spraying event)

Products: 2,4-D, Accent, Ally, Atrazine, Avadex, Dicamba, Dichlorprop/2,4-D, DyVel, Escort, Everest, Express Pack, FlaxMax, Fusion, MCPA, Muster, Pinnacle, Poast Ultra, Prism, Rustler, Tordon 22K, Unity.

Method B –

Drain Contents of tank – 2x Water Rinse – 2X Detergent Rinse – 2X Water Rinse

Products: Achieve, Achieve Liquid Gold*, Basagran, Bromoxynil/MCPA, Clethodim, Gramoxone*, Liberty, Puma¹²⁰ Super, Reglone Desiccant*, Reward*, Sencor, trifluralin products, Venture*

*Manufacturers of these products recommend adding a non-ionic surfactant such as Agral 90 or Agsurf at 0.6 L per 100 L of water.

Method C -

Drain Contents of tank – Several repetitions of the Water Rinse with nozzles and screens removed and checked for debris.

Products: Amitrol 240, Assure II, Attain, Dual II Magnum, Eclipse, glyphosate products, Horizon, Horizon BTM, Prestige.

The above directions are general processes based on the similarities of tank cleaning recommendations between products in each of the herbicide groupings. Always follow the specific instructions on the product label.

Several products in the guide do not have label instructions regarding tank cleaning. In the case of products that have no cleaning recommendations on the label, there are some basic principals that can be applied. Products that are water based formulations can usually be cleaned from spray tanks using Method C above. Products that are formulated as an EC, SC or F (flowable) or use a petroleum based adjuvant should at least use Method B. The detergent breaks down the oil that may be sticking to the side of the tank. Products in Group 2 (most will already have a recommendation) will require the use of Method A. The ammonia in Method A either increases the solubility of the product allowing it to be easily removed from the tank surfaces or neutralizes these products. If the product that is to be cleaned out of the tank is a combination of these elements, use a combination of Methods to clean the tank. In these cases, use a good commercial tank-cleaning product from a recognized source, with both ammonia and detergent as components.

Group 2 compounds can occasionally be trapped on the tank walls by petroleum based formulations or adjuvants when tank mixed with other products, resulting in tank residues. A way to reduce the chance of this occurring is to add detergent at 0.25 L per 100 L to the Ammonia Rinse portion to assist with the breakdown of the petroleum coating so that the ammonia may rid the tank of Group 2 product.

It is very important to clean sprayers immediately after every use. With a more diverse rotation, the likelihood of damage from lack of care increases dramatically.

How to Identify Crop and Weed Leaf Stages

Recognition of plant growth stages is essential for effective weed and disease control. Many herbicides and fungicides are safe on a crop only when applied at a specific growth stage. Similarly, weeds are controlled only when they are at certain growth stages.

For most post-emergent products, growth stages are described by the number of leaves. The following is a description of how to count leaves for staging.

Cereals and Annual Grass Weeds

Manufacturers generally use two different systems of staging for grasses. The minimum stages of application are similar, while the later stages may differ.

Some manufacturers use "Total Leaf Count" stages based on the number of leaves on the entire plant, including tillers or secondary shoots. Most recommendations however, are based on the number of main stem leaves and tillers. Tillers or stools are the secondary shoots or stems of a grass plant. Similar to the branches of a broadleaf plant, tillers will emerge from the axils between the leaf and main shoot.

Tillers usually begin to appear at the 3 or 4 leaf stage. When staging a plant in this manner, be sure to identify the tillers first, then count only leaves that originate from the main shoot.

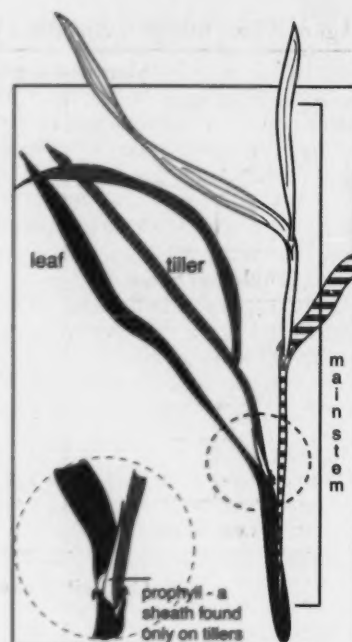


Figure 2. Leaf Stages of Cereals and Annual Grass Weeds

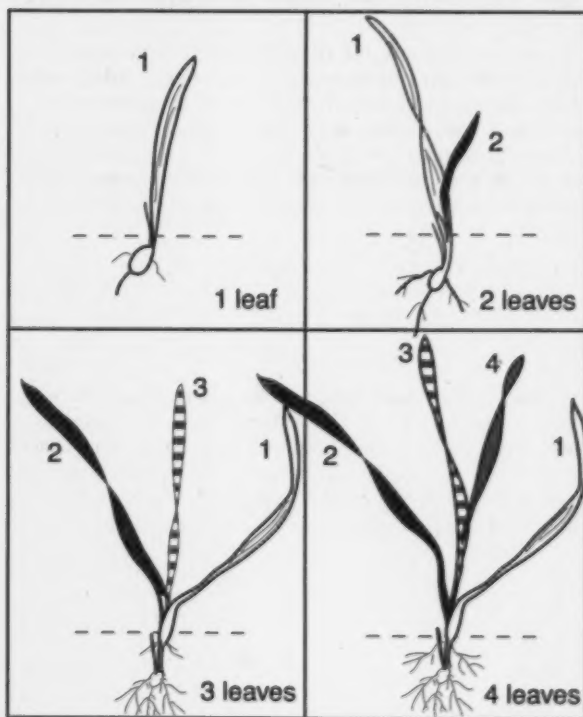
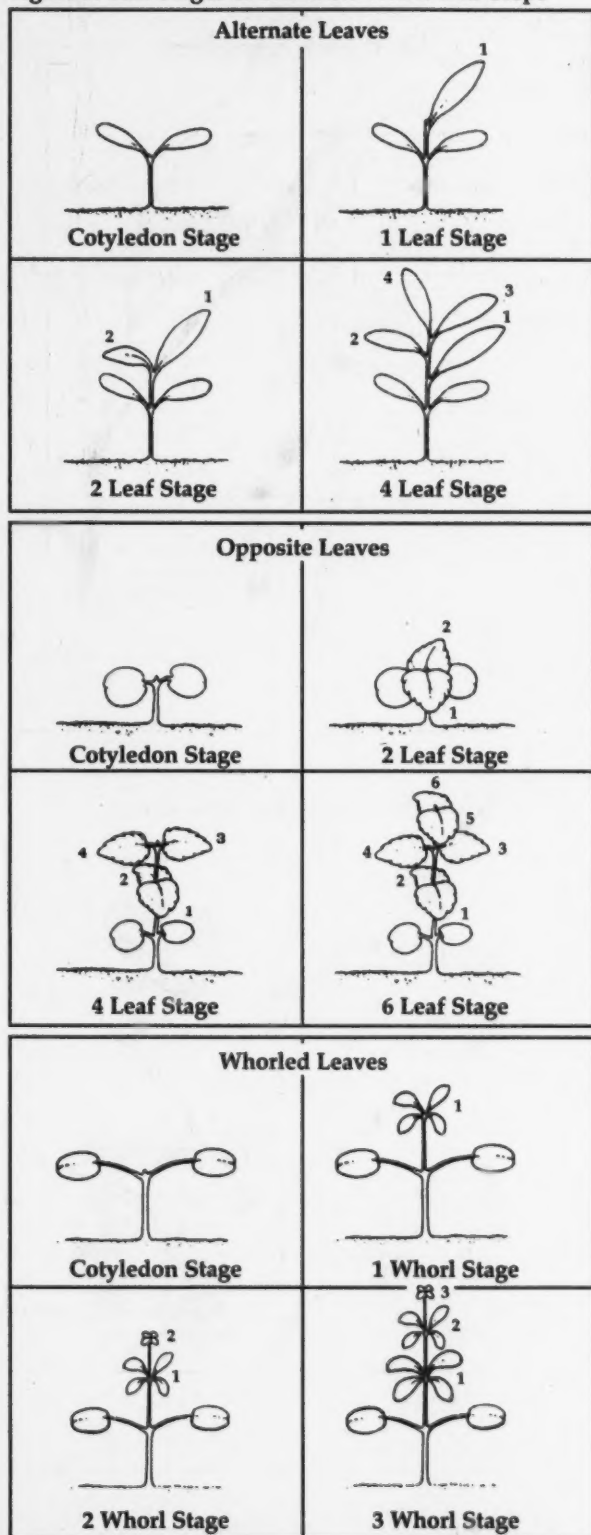


Figure 3. Leaf Stages of Broadleaf Weeds and Crops



Broadleaf Weeds

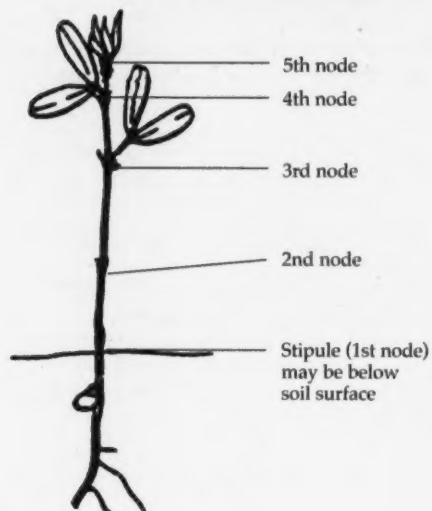
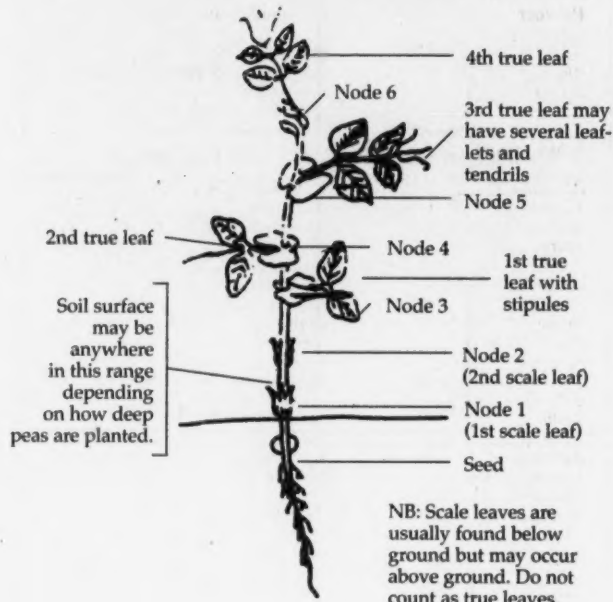
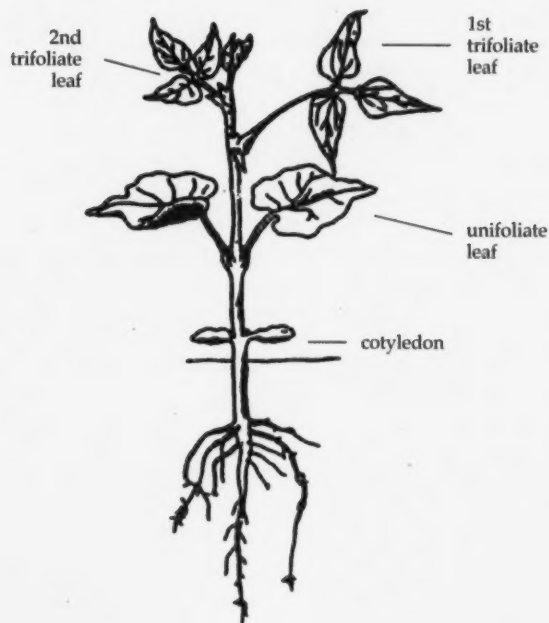
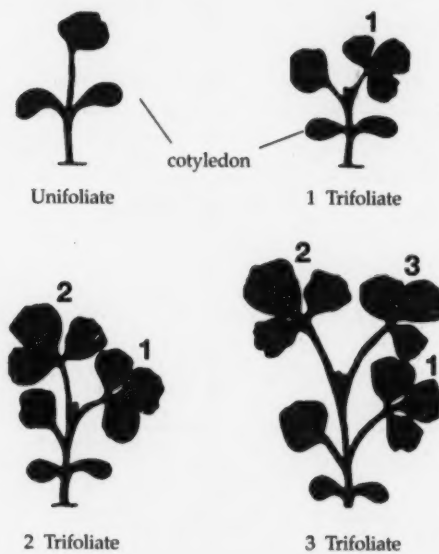
Cotyledons - These are the seed leaves that usually emerge above ground. On some plants, such as fababeans, lentils and peas, they stay below the soil surface. Cotyledons are not true leaves and are not counted when determining leaf number. They are a different shape than the true leaves and may dry up and disappear at an early stage.

Alternate leaves - Some plants have one leaf at each node on the stem. The next leaf emerges at the next higher node and extends away from the stem in the opposite direction. These plants (lamb's quarters and wild mustard are good examples) are said to have alternate leaves. To determine the leaf stage, simply count the number of leaves present (Figure 3).

Opposite leaves - Plants with two leaves at each node, one on each side of the stem, are said to have opposite leaves. The next pair of leaves on the next node are rotated about 45° so that they are not directly over the previous pair. Plants with opposite leaves have even-leaf numbers only. When counting, the leaf number progresses from cotyledons to 2 leaf, 4 leaf, etc. These plants generally appear shorter than plants with alternate leaves at a similar leaf stage. **Be sure to count each pair as two leaves.** Hemp nettle is a weed that has opposite leaves (Figure 3).

Whorled leaves - More complex plants like cleavers may have whorled leaves. These plants have three or more leaves at each node on the stem. The leaf number in each whorl may vary, so be sure to count each individual leaf unless the Guide or label recommendation refers to the number of leaf whorls (Figure 3).

Figure 4. Leaf Stages of Certain Special Crops and Forages

Lentil Seedling**Field Pea Seedling****Dry Bean Seedling****Forage Legume Seedling**

Stages of Alfalfa, Red Clover and Alsike Clover Leaf Development

PESTICIDE FORMULATIONS AND COMPANIES

Herbicides

Product	Common Name	Formulation	Company
2,4-D	2,4-D	600, 700 g/L SN, EC	Various
AAtrex Liquid	atrazine	480 g/L SC	Syngenta Crop Protection
Absolute	imazamox:imazethapyr + clopyralid	35% : 35% + 360 g/L DG	BASF Canada
Accent	nicosulfuron	75% DG	E. I. duPont Canada
Accurate	metsulfuron methyl	60% DG	Cheminova Canada
Achieve (Liquid Achieve)	tralkoxydim	400 g/L SC	Dow AgroSciences
Achieve Liquid Gold	tralkoxydim + bromoxynil : MCPA E	400 g/L SC + 225 : 225 g/L EC	Nufarm Agriculture
Adrenalin SC	imazamox : 2,4-D LV ester	20 : 560 g/L SC	BASF Canada
Advance	trifluralin	10% G	Dow AgroSciences
Ally Toss-N-Go	metsulfuron methyl	60% DG	E. I. duPont Canada
Altitude FX	imazimox + fluroxypyr : MCPA 600 ester	120 g/L SN + 180 : 600 g/L EC	BASF Canada
Amitrol 240	amitrole	231 g/L SN	Nufarm Agriculture
Approve	bromoxynil : 2,4-D LV E	225 g/L : 225 g/L EC	Nufarm Agriculture
Arrow	clethodim	240 g/L EC	MANA Canada
Assert 300 SC	imazamethabenz	300 g/L SC	Nufarm Agriculture
Assert FL	imazamethabenz + florasulam : MCPA ester	300 g/L SC + 4 g : 280 g/L EC	Nufarm Agriculture
Assure II	quizalofop-p-ethyl	96 g/L EC	E. I. duPont Canada
Attain	fluroxypyr + 2,4-D E	180 g/L + 564 g/L EC	Dow AgroSciences
Attain XC	fluroxypyr + 2,4-D E	333 g/L + 660 g/L	Dow AgroSciences
Authority	sulfentrazone	480 g/L SC	Nufarm Agriculture
Avadex MicroActiv/ Extra Strength BW	triallate	10% G, 480 g/L EC	Gowan Canada
Avenge 200-C	difenzoquat	200 g/L SN	Syngenta Crop Protection
Axial	pinoxaden	100 g/L EC	Syngenta Crop Protection
Axial iPak	pinoxaden + pyrasulfotole : bromoxynil	100 g/L EC + 37.5 : 210 g/L EC	Syngenta Crop Protection
Badge	bromoxynil : MCPA E	225 g/L : 225 g/L EC	MANA Canada
Banvel II	dicamba	480 g/L SN	BASF Canada
Basagran/Basagran Forté	bentazon	480 g/L SN	BASF Canada
Battalion	rimsulfuron + metalachlor + dicamba	25% DF + 915 g/L EC + 480 g/L SN	E. I. duPont Canada
Benchmark	florasulam + bromoxynil	50 g/L SC + 235 g/L EC	Dow AgroSciences
Bengal	fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	120 g/L EC	MANA Canada
Bison	tralkoxydim	400 g/L SC	MANA Canada
Blazer	acifluorfen	240 g/L SN	United Phosphorus Inc.
Bonanza	trifluralin	480 g/L EC, 10% G	UAP
Broadside	thifensulfuron methyl : tribenuron methyl + MPCA	33.35% : 16.65% SG + 500 g/L EC	Viterra
Broadband	pinoxaden : florasulam	92.7 : 7.7 g/L EC	Syngenta Crop Protection
Bromotril	bromoxynil	240 g/L EC	MANA Canada
Brotex	bromoxynil	240 g/L EC	IPCO
Buctril M	bromoxynil : MCPA E	280 g/L : 280 g/L EC	Bayer CropScience
Caliber	2,4-DB	625 g/L EC	UAP
Casoron	dichlobenil	4% G	UAP
Centurion	clethodim	240 g/L EC	Bayer CropScience
Cheminova Glyphosate	glyphosate IPA salt	356 g/L SN	Cheminova Canada
ClearOut 41 Plus	glyphosate IPA salt	360 g/L SN	Farmers of North America
Cleanstart	glyphosate IPA + carfentrazone	356 g/L SN + 240 g/L EC	Nufarm Agriculture
Clovitox Plus	MCPB : MCPA	375 : 25 g/L SN	IPCO
Cobutox	2,4-DB	625 g/L EC	IPCO
Compitox	mecoprop-p	150 g/L SN	Nufarm Agriculture
Credit	glyphosate IPA salt	356 g/L SN	Nufarm Agriculture
Credit 45	glyphosate IPA salt	450 g/L SN	Nufarm Agriculture
Curtail M	glyphosate : MCPA E	50 : 280 g/L EC	Nufarm Agriculture
Cypress	clodinafop-propargyl + dicamba : mecoprop-p : MCPA	240 g/L EC + 62.5 : 62.5 : 275 g/L SN	Viterra
Deploy	thifensulfuron methyl : tribenuron methyl	50% : 25% DG	Arysta LifeScience
Dichlorprop-D	dichlorprop : 2,4-D E	300 : 282 g/L EC	IPCO
Dual II Magnum	metolachlor	915 g/L EC	Syngenta Crop Protection
DyVel	dicamba : MCPA K	84 : 336 g/L SN	BASF Canada
DyVel DS _P	dicamba : mecoprop-p : 2,4-D A +	110 : 80 : 295 g/L SN	BASF Canada
Eclipse III	glyphosate DMA + clopyralid	480 g/L + 360 g/L SN	Dow AgroSciences
Edge Granular	ethalfluralin	5% G	Dow AgroSciences
Embutox 625	2,4-DB	625 g/L EC	Nufarm Agriculture
Eptam-8E	EPTC	800 g/L EC	Gowan Company
Equinox	tepraloxymid	200 g/L EC	BASF Canada
Escort	metsulfuron methyl	60% DG	E.I. duPont Canada
Estaprop Plus	dichlorprop : 2,4-D E	300 : 282 g/L EC	Nufarm Agriculture

Product	Common Name	Formulation	Company
Everest	flucarbazone	66% DG	Arysta LifeScience
Express Pack	tribenuron methyl + 2,4-D E	75% DG + 660 g/L EC	E.I. duPont Canada
Express Pro	tribenuron methyl : metsulfuron	42.9% : 8.6% SG	E.I. duPont Canada
Express SG	tribenuron methyl	50% SG	E.I. duPont Canada
Factor 540	glyphosate K ⁺ salt	540 g/L SN	IPCO
FlaxMax DLX	tepraloxym +	200 g/L EC +	BASF Canada
	clopyralid : MCPA E	50 : 280 g/L EC	
Foothills	clodinafop-propargyl	240 g/L EC	Viterra
Fortress	triallate : trifluralin	10% : 4% G	Gowan Canada
Frontier	dimethanamid	900 g/L EC	BASF Canada
Frontline XL	florasulam : MCPA ester	4 g : 280 g/L EC	Dow AgroSciences
Frontline 2,4-D	florasulam + 2,4-D E	50 g/L SC + 564 g/L EC	Dow AgroSciences
Fusion	fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + fluazifop-p-butyl	80.5 g/L + 125 g/L EC	Bayer CropScience
Guardsman Gladiator	imazethapyr	240 g/L SN	Univar Canada
Glyphos	glyphosate IPA salt	360 g/L SN	Cheminova Canada
Gramoxone	paraquat	200 g/L SN	Syngenta Crop Protection
Grazon	picloram : 2,4-D E	65 : 240 g/L SN	Dow AgroSciences
Harmony K	clodinafop propargyl +	240 g/L EC +	E.I. duPont Canada
	thifensulfuron methyl :	33.35% : 16.65% SG +	
	tribenuron methyl + dicamba	480 g/L SN	
Harmony SG	clodinafop propargyl +	128 g/L EC +	E.I. duPont Canada
	thifensulfuron methyl :	33.35% : 16.65% SG	
	tribenuron methyl		
Horizon 240 EC	clodinafop-propargyl	240 g/L EC	Syngenta Crop Protection
Horizon BTM	clodinafop propargyl +	240 g/L EC +	Syngenta Crop Protection
	bromoxynil : MCPA E	225 g/L : 225 g/L EC	
Horizon NG	clodinafop-propargyl	60 g/L EC	Syngenta Crop Protection
Infinity	pyrasulfotole : bromoxynil	37.5 : 210 g/L EC	Bayer CropScience
Kerb 50W SP	propyzamide	50% WP	Dow AgroSciences
Koril 235	bromoxynil	235 g/L EC	Nufarm Agriculture
Knockout	glyphosate IPA salt	360 g/L SN	Nufarm Agriculture
Laddok	bentazon : atrazine	200 : 200 g/L SN	BASF Canada
Ladder	clodinafop-propargyl	240 g/L EC	MANA Canada Inc.
Leader Liquid	bromoxynil : 2,4-D E	225 : 225 g/L EC	IPCO
Liberty	glufosinate ammonium	150 g/L SN	Bayer CropScience
Liberty 200 SN	glufosinate ammonium	200 g/L SN	Bayer CropScience
Linuron 400	linuron	400 g/L SC	UAP
Logic M	bromoxynil : MCPA E	225 : 225 g/L EC	IPCO
Lontrel 360	clopyralid	360 g/L SN	Dow AgroSciences
Lorox L	linuron	480 g/L SC	E.I. duPont Canada
Marengo	tralkoxydim	400 g/L SC	Dow AgroSciences
Maverick III	glyphosate DMA salt	480 g/L SN	Dow AgroSciences
MCPA	MCPA	300,400,500,564 g/L SN, EC	Various
Mecoprop	mecoprop	150 g/L SN	UAP
Mextrol 450	bromoxynil : MCPA E	225 : 225 g/L EC	Nufarm Agriculture
Muster Toss-N-Go	ethametsulfuron-methyl	75% DG	E.I. duPont Canada
NextStep	clodinafop-propargyl	240 g/L EC	Arysta LifeScience
Nimble	thifensulfuron methyl :	50% : 25% DG	Cheminova Canada
	tribenuron methyl		
Odyssey	imazamox : imazethapyr	35% : 35% DG	BASF Canada
Odyssey DLX	imazamox : imazethapyr +	35% : 35% DG +	BASF Canada
	tepraloxym	200 g/L EC	
Option 35 DF or	foramsulfuron	35% DG/ or	Bayer CropScience
Option 2.25 OD		22.5 g/L OD	
Oracle	dicamba	480 g/L SN	Gharda/UAP/Provide Agra
Pardner	bromoxynil	280 g/L EC	Bayer CropScience
Pinnacle	thifensulfuron methyl	75% DG	E.I. duPont Canada
Poast Ultra	sethoxydim	450 g/L EC	BASF Canada
PrePass	glyphosate IPA + florasulam	360 g/L SN + 50 g/L SC	Dow AgroSciences
Prestige	fluroxypyr +	180 g/L +	Dow AgroSciences
	clopyralid : MCPA E	50 : 280 g/L EC	
Prestige XC	fluroxypyr +	333 g/L +	Dow AgroSciences
	clopyralid : MCPA E	50 : 280 g/L EC	
Primextra II Magnum	metolachlor : atrazine	400 : 320 g/L SC	Syngenta Crop Protection
Princep Nine T	simazine	90% DG	True North
Prism	rimsulfuron	25% DG	E.I. duPont Canada
Pulsar	dicamba + fluroxypyr	480 g/L SN + 180 g/L EC	Syngenta Crop Protection
PulseStar/MultiStar	imazethapyr	240 g/L SN	Viterra
Puma ¹²⁰ Super	fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	120 g/L EC	Bayer CropScience
Pursuit	imazethapyr	240 g/L SN	BASF Canada
Refine M	thifensulfuron methyl :	33.35% : 16.65% SG +	E.I. duPont Canada
	tribenuron methyl + MCPA E	500 g/L EC	
Refine SG	thifensulfuron methyl :	33.35% : 16.65% SG	E.I. duPont Canada
	tribenuron methyl		
Reflex	fomesafen	240 g/L SN	Syngenta Crop Protection
Reglone Desiccant	diquat	240 g/L SN	Syngenta Crop Protection
Remedy EC	triclopyr	480 g/L EC	Dow AgroSciences

Product	Common Name	Formulation	Company
Restore	aminopyralid + 2,4-D A	240 g/L + 564 g/L SN	Dow AgroSciences
Reward	diquat	240 g/L SN	True North
Rival	trifluralin	500 g/L EC, 10% G	Nufarm Agriculture
Roundup Transorb HC	glyphosate K+ salt	540 g/L SN	Monsanto
R/T 540	glyphosate K+ salt	540 g/L SN	Monsanto
Roundup WeatherMax/Ultra 2	glyphosate K+ salt	540 g/L SN	Monsanto
Rustler	glyphosate IPA + dicamba	194 g/L + 46 g/L SN	Monsanto
Salvo	2,4-D LV Ester	660 g/L EC	UAP
Select	clethodim	240 g/L EC	Arysta LifeScience
Sencor	metribuzin	75% DG	Bayer CropScience
Shadow RTM	clethodim	240 g/L EC	Viterra
Sharpshooter	glyphosate IPA salt	356 g/L SN	UAP
Sharpshooter Plus	glyphosate IPA salt	360 g/L SN	UAP
Signal	clodinafop-propargyl	240 g/L EC	Nufarm Agriculture
Signal D	clodinafop propargyl + bromoxynil : 2,4-D E	240 g/L EC + 225 : 225 g/L EC	Nufarm Agriculture
Signal M	clodinafop propargyl + bromoxynil : MCPA E	240 g/L EC + 225 : 225 g/L EC	Nufarm Agriculture
Simazine 480	simazine	480 g/L SC	UAP
Simplicity	pyroxsulam	30 g/L SC	Dow AgroSciences
Solo	imazamox	70% DG	BASF Canada
Spectrum	florasulam + clopyralid : MCPA E	50 g/L SC + 50 : 280 g/L EC	Dow AgroSciences
Stellar	florasulam + fluroxypyr	2.5 g/L SC + 100 g/L EC	Dow AgroSciences
Sword	dicamba : mecoprop : MCPA A	62.5 : 62.5 : 275 g/L SN	Dow AgroSciences
Target	dicamba : mecoprop : MCPA A	62.5 : 62.5 : 275 g/L SN	UAP
Thrasher	bromoxynil : 2, 4-D E	225 : 225 g/L EC	Syngenta Crop Protection
Thumper	bromoxynil : 2, 4-D E	280 : 280 g/L EC	MANA Canada
Titanium	tralkoxydim + bromoxynil : 2, 4-D E	400 g/L SC + 225 : 225 g/L EC	Bayer CropScience
Topside	MCPB : MCPA A	375 : 25 g/L SN	Nufarm Agriculture
Tordon 22K	picloram	240 g/L SN	UAP
Touchdown Total	glyphosate K+ salt	500 g/L SN	Dow AgroSciences
Tracker XP	dicamba : mecoprop : MCPA	62.5 : 62.5 : 275 g/L SN	Syngenta Crop Protection
Treflan	trifluralin	480 g/L EC	IPCO
Triton C	tribenuron methyl : thifensulfuron methyl : quinclorac	5.15% : 10.3% : 51.55% SG	Dow AgroSciences
Triton K	tribenuron methyl + dicamba + 2,4-D E or tribenuron methyl : dicamba + 2,4-D E	50% SG + 480g/L SN + 660g/L EC or 8.25% : 58.45% DG + 660g/L EC	E. I. duPont Canada
Trophy	fluroxypyr + MCPA E	180 g/L + 500 g/L EC	E. I. duPont Canada
Tropotox Plus	MCPB : MCPA A	375 : 25 g/L SN	Nufarm Agriculture
Turboprop	dichlorprop : 2,4-D E	300 : 282 g/L EC	Nufarm Agriculture
Ultim	nicosulfuron : rimsulfuron	37.5% : 37.5% DG	UAP
Unity	bromoxynil + triasulfuron	280 g/L EC + 75% DG	E.I. duPont Canada
Vantage Plus Max II	glyphosate DMA salt	480 g/L SN	Bayer CropScience
Velpar DF	hexazinone	75% DG	Dow AgroSciences
Venture L	fluzafop-p-butyl	125 g/L EC	E.I. duPont Canada
Viper	imazamox + bentazon	70% DG + 480 g/L SN	Syngenta Crop Protection
Wildcat	fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	120 g/L EC	BASF Canada
Wise-Up	glyphosate IPA salt	356 g/L SN	Viterra
Yuma	quizalofop-p-ethyl	96 g/L EC	Adjuvants Plus
			Gowan Canada

Fungicides

Product	Common Name	Formulation	Company
Acrobat 50 WP	dimethomorph	50% WP	BASF Canada
Allegro 500F	fluazinam	40% SC	Syngenta Crop Protection
Bravo 500	chlorothalonil	500 g/L SC	Syngenta Crop Protection
Bumper 418 EC	propiconazole	418 g/L EC	MANA Canada
Copper 53W	tribasic copper sulphate	53% WP	UAP
Copper Spray	copper oxychloride	50% WP	UAP
Curzate 60 DF	cymoxanil	60% DF	E.I. duPont Canada
Dithane DG Rainshield NT	mancozeb	75% DG	Dow AgroSciences
Folicur 423 F	tebuconazole	432 g/L SC	Bayer CropScience
Gavel 75 DF	mancozeb + zoxamide	67% + 8% DF	Gowan Canada
Headline DUO ONE	boscalid : pyraclostrobin	25.2% : 12.8% DG	BASF Canada
Headline DUO TWO	boscalid	70% DG	BASF Canada
Headline EC	pyraclostrobin	250 g/L EC	BASF Canada
Kocide 2000	copper hydroxide	35% DF	E.I. duPont Canada
Kumulus DF	sulphur	80% DG	BASF Canada
Lance	boscalid	70% DG	BASF Canada
Manzate Pro-Stick	mancozeb	75% DG	E.I. duPont Canada
Parasol Flowable	copper hydroxide	24% F	Nufarm
Parasol WG	copper hydroxide	50% DG	Nufarm
Penncozeb 75 DF	mancozeb	75% DG	UAP
Pivot 418 EC	propiconazole	418 g/L EC	IPCO
Polyram DF	metiram	80% DG	BASF Canada

Product	Common Name	Formulation	Company
Proline 480 SC	prothioconazole	480 g/L SC	Bayer CropScience
Quadris	azoxystrobin	250 g/L SC	Syngenta Crop Protection
Quilt	azoxystrobin : propiconazole	75 : 125 g/L SC	Syngenta Crop Protection
Ranman 400 SC	cyazofamid	400 g/L SC	Syngenta Crop Protection
Reason 500SC	fenamidone	500 g/L SC	Bayer CropScience
Revus	mandipropamid	250 g/L	Syngenta Crop Protection
Ridomil Gold 480EC/480 SL	metalaxyl-M	480 g/L EC, 480 g/L SC	Syngenta Crop Protection
Ridomil Gold/Bravo	metalaxyl-M + chlorothalonil	480 g/L EC + 500 g/L SC	Syngenta Crop Protection
Ridomil Gold SL/Bravo	metalaxyl-M + chlorothalonil	480 g/L SC + 500 g/L SC	Syngenta Crop Protection
Rovral Flo	iprodione	240 g/L SC	Syngenta Crop Protection
Rovral RX	iprodione	240 g/L SC	Bayer CropScience
Scala SC	pyrimethanil	400 g/L SC	Monsanto
Senator 70WP	thiophanate-methyl	70% WP	Bayer CropScience
Serenade Max/Serenade ASO	bacillus subtilis	14.6% WP / 13.4% SC	Engage Agro Corporation
Shelter	propiconazole + clodinafop-propargyl	250 g/L + 60 g/L EC	UAP
Stratego 250EC	propiconazole : trifloxystrobin	125 : 125 g/L EC	Syngenta Crop Protection
Tanos 50 DF	famoxadone : cymoxanil	25% : 25% DG	Bayer CropScience
Tattoo C	propamocarb : chlorothalonil	375 g/L : 375g/L SC	E.I. duPont Canada
Tilt 250E	propiconazole	250 g/L EC	Bayer CropScience
			Syngenta Crop Protection

Insecticides

Product	Common Name	Formulation	Company
Actara 240 SC/Actara 25 WG	thiamethoxam	240 g/L SC, 25% DG	Syngenta Crop Protection
Admire 240 / SPT	imidacloprid	240 g/L SC	Bayer CropScience
Alias 240 SC	imidacloprid	240 g/L SC	UAP
Assail	acetamiprid	70% WP	E.I. duPont Canada
Citadel 480EC	chlorpyrifos	480 g/L EC	IPCO
Clutch	clothianidin	50% DG	Valent Canada Inc.
Coragen	chlorantraniliprole	200 g/L SC	E.I. duPont Canada
Cygon 480EC / Cygon 480-Ag	dimethoate	480 g/L EC	IPCO, Cheminova Canada
Decis	deltamethrin	50 g/L EC; 50 g/L SC	Bayer CropScience
Diazinon	diazinon	50% L; 50% EC, 50% WP	UAP, IPCO
Dibrom	naled	864 g/L EC	UAP
Dipel 2X DF	Bacillus thuringiensis	32 BIU/kg DG	Valent BioSciences
Eco Bran	carbaryl	2% spreadable bran bait	Peacock Industries
Entrust	spinosad	80% WP	Dow AgroSciences
Fulfill	pymetrozine	50% DG	Syngenta Crop Protection
Furadan	carbofuran	480 g/L SC	Bayer CropScience
Grappe	imidacloprid	240 g/L SC	Cheminova Canada
Imidan	phosmet	50% WP	UAP
Insecto	diatomaceous earth	90%	Natural Insecto Products Inc.
Lagon 480E	dimethoate	480 g/L EC	UAP
Lannate	methomyl	90% WSP	E.I. duPont Canada
Lorsban 4E	chlorpyrifos	480 g/L EC	Dow AgroSciences
Malathion 500E / 500	malathion	500 g/L EC	UAP, IPCO
Matador	lambda-cyhalothrin	120 g/L EC	Syngenta Crop Protection
Monitor	methamidophos	480 g/L L	Bayer CropScience, UAP
Movento 240 SC	spirotetramat	240 g/L SC	Bayer CropScience
Nolo Bait	spores of Nosema (Paranosema) locustae Canning	Minimum of 2.2x106 on coated wheat bran	M&R Durango, Inc.
Nufos 4E	chlorpyrifos	480 g/L EC	Cheminova Canada
Orthene	acephate	75% WSP	UAP
Perm-UP	permethrin	384 g/L EC	United Phosphorous Inc
Phostoxin	aluminum phosphide	55%	Degesch America Inc
Pounce	permethrin	384 g/L EC	UAP
Protect-It	diatomaceous earth	90%	Hedley Technologies Ltd
Pyrifos 15G	chlorpyrifos	15% G	UAP
Pyrinex 480EC	chlorpyrifos	480 g/L EC	UAP
Rimon 10 EC	novaluron	10% EC	Chemtura Canada
Ripcord	cypermethrin	407 g/L EC	BASF Canada
Sevin XLR	carbaryl	480 g/L SC	Bayer CropScience
Silencer 120 EC	lambda-cyhalothrin	120 g/L EC	MANA Canada
Success 480 SC	spinosad	480 g/L SC	Dow AgroSciences
Tempo	cyfluthrin	20% WP	Bayer CropScience
Thimet 15G	phorate	15% G	Amvac Chemical Corporation
Thiodan 4EC	endosulfan	400 g/L EC	Bayer CropScience
Thionex EC / 50 WP	endosulfan	400 g/L EC, 50% WP	UAP
UP-Cyde	cypermethrin	250 g/L EC	United Phosphorous Inc
Vydate L	oxamyl	240 g/L SN	E.I. duPont Canada

Abbreviations

WP wettable powder
DG water dispersible granule
WSG water soluble granule

EC emulsifiable concentrate
G granule
SC suspension concentrate

WSP water soluble powder
DF dry flowable
SG soluble granule

SN solution
F flowable
OD oil dispersion

A amine
E ester

KEY TO PRODUCT PAGES

Pesticide Product Name

This field lists the pesticide product name. Where there is only one product the commercial "trade" name is given. Where more than one company sells pesticides with the same combination of active ingredients the "generic" (active ingredient) name is given.

If the active ingredients are all in a common formulation (liquid, granule, etc.) the generic name will appear as 'Ingredient A/Ingredient B' and if the active ingredients are in separate containers to be mixed in the sprayer the names are given as 'Ingredient A + Ingredient B'.

Pesticide Resistance Group -

This area will indicate what mode of action the pesticide uses and refer to a page number where more information can be found.

Company:

This section identifies the company (or companies) that manufacture or market this crop protection product (or generic equivalents) in Canada as well as the PCP# for that (those) product(s). See page 9 for more information on PCP numbers. PCP#s are given as '(PCP#XXXXX)' where XXXXX is a four or five digit number unique to that product. In some cases, where there are multiple components with separate PCP numbers, the PCP number will be provided below under 'Formulation:'

Formulation:

This section gives information on the active ingredient and its concentration in the product as well as information on formulation type and packaging types and configurations. Formulation strength (or concentrations) are given in % by weight for dry formulations and g/L for liquid formulations. PCP numbers may also be given for some products (see above).

Crops and Staging:*

This section indicates on which crops the product may be used and what stage of crop development it should be applied at. Rates may also be included in this section if they vary between crop types or crop stage.

**This section will also indicate which crops are registered under the User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion (URMULE) program. Some companies, as a condition of placing these minor crops on their labels request, that users of their product on these crops do so at their own risk because the registration was approved with information the company did not produce.*

These crops will be flagged separately from the main crops.

Pest (Diseases, Insects, Weeds) and Staging:

This section indicates the pests (Diseases, Insects, or Weeds) that are indicated on the product label as controlled or suppressed, as well as any specifics on the timing of application relative to the pest stage if required. Rates may also be included in this section if they differ for different pests or stage of pest.

Cost (Previous season's suggested retail price):

The prices provided in this section are the manufacturer's suggested retail price *from the previous growing season*. Many prices for the current year are not set by the company at the time of publication.

Prices are most often listed as a price per acre, but may be listed as a price per unit if there are many different rates.

In some situations the manufacturer's approach to a product's pricing may change, making the previous year's price very inaccurate. In this situation the new price will be included if available, otherwise the price will be indicated as N/A.

Otherwise N/A is typically reserved for new products that have not had a previous season on the market to draw a price from. Some companies may decline to provide a price to this publication and this will also be indicated.

Note: These prices are made available only as a rough planning guide to be used when comparing different products on a similar pest. Actual prices may vary substantially from the ones provided due to changing manufacturing costs, product volumes purchased, product promotions, after-sales support offered and other market pressures. Check with your retailer for the best product-price-service combination for your needs.

Rates:

The rates provided in this section are given in the amount of product required per acre and the number of acres treated per package unit where possible. This section will also indicate any adjuvants that are to be used in conjunction with the product and the rate of that adjuvant.

This section will not be present if rates have been integrated into either of the previous **Crops** or **Pest** sections.

Application Information:

Water Volume: This section indicates the minimum carrier water volume to be used to apply the product. Using less than the recommended minimum carrier application volume can negatively affect pesticide performance, particularly with contact pesticides and when using low drift nozzles.

Nozzles and Pressure: This section indicates if there are any particular nozzles that should or should not be used to apply the product. Pressures indicated reflect those for conventional nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. A general statement of "Use nozzles and pressures designed to deliver proper coverage with ASAE ____ droplets" indicating the ideal droplet sizes to allow for the combination of lowest drift potential and best performance from the pesticide. ASAE refers to the American Society of Agricultural Engineers who have set standards a series of droplet measurements (in microns or micrometres) that classify droplet sizes from 'fine' to 'very coarse'.

How it Works:

This section typically refers to the page where a general description of the various modes of action of either herbicide, fungicides or insecticides.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

This section summarizes any adverse conditions that will affect the biological function of the crop or the target pest and therefore possibly impact the product's performance. In most cases both crop and target pest must be growing or functioning normally for pesticides to provide expected performance and/or crop tolerance. Adverse weather conditions such as extreme heat, cold, drought or flooding can slow or stop the biological processes in the crop or pest. These biological processes in the crop allow the pesticide to be degraded quickly. If biological processes that are attacked by the pesticide, and under normal conditions would kill the pest, are not functioning normally the pest may be able to rid itself of the pesticide before dying and recover from the application.

Tank Mixes:

This section indicates which other pesticides the pesticide label indicates are registered for use as tank mix combinations with this pesticide.

Common mixes may include:

Herbicides:

(Subtitles may indicate specific crops or condition restrictions.)

Insecticides:

Fungicides:

Fertilizers:

There may be additional pesticides that are registered but not listed on this product's label. Other pesticides may have this product listed as a mix option on their labels. The note below (**in bold**) directs users to a chart inside the back cover that show all available mixes for this pesticide. The product listed on the left column of the chart is the product that supports the mix. Mixes supported by both products are marked with an 'X'. Mixes supported by only one of the products is indicated by an arrow pointing to the left column.

Included in the tank mix section in non-bolded italics may be any precautions against the mixing of pesticides which will have adverse reactions such as crop injury, reduced pest control or unusual increased danger in the use of the product.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the pesticide label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Restrictions:

Since most pesticides have a capacity to injure neighboring plants, wildlife or people, they will come with restrictions on their use in order to prevent this unintentional damage. Misuse of pesticides may result in as little as temporary or superficial damage to plants or a slight irritation to the eyes or nose, or could also result in poor performance of the pesticide, severe injury and/or yield loss to very sensitive plants and/or unacceptable residues in agricultural commodities, and/or serious illness or death of non-target organism or people. It is important to comply with product restrictions in order to minimize the impact of the pesticide used on non-target organisms and people. A selection of common restrictions and precautions found on product labels are provided in this section, **but it is important to read the label carefully in order to understand how to use the product properly.**

Rainfall: This section indicates the required delay between application and rainfall to avoid reductions in the performance of the product or the unintentional movement of the product.

Re-entry: This section indicates when it is safe for a person to re-enter treated field following an application of a particular pesticide without the same personal protection used to apply the product.

Resistance Management: This section highlights products where an increased risk of the target pests developing resistance to the group of products (typically fungicides) has been identified. If no specific risk has been identified the reader is referred to a general resistance section. All pesticides have some risk of the target pest developing resistance. Rotating pesticide groups using as many different resistance groups as possible in the rotation is one way to avoid or delay resistance development.

Grazing: This section indicates whether and how soon treated crops may be grazed by livestock or otherwise fed to livestock. This restriction is in place to avoid residues of the pesticide from being detected in milk or meat from animals consuming forage, greenfeed or straw from treated crops or forage.

Pre-harvest interval: Is the time that must be left between application of a pesticide and the harvest of a crop in order to prevent greater than allowable residues of the product in harvested grain. Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) are set for commodities based on registered rates and staging of pesticides used in the production of those commodities. Disregarding these intervals can result in residues over the MRLs, which can lead to market disruptions.

Re-cropping: This section indicates how soon specific crops may be seeded into treated fields. Failure to adhere to these delays could result in injury to the following crop.

Aerial Application: This section indicates whether the product may be applied by aircraft and any special conditions that may be necessary.

Labelling: In addition to other precautions and warnings, seed treatment products will also have statements about how seed treated with the product should be labeled.

Storage: This section indicates how the product must be stored. As a general rule, unused pesticides should always be stored in their original containers in a secure, dry area, away from other pesticides, food or feed.

Environment: This section will indicate any setback distances that are required from sensitive aquatic or upland habitats. Newer labels may indicate that these distances are from the downwind edge of the boom but older labels may not. Examples of aquatic habitats are lakes, rivers, sloughs, ponds, prairie potholes, creeks, marshes, streams, reservoirs and wetlands. Examples of terrestrial habitats are grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas and shrublands.

In addition to the set back or 'buffer' distances indicated on product labels, provincial environment departments may also have additional restrictions or requirements for permits to apply pesticides to or near water. Check with the provincial environment department/ministry for more information.

Tank Cleaning:

This section describes the measures that are required to properly clean out spray tanks. A general overview of sprayer cleaning is given on page 14, but products where there is a high risk of crop damage as a result of very low level contamination of the spray solution, will have specific measures indicated.

Hazard Rating:

This section indicates the relative toxicity of the pesticide, formulations or components. For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10. An additional symbol that is used that is not a standard symbol is the (!) exclamation mark which indicates an otherwise undefined risk factor (i.e. irritation).

Example:

 Caution - Eye Irritant

Some older products have not had hazard ratings developed while others products have very low toxicity and do not have hazard warnings. Even in the absence of a hazard rating users should wear a minimum of nitrile gloves and an apron as well as long sleeved apparel during mixing and avoid unnecessary exposure.

Weed Control

The use of in-crop herbicides to control weeds is often very important in determining the success or failure of a crop. However, many other practices that can be implemented before and after a herbicide application can help to reduce weed competition. The use of these practices is termed Integrated Weed Management.

Integrated Weed Management

A farming system that utilises an array of inter-dependent cultural, biological and herbicidal weed control practices is implementing Integrated Weed Management (IWM). It is essential that IWM involves an array of tools including the rotation of available herbicide groups, ensuring that weeds are exposed to a diverse range of control mechanisms. The principal aim of IWM is to reduce selection for resistance to any single control agent and to delay or prevent the development of herbicide resistant weeds.

Practising IWM does not mean abandoning chemical weed control, just relying on it less. For example:

- You may decide to choose a normal-height wheat or a tall, viny pea variety for a certain field. These crop selections will compete strongly with weeds, possibly allowing you to skip a spray operation.
- You could insert a short-term forage crop into your crop rotation. Studies show that short-term alfalfa stands can reduce wild oat and green foxtail populations by up to 80 percent the year after breaking.
- Early sown barley may give you enough of a "jump" on the weeds that you can avoid herbicide applications.
- Use of vigorous, high-quality seed, sown shallow, can give you better crop competition than poor-quality or deeply sown crop seed.
- Banding nitrogen near the seed can give your crop an advantage over weeds.

For more information, refer to "Integrated Weed Management: Making it Work on Your Farm" factsheet, available from both Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives and Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture.

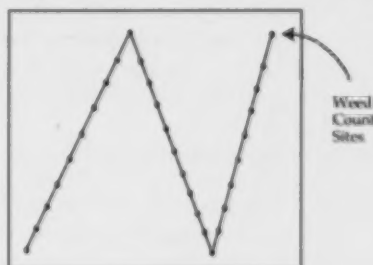
Making Spray Decisions

Field Scouting

Field scouting is an important tool for making informed spray decisions. Accurately assessing the type and number of weeds in the field will help you determine if a spray operation is necessary. The scouting pattern diagram on this page provides a guideline for scouting a field. The entire field should be walked to get a feel for the distribution of the weeds present. A minimum of 20 weed counts should be taken across the field. A smaller number may be used, but

be aware that accuracy decreases as the number of counts gets smaller. Count the number of weeds in a 1 m² or a 0.25 m² area and divide the total number of weeds by the number of counts taken to obtain an average for the field. If using 0.25 m² samples, make sure to multiply by four so your average is for a 1 m² area.

Some weeds are not distributed uniformly and may be found in patches (for example, Canada thistle) or in low spots. As well, the type and number of weeds found along the field edges may be very different from those found inside the field. These areas should be considered separate from the rest of the field. If possible, patches, low spots, and field borders should be treated separately, as field wide spraying may not be required. Look out for new invading weeds and patches of herbicide-resistant weeds. Herbicide-resistant weeds and new invaders should be controlled, regardless of their number, to prevent them from spreading and becoming a serious control problem. Mapping your field's weed problems will allow you to monitor the spread of weed patches over time and help you assess the effectiveness of your control program.



Yield Losses Caused by Weeds

Knowing the amount of crop yield loss caused by a given weed density will help you decide if a spray operation is required. The tables on the following pages give an indication of the yield loss caused by some of the important grassy weeds.

THESE TABLES SHOULD BE USED ONLY AS A GUIDE. The figures are based on Western Canadian research trials and will not be accurate all of the time. The yield loss values apply only to healthy, well fertilized crops with good stand establishment. Crops that are diseased or emerged unevenly will not compete well with weeds and will suffer larger yield losses than indicated in these tables. The yield loss figures are based on competition from single weed species only. Other weeds, such as wild mustard or Canada thistle, must be controlled if the figures are to be accurate. As well, the tables are based on competition from normal height crops. Semi-dwarf or hybrid varieties may not compete as well with weeds and the figures may not be accurate in these cases.

Table 1. Yield Losses (Percent) in Wheat Caused by Wild Oats.

	Wild Oat Density – Number Per Square Metre																
	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Wild Oats are 1 Leaf Stage Ahead of the Crop	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	15	17	19	22	26	29	32	34	37
Wild Oats are the Same Leaf Stage as the Crop	1	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	14	16	18	20	22	24
Wild Oats are 1 Leaf Stage Behind the Crop	0	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	14	15

Source: O'Donovan, Alberta Environmental Centre (Vegreville, Alberta)

Figure 1. Spray Decision Guideline for Wild Oats in Wheat.

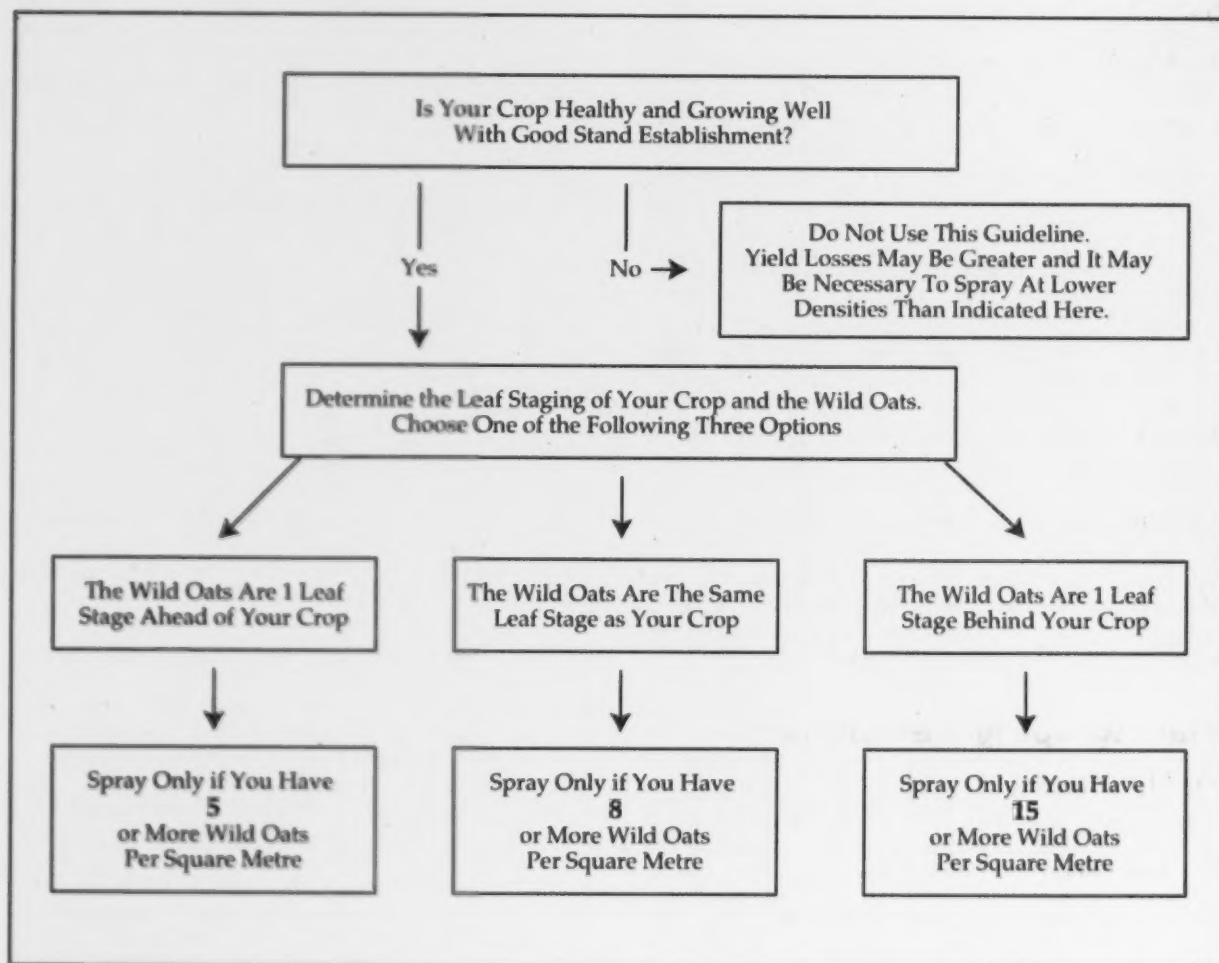
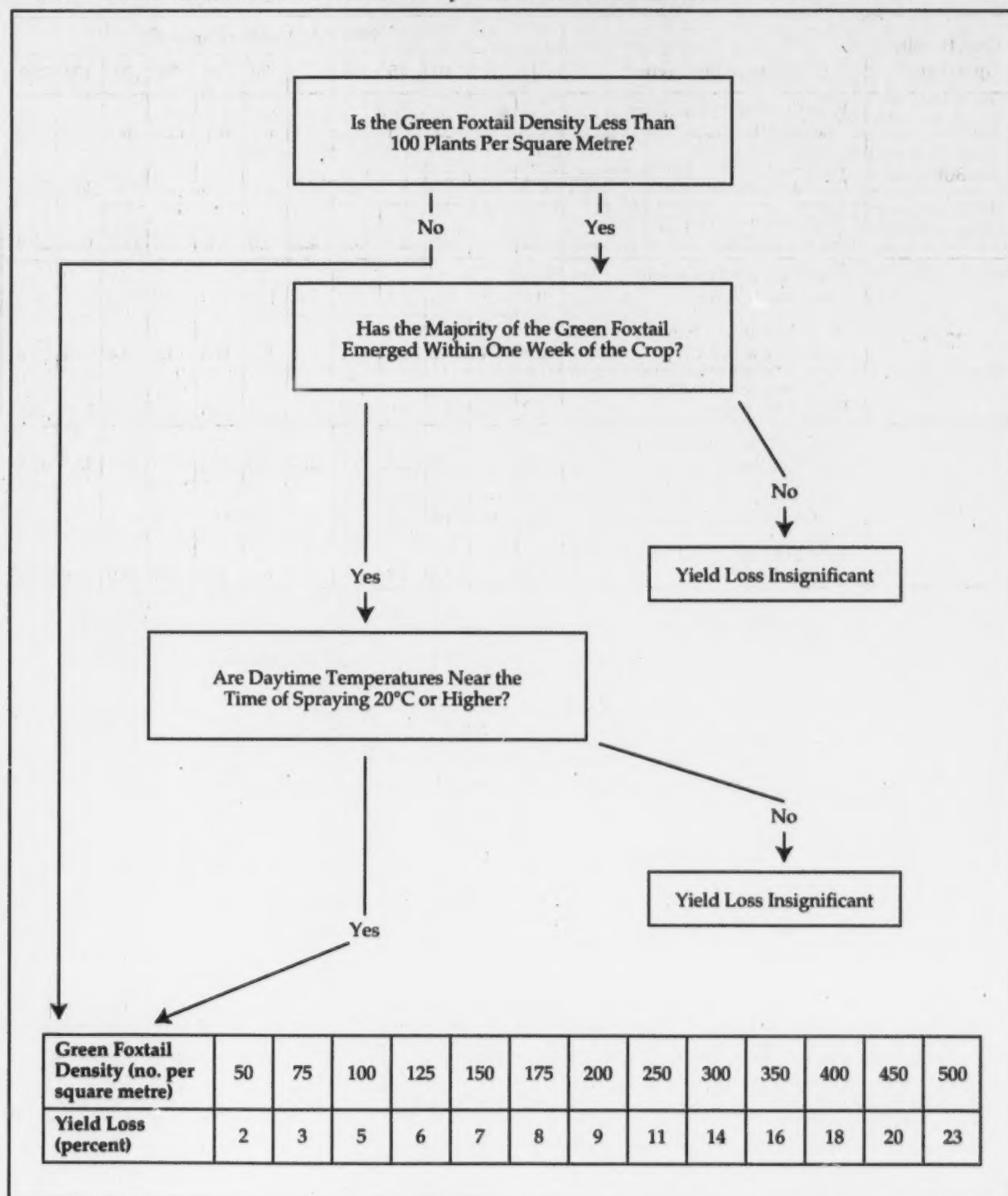


Table 2. Yield Losses (Percent) in Wheat Caused by Green Foxtail (Wild Millet).

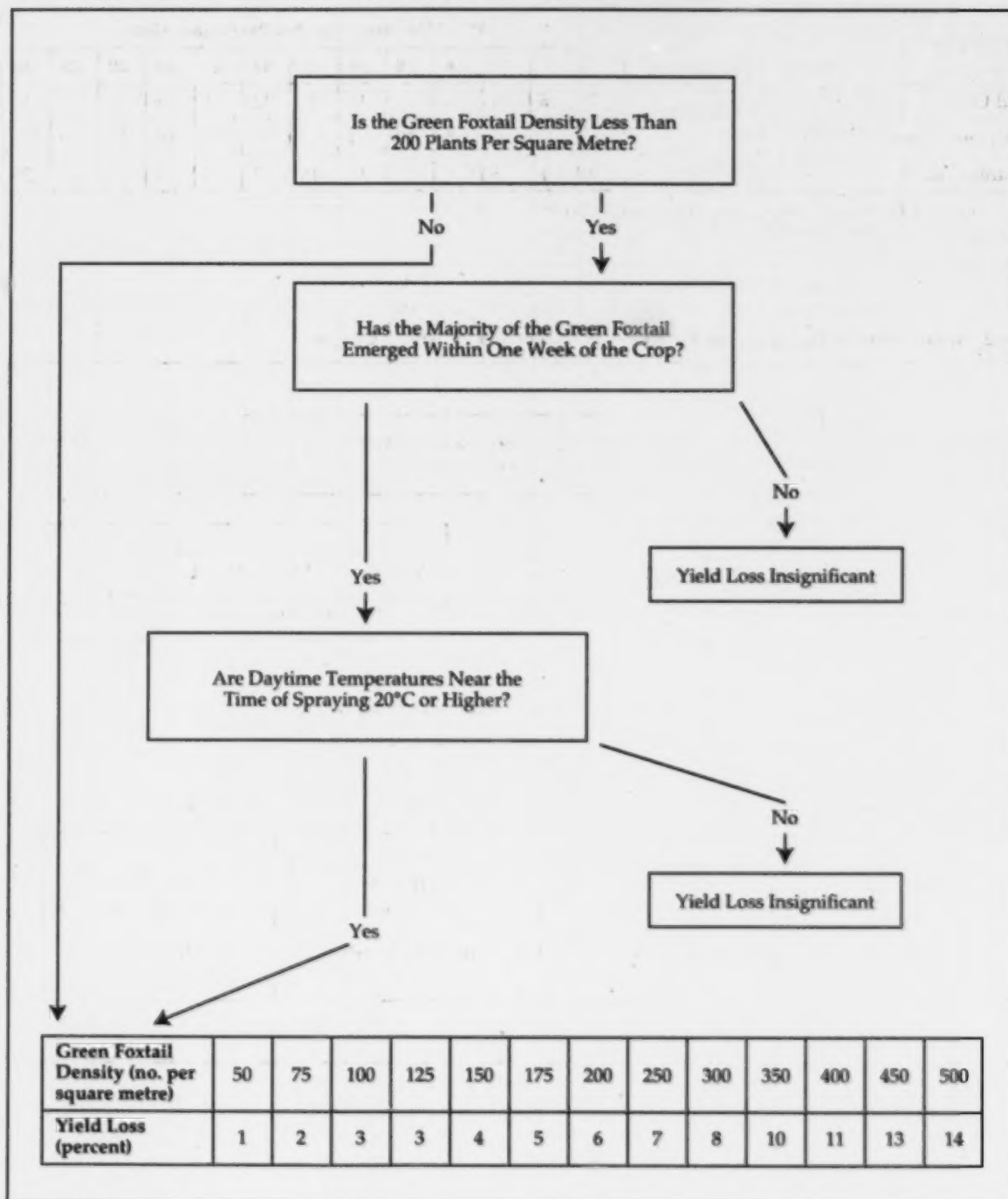


Source: O'Donovan, Alberta Environmental Centre (Vegreville, Alberta)

Table 3. Yield Losses (Percent) in Barley Caused by Wild Oats.

Crop Density (plants/m ²)	Relative Emergence	Wild Oat Density (plants/m ²)											
		1	5	10	15	20	25	30	40	50	70	100	150
300	Wild Oats are 1 Leaf Stage Ahead of the Crop	0.3	1.4	2.8	4.1	5.4	6.7	8.0	10.3	12.6	16.8	22.4	30.2
	Wild Oats are the Same Leaf Stage as the Crop	0.3	1.3	2.5	3.7	4.8	6.0	7.1	9.2	11.3	15.1	20.3	27.6
	Wild Oats are 1 Leaf Stage Behind the Crop	0.2	0.9	1.7	2.6	3.4	4.2	5.0	6.6	8.1	11.0	15.0	20.9
225	Wild Oats are 1 Leaf Stage Ahead of the Crop	0.4	1.9	3.6	5.4	7.0	8.6	10.2	13.1	15.9	20.9	27.4	36.2
	Wild Oats are the Same Leaf Stage as the Crop	0.3	1.6	3.1	4.6	6.1	7.5	8.8	11.4	13.9	18.4	24.4	32.6
	Wild Oats are 1 Leaf Stage Behind the Crop	0.2	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.9	5.8	7.6	9.3	12.6	17.1	23.6
175	Wild Oats are 1 Leaf Stage Ahead of the Crop	0.5	2.3	4.6	6.7	8.7	10.7	12.5	16.1	19.3	25.1	32.3	41.8
	Wild Oats are the Same Leaf Stage as the Crop	0.4	1.9	3.8	5.6	7.3	8.9	10.5	13.6	16.4	21.6	28.2	37.1
	Wild Oats are 1 Leaf Stage Behind the Crop	0.2	1.1	2.3	3.4	4.4	5.5	6.5	8.5	10.4	14.0	18.9	25.9

Table 4. Yield Losses (Percent) in Barley Caused by Green Foxtail (Wild Millet).



Source: O'Donovan, Alberta Environmental Centre (Vegreville, Alberta)

Table 5. Yield Losses (Percent) in Canola Caused by Wild Oats and Volunteer Cereals.

	Weed Density – Number Per Square Metre												
	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	25	30
Wild Oats	3	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18
Volunteer Wheat	1	3	6	8	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	19	21
Volunteer Barley	3	5	8	10	12	14	15	17	18	19	20	23	25

Sources: Dew and Keys, Agriculture Canada (Lacombe, Alberta)
O'Donovan, Alberta Environmental Centre (Vegreville, Alberta)

Figure 2. Spray Decision Guideline for Wild Oats and Volunteer Cereals in Canola.

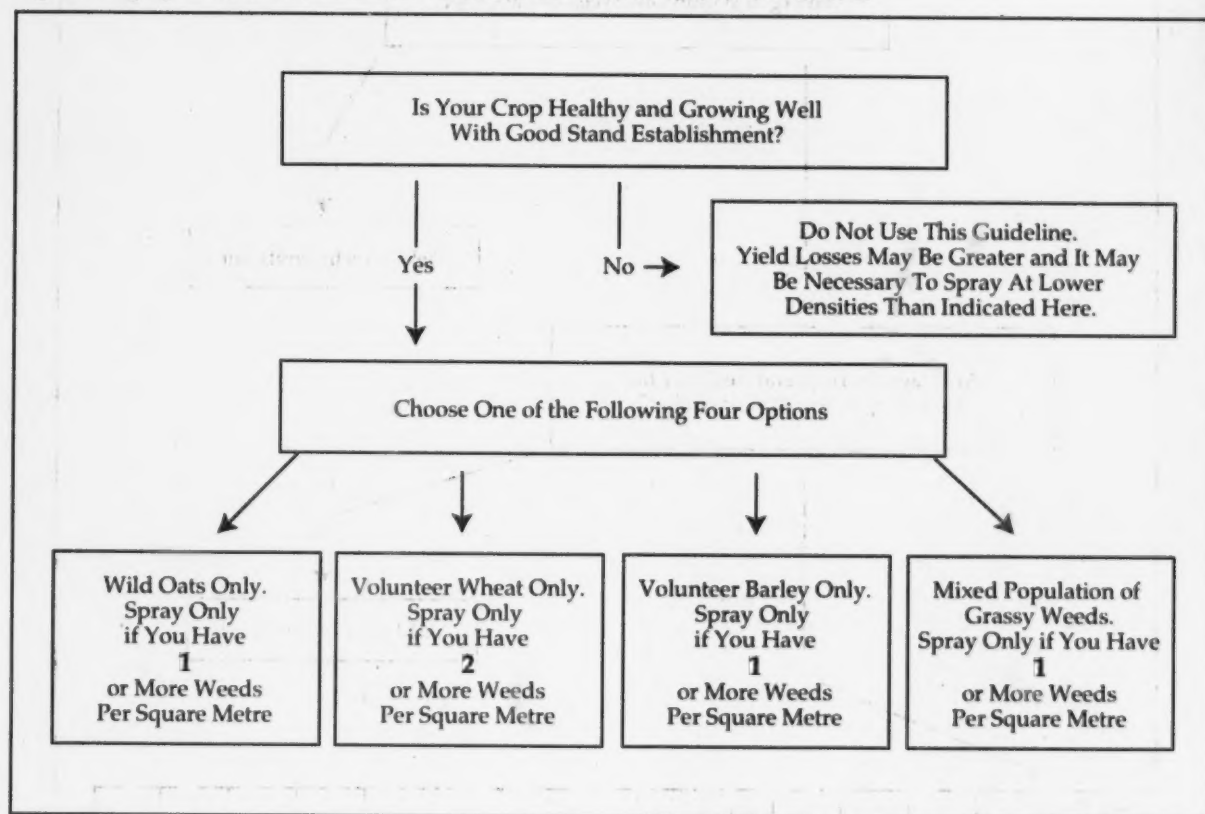
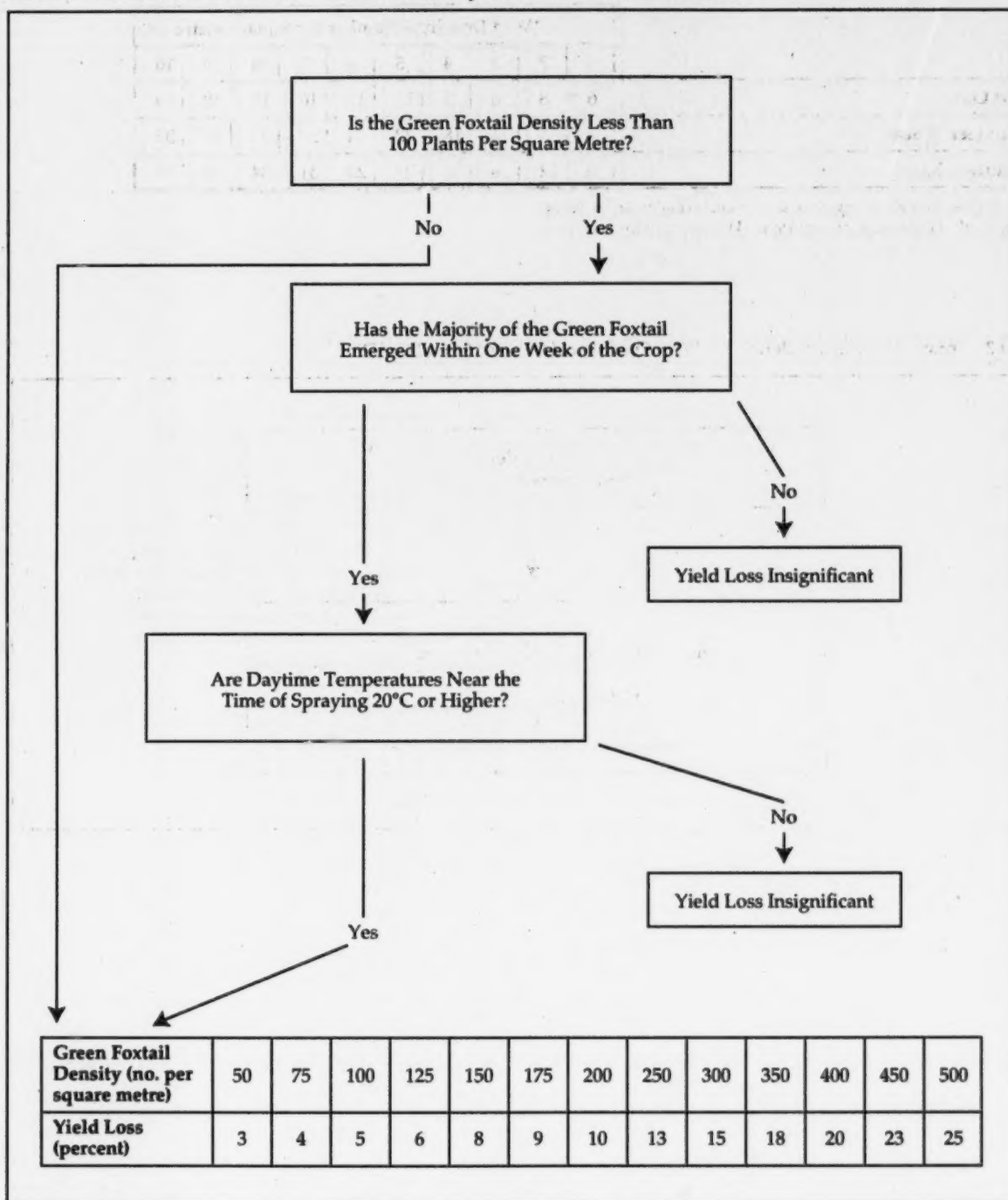


Table 6. Yield Losses (Percent) in Canola Caused by Green Foxtail (Wild Millet)



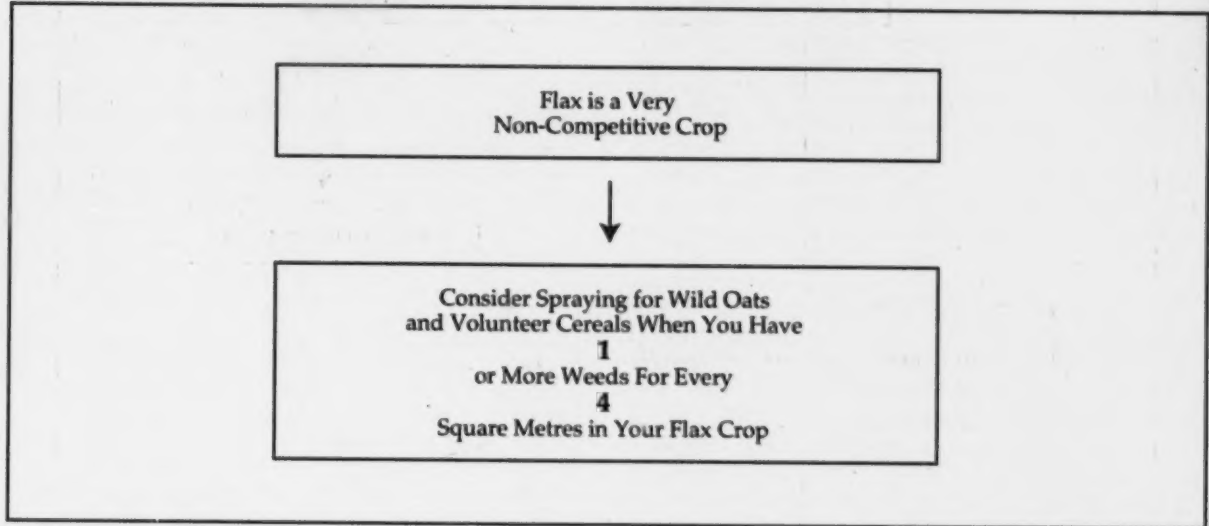
Source: O'Donovan, Alberta Environmental Centre (Vegreville, Alberta)

Table 7. Yield Losses (Percent) in Flax Caused by Wild Oats and Volunteer Cereals.

	Weed Density – Number Per Square Metre									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wild Oat	6	8	10	12	13	15	16	17	18	19
Volunteer Wheat	6	11	15	18	22	24	27	29	31	33
Volunteer Barley	6	12	16	21	24	28	31	34	36	39

Sources: Dew and Keys, Agriculture Canada (Lacombe, Alberta)
 Friesen et al., University of Manitoba (Winnipeg, Manitoba)

Figure 3. Spray Decision Guideline for Wild Oats and Volunteer Cereals in Flax.



Deciding to Spray – Economic Thresholds and Herbicide Resistance

An **economic threshold** is the level of infestation at which lost yield exceeds the cost of the chemical and its application. Determining the economic threshold will help you decide if a spray operation is necessary.

The following example outlines how to determine an economic threshold:

You have a wild oat problem in your wheat. After a thorough field scouting you have determined that your field has an average density of 35 wild oats per square metre. You know that the crop and weeds are at the same leaf stage. Using Table 1, choose the "Same Leaf Stage" row and read across to 35 wild oats per square metre. You will find that your yield loss will be about 18 percent.

You think it could be a 40 bushel per acre wheat crop, and expect to get \$4 per bushel for it. Therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} 40 \text{ bushels} \times 0.18 (\text{percent of expected yield loss}) &= \\ 7.2 \text{ bushels per acre of lost yield} &= \\ 7.2 \text{ bushels} \times \$4 \text{ per bushel} &= \\ \mathbf{\$28.80 \text{ per acre of lost income}} & \end{aligned}$$

Now find out the price of your herbicide. Most wild oat herbicides for wheat cost between \$20 to \$25 per acre. In this case, lost income exceeds the cost of the herbicide and application, so spraying would be justified.

Alternatively, you may want to use the figures provided with some of the yield loss tables. These figures provide flowcharts to assist you in making spray decisions. In some cases the flowcharts may indicate to spray when you do not have an economic threshold weed density, but most times they will prevent you from spraying unnecessarily.

Another factor to consider when deciding whether to spray is your herbicide rotation. A one in three rotation of herbicide groups is currently recommended to delay the development of herbicide resistance for weeds such as wild oats and green foxtail. Skipping a spray operation will give you an extra year of flexibility in your herbicide rotation. This means that you have one extra herbicide group to choose from the year after you skipped the spray operation. When making spray decisions, the ability to rotate herbicides should be considered in addition to the economics of spraying.

Making the Spray Decision

Remember that economic thresholds should be used only as guides when making a spray decision. Lost income caused by dockage or downgrading must also be considered. **FIELDS THAT ARE NOT SPRAYED THIS YEAR HAVE A HIGHER POTENTIAL FOR PROBLEMS THE FOLLOWING YEAR BECAUSE OF WEED SEED RETURN.** A farmer's experience and common sense play an important role when deciding to spray. Used properly, however, the economic threshold can be an important tool in making spray decisions.

Weed Resistance to Herbicides

In recent years, the number of herbicide-resistant weeds and the areas they infest have increased.

Most herbicide-resistant weed infestations have developed following repeated use of the same herbicide (or herbicide group) for a number of years on the same field. Growers who have developed weed resistance on their farms will typically see a weed, which is normally controlled by a herbicide, escape uncontrolled after a number of years of use of the same product or product group. Individual plants may be resistant to 1.5 up to 10 or more times the normal field rate.

Herbicide Groups

To help you plan your herbicide program, the following table lists "herbicide groups." To slow down the process of developing weed resistance, use products from different groups from year to year on your fields.

Table 1: Herbicide Groups Based on Mode of Action

Group 1 (contain ACCase grasskillers)

Achieve Liquid Gold*, Axial, Axial iPak*, Broadband*, clethodim, clodinafop, clodinafop + bromoxynil/MCPA ester*, Cypress*, Equinox, fenoxaprop, FlaxMax DLX*, Fusion, Harmony SC*, Harmony K*, Odyssey DLX*, Poast Ultra, quizalofop, Signal D*, Titanium*, tralkoxydim, Venture L

Group 2 (contain ALS/AHAS inhibitors)

Absolute*, Accent, Adrenalin*, Altitude FX*, Assert, Assert FL*, Battalion*, Benchmark*, Broadband*, Escort, Everest, Express Pack*, Express Pro, Express SC, Frontline XL*, Frontline 2,4-D*, Harmony SC*, Harmony K*, imazethapyr, metsulfuron, Muster TNG, Odyssey, Odyssey DLX*, Option, Pinnacle, PrePass*, Prism, Simplicity, Solo, Spectrum*, Stellar*, Tensile*, thifensulfuron/tribenuron, thifensulfuron/tribenuron + MCPA*, Triton C*, Triton K*, Ultim, Unity*, Velocity M3*, Viper*

Group 3 (contain mitotic inhibitors)

Advance, Bonanza, Edge, Fortress*, Rival, Treflan

Group 4 (contain growth regulator herbicides)

2,4-D, 2,4-DB, Absolute*, Achieve Liquid Gold*, Adrenalin*, Altitude FX*, Assert FL*, Attain, Battalion*, bromoxynil/2,4-D ester*, bromoxynil/MCPA ester*, clodinafop + bromoxynil/MCPA ester*, Curtail M, Cypress*, dicamba, dicamba/mecoprop/MCPA, dichlorprop/2,4-D, DyVel, DyVel DSp, Eclipse III*, Express Pack*, FlaxMax DLX*, Frontline XL*, Frontline 2,4-D*, Grazon, Harmony K*, Lontrel, MCPA, MCPB/MCPA, mecoprop, Prestige, Pulsar, Remedy, Restore, Rustler*, Spectrum*, thifensulfuron/tribenuron + MCPA*, Stellar*, Tensile*, Titanium*, Tordon 22K, Triton C*, Triton K*, Trophy

Group 5 (contain photosynthetic inhibitors – triazines) AAtrex, Laddock*, Primextra II Magnum*, Sencor, simazine, Velpar
Group 6 (contain photosynthetic inhibitors – nitriles/benzothiadiazoles) Achieve Liquid Gold*, Axial iPak*, Basagran, Benchmark*, bromoxynil, bromoxynil/2,4-D ester*, bromoxynil/MCPA ester*, Infinity*, Laddock*, Titanium*, Unity*, Velocity M3*, Viper*
Group 7 (contain photosynthetic inhibitors – ureas/amides) linuron
Group 8 (unknown mode of action) Avadex BW, Avenue, Eptam-8E, Fortress*
Group 9 (contain inhibitors of EPSP synthase) Cheminova Glyphosate, CleanStart*, ClearOut 41 Plus, Credit, Eclipse III*, Factor 540, Glyfos, Knockout Extra, Maverick III, NuGlo, PrePass*, Roundup (Transorb HC, Ultra 2, WeatherMax), R/T 540, Rustler*, Sharpshooter, Touchdown, Vantage Plus Max II, Wise-Up
Group 10 (contain inhibitors of glutamine synthetase) Liberty
Group 11 (inhibit carotenoid synthesis - triazoles) Amitrol 240
Group 14 Authority, Blazer, CleanStart*, flumioxazin, Reflex
Group 15 (inhibit cell division - benzamides, chloroacetamides) Dual II Magnum, Frontier, Kerb, Primextra II Magnum*
Group 22 (membrane rupture, photosynthetic inhibitors) Gramoxone, Reglone, Reward
Group 27 (HPPD inhibitors – isoxazole) Axial iPak*, Infinity*, Velocity M3*

*Products contain more than one active ingredient and appear in more than one group. In some instances, both active ingredients act to kill the same weed using different modes of action. In these instances, use of tank mixes may slow down the process of developing weed resistance.

New herbicides do not necessarily have a unique mode of action and may fall within the groups listed in the charts. Herbicides that have the same mode of action may not control the same weed spectrum or have the same crop safety. For example, Assert and Ally have the same mode of action; however, Assert controls wild oats while Ally does not.

How Herbicides Work

After applying a herbicide, fields can be scouted to determine the effectiveness of the treatment. The symptoms of different herbicide groups, and the approximate time it takes to develop these symptoms, is listed in the table below. Weed patches that are not affected should be noted and checked, as they may be herbicide resistant. Note that symptoms may take longer to develop when conditions are not conducive to rapid plant growth.

Table 2: The Mode of Action, Site of Uptake and Symptoms of Different Herbicide Groups.

Herbicide Group	Mode of Action	Site of Uptake	Weed symptoms/timing	
			Grass weeds	Broadleaf weeds
1	Systemic	Foliar	Reduced growth, yellowing of growing point in 1 to 3 weeks. Newest leaf of affected plant pulls out easily in 3 to 5 days.	Tolerant
2	Systemic	Foliar/Soil	Newest leaves yellowed in 3 to 10 days, dead in 1 to 3 weeks.	Discolored (red/yellow/purple) at the growing point and spreading to the whole plant in 1 to 3 weeks.
3	Systemic	Soil	Reduced emergence, poor root development of emerged plants. Roots often swollen/stunted and root tips darkened.	Reduced emergence, poor root development of emerged plants.
4	Systemic	Foliar	Yellowed / purpled leaves in 1 to 2 weeks, plant death in 2 to 4 weeks.	Abnormal growth (twisted stems, cupped leaves) in 2 to 10 days.
5	Systemic	Soil	Wilted and yellowed oldest leaves, death in 7 to 10 days.	Wilted and yellowed oldest leaves, death in 7 to 10 days.
	Contact	Foliar	Yellowed oldest leaves, death within days.	Bleached oldest leaves, death within days.
6	Contact	Foliar	Some leaf burn possible.	Yellowed leaves in 2 to 4 days, death in 1 to 2 weeks.
7	Systemic	Soil	Yellowed and stunted plants, death in 10 to 14 days.	Yellowed and stunted plants, death in 10 to 14 days.
	Contact	Foliar	Interveinal yellowing of oldest leaves, death within days.	Interveinal yellowing of oldest leaves, death within days.
8	Contact	Foliar	Yellowed leaves in 3 to 7 days, stunted plants.	Tolerant
	Systemic	Soil	Reduced emergence, emerged leaves dark green/blue.	Reduced emergence, emerged leaves dark green/blue.
9	Systemic	Foliar	Wilted, yellowed leaves in 7 to 10 days.	Wilting, yellowing of plant in 7 to 10 days.
10	Contact	Foliar	Wilted, bleached leaves in 3 to 5 days, death in 1 to 2 weeks.	Wilted, bleached leaves in 3 to 5 days, death in 1 to 2 weeks.
11	Systemic	Foliar	Plants wilted in 2 to 3 days, bleached and purpling leaves in 1 to 2 weeks.	Plants wilted in 2 to 3 days, bleached leaves in 1 to 2 weeks. Perennial plants die slowly.
14	Contact	Foliar	Some leaf burn.	Leaves yellowed and desiccated in 1 to 3 days. (Post applications)
	Systemic	Soil	Bleaching and yellowing, death prior to or shortly following emergence	Bleaching and yellowing, death prior to or shortly following emergence
15	Systemic	Soil	Reduced emergence, emerged plants stunted.	Reduced emergence, emerged plants stunted.
22	Contact	Foliar	Leaves wilted within hours, desiccated in 1 to 3 days.	Leaves wilted in 1 to 3 days, desiccated and dead in 3 to 7 days.
27	Systemic	Foliar	Some bleaching and whitening of leaves.	Leaves bleached and whitened in 2 to 10 days and death in 7 to 10 days.

How to Identify Weed Resistance

It is important to avoid confusing herbicide failure caused by resistance with herbicide failure caused by various other factors (such as weather or application errors). When a herbicide fails to control weeds because of weather or application factors, that herbicide may work in the field the next season. But when herbicides fail because of the development of resistance, they will fail in subsequent years, regardless of weather or application procedures.

Herbicide resistance should be suspected under the following conditions:

- A weed species that the herbicide controlled in previous seasons now escapes the treatment, while other weeds that appear on the label continue to be controlled in the field.
- The escapes cannot be attributed to adverse weather or emergence after application (if a post-emergence product is in question).
- Irregular-shaped patches of a weed develop where the herbicide gives little or no control.
- Records of the past history of the field show repeated use of the same herbicide, or combinations of herbicides, that kill the weed in question in the same way.

Table 3: Herbicide-Resistant Weeds in Western Canada

WEED	HERBICIDE GROUP	LOCATIONS CONFIRMED
Canada Fleabane	Group 9	Occurs in several US states
Cleavers	Group 2	AB, SK
	Group 4	AB
	Multiple combinations of: Groups 2 & 4	AB
Chickweed	Group 2	AB, SK
Green Foxtail	Group 1	AB, MB, SK
	Group 2	Occurs in MB & Ontario
	Group 3	AB, MB, SK
	Multiple combinations of: Groups 1 & 3	MB, SK
Hemp-nettle	Group 2	MB
	Group 4	AB
	Multiple combinations of: Groups 2 & 4	AB
Kochia	Group 2	AB, MB, SK
	Group 4	Occurs in North Dakota and Montana
	Group 5	

Lamb's-quarters	Group 2	Occurs in Ontario
	Group 5	Occurs in Ontario
Marshelder (False ragweed)	Group 2	Occurs in North Dakota
Mustard, Ball	Group 2	AB
Mustard, Wild	Group 2	AB, MB, SK
	Group 4	MB
	Group 5	MB
Persian Darnel	Group 1	SK
Redroot pigweed	Group 2	Occurs in MB, Ontario and North Dakota
	Group 5	Occurs in Ontario
Russian thistle	Group 2	Occurs in SK, North Dakota and Montana
Shepherd's-purse	Group 2	AB
Spiny Annual Sow-thistle	Group 2	AB
Stinkweed	Group 2	AB
Wild buckwheat	Group 2	AB
Wild oat	Group 1	AB, MB, SK
	Group 2	AB, MB, SK
	Group 8	AB, MB, SK
	Multiple combinations of Groups: 1 & 2, 1 & 8, 2 & 8, 1, 2 & 8	AB, MB, SK

See Table 1 on page 34 for a complete list of products in each Herbicide Resistance Group.

If Weed Resistance Develops on Your Farm

It is important to identify weed resistance before it spreads across your farm. Plan on conducting a "patch watch" scouting program this summer to identify suspicious patches before they become difficult to manage. Resistant weed patches have been identified on fields where producers were unaware of their existence.

Your patch watch program should begin shortly after spraying and continue through July after the crop has headed out and most weeds are visible from a distance. If you find suspicious looking patches, contact your local agricultural office or crop protection company representative to assist you in confirming weed resistance. If resistance is suspected:

1. Map the location of the patches and mark them with stakes so you will remember their location.
2. Mow, cultivate or spot spray the patches. Resistant patches should not be allowed to produce seed.
3. Patchy areas should NOT be harvested with the rest of the field. Harvest these areas separately, and make sure

to clean all harvesting equipment before leaving the area to prevent the spread of seeds across the field or to a neighbouring field.

4. Check patches each year to monitor their spread. Keeping your resistant weeds isolated to a manageable patch is easier than dealing with an entire field of resistant weeds.

Surfactants and Herbicide Registrations:

Registrations listed are strictly those listed on the adjuvant label. For adjuvants recommended for use with a specific product, see the product page.

SURFACTANT	% Active ingredient	TYPE	REGISTERED HERBICIDES
Agral 90 (PCP#11809 or 24725), Agsurf (PCP#15881 or 27921)	90	Non-ionic	Accent, Adrenalin SC, Altitude FX, Battalion, Escort, Everest, Glyphosate, Gramoxone, Muster, Pinnacle, Prism, imazethpyr, metsulfuron, thifensulfuron/tribenuron, Reflex, Reglone, Reward, Triton K, Ultim, Unity
Citowett Plus (PCP#12766)	50	Non-ionic	Accent, AAtrex, Basagran (peas), Battalion, Escort, metsulfuron, Muster, Pinnacle, Prism, thifensulfuron/tribenuron, Triton K, Ultim, Unity
Companion (PCP#15882)	70	Non-ionic	Glyphosate, metsulfuron, Muster, Unity
Enhance (PCP#29270)	80	Non-ionic	Accent, Battalion, Escort, Glyphosate, Gramoxone, Lontrel, Muster, Pinnacle, Prism, imazethpyr, metsulfuron, thifensulfuron/tribenuron, Reflex, Reglone, Reward, Ultim, Unity
Permax (PCP#22604)	76	Non-ionic	Glyphosate, metsulfuron, Muster, Reglone
Super Spreader (PCP#17402)	50	Non-ionic	Accent, AAtrex, Basagran, Escort, Everest, metsulfuron, Muster, Pinnacle, Prism, Reflex, Ultim, Unity
LI700 (PCP#23026)	80	Non-ionic	Everest, Glyphosate

* Note – some products are specific about the concentration of active ingredient in the surfactant for product performance. Check with the herbicide page in this guide or the product label.

Oil-based Adjuvants and Herbicide Registrations:

TRADE NAME	COMPOSITION	REGISTERED HERBICIDES
XA oil Concentrate (PCP#11769)	83% paraffin based mineral oil 17% surfactant blend	AAtrex, Basagran
Addit (PCP#29263),	37% Surfactant blend	Bison
Adigor Adjuvant	48.8% methylated rapeseed oil 28.2% ethoxylated alcohols	Axial*
Amigo (PCP#22644), X-Act (PCP#28225)	30% phosphate ester surfactant	clethodim†*
Assist (PCP#16937)	83% paraffin based mineral oil 17% surfactant blend	Basagran (all crops), Blazer, Laddok, Simplicity,
Corn oil (PCP#18473)	99% paraffin based mineral oil 1% surfactant blend	AAtrex, linuron
Hasten (PCP#27420)	77.4% methyl and ethyl oleate (esterified vegetable oil)	Option 35DF
Merge (PCP#24702)	50% solvent 50% surfactant blend	Absolute, Equinox, FlaxMax DLX*, Odyssey, Odyssey DLX, Poast Ultra, quiza- lofop, Solo, Triton C

Continued on next page

TRADE NAME	COMPOSITION	REGISTERED HERBICIDES
Foothills B (PCP#29280), Score (PCP#12200), Signal (PCP#29173), Steppe (PCP#29281)	83% paraffin based mineral oil 17% surfactant blend	clodinafop [†] , clodinafop + bromoxynil/ MCPA ester [†] , Cypress [†] , Harmony K [†] , Harmony SG [†]
Sure-Mix (PCP#25467)	60% paraffin based mineral oil 35.6% surfactant blend	quizalofop
Turbocharge (PCP#23135)	50% mineral oil 39.5% surfactant blend	Achieve Liquid Gold [†] , Titanium, tralkoxydim [†]

* The adjuvant is packaged with the product.

† Note: All products may not be registered with all adjuvants. See product page in the following sections to determine which adjuvants are registered for each herbicide.

Adjuvants and Your Herbicide

Adjuvants are important ingredients in chemical weed control. Many herbicides must be applied with an adjuvant. If it is forgotten, the level of weed control can vary widely, and re-spraying may be necessary.

Most products have adjuvants built into the formulation (e.g. Puma¹²⁰ Super). Other require adjuvant addition (e.g. Refine SG). Some adjuvants were developed specifically for one herbicide, and these are either pre-packaged with the herbicide, or are identified by name on the label (e.g. Turbocharge for Achieve, Amigo for Select).

With some products, adjuvants need to be added only under certain conditions. For example, glyphosate products have built-in adjuvants, but require additional adjuvant when low rates (pre-seeding or chem-fallow), high water volumes, or certain tank mixes are used.

Adjuvants should be added only when required. If one is not required, addition can reduce weed control or injure crops. Product labels will describe when an adjuvant is required, and what type should be used.

There are two main classes of adjuvants: "activators or spray modifiers" (these include surfactants and crop oils), and "utility modifiers" (these include pH adjusters, water conditioners, low-drift adjuvants, and anti-foaming agents). The most important class of adjuvants is the activators. Surfactants, the main group within the activators, are "surface active agents." These chemicals produce effects at points where two substances touch, such as between two liquids (herbicide and water) or between a solid and a liquid (herbicide and leaf surface). Some surfactants act as dispersing agents, helping to keep a pesticide suspended in water. Others work on the plant, improving the wetting, sticking and penetrating characteristics of the herbicide droplets. Oil-based adjuvants contain petroleum or vegetable oil plus an emulsifier that suspends the oil in tiny droplets within the spray solution. Oil-based adjuvants typically assist in herbicide penetration into the leaf.

There are two basic type of surfactants (ionic and non-ionic), of which the non-ionic are most common. The tables on the previous page list the surfactants registered for use with herbicides in Western Canada.

Crop and Herbicide Recommendation Tables

The ratings in the following charts give general comparisons based on rates, timing and other application instructions and precautions as outlined in this Guide.

The ratings for crop tolerance and weed control are explained below. Where ratings are not given, a dot (•) will indicate if the weed is listed on a product label. Where rate ranges are listed for controlling a given weed, ratings are based on results achieved with the higher rate.

RATING	CROP TOLERANCE	WEED CONTROL
E - Excellent	Consistently exhibits a high degree of tolerance over a wide range of growing conditions.	Consistently provides a high degree of control over a wide range of growing conditions.
G - Good	Exhibits good crop tolerance under most growing conditions.	Provides good control under most growing conditions.
F - Fair	Tolerance is acceptable depending on growing conditions.	Control is acceptable depending on growing conditions.
P - Poor		Provides suppression, but control is often unacceptable.

All ratings are primarily based on the use of the herbicides on their own. Tank mixing herbicides may reduce the control of one or both tank mix partners, or result in a reduced level of crop safety.

Weed Control Tables

Table 1. Weed Control in Barley

HERBICIDE	PAGE	Crop Tolerance	Barley and Grain	Foxtail, Green and Yellow	Quackgrass	Volunteer Corn	Wild Oats	Buckhorn, Wild	Cocklebur, Night-flowering	Chickweed	Cleavers	Cocklebur	Dandelion	Flaxweed	Hemp-nettle	Kochia	Lamb's-quarters	Mallows, Round-leaved	Mustard, Wild	Pigweed, Redroot	Russian Thistle	Shepherd's Purse	Smartweed, Annual Species	Stinkweed	Thistle, Saw (Perennial)	Thistle, Canada	Volunteer Flax	Volunteer Mustard, Canada	Volunteer Sunflower	
2,4-D	61	G																												
Achieve Liquid	244	G	F	G			G																							
Achieve Liquid Gold	68	G	F	G			G	F				G		G		G				G	G	G	G	G	F	F		G	G	
Ally Toss-N-Go + 2,4-D	194	G								G					G	*				G	G	G	G	G	F	F		G		
Assert	75	E					G	F											G					G						
Attain	80	G						G		S	E	G	G		S	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	G	E	S	S	E	E	*	
Avadex MicroActiv/ Extra Strength AvadexBW	83	E					G																							
Avenge	87	G					G																							
Axial	88			*			*																							
Benchmark	96							*	*	*	*	*			S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	S		*			
Bromoxynil	100	E					G					F				F	G	F	F	G		G	F							
Bromoxynil + 2,4-D	103	E					E	F				G		E		G	E	E	G	G	G	G	G					G	G	
Bromoxynil + MCPA	104	E					E	F				G		G		G	E	E	G	G	G	G	G	F	F			G	G	
Curtail M	116	G					G					*	G			S	E	E	F		E	F	E	G	G			F	G	
Dicamba + MCPA/2,4-D	119	F					G			G	G	P	E	F		G	E	E	G	G	E	G	E	F	F			G	F	
Dicamba + mecoprop + MCPA	122	F					G	G		G				E	F	G	E	E	G	G	E	G	E	F	F			G	G	
Dichlorprop + 2,4-D	124	G					G	G		G				E		G	E	F	E	G	G	E	F	F				G	G	
DyVel	127	F					G			S	G			E	F	G	E	E	G	G	E	G	E	F	F			G	F	
DyVel DSp	129	F					G			S	G			E		G	E	S	E	G	G	E	F	F				G	F	
Express Pack	140	G					S							E		*	E	E	G	G	E			E	F				G	
Fortress	149	G		G			G	F								P	P		P	P										
Frontline / Frontline XL	153	E					E	E	E				F ¹¹	*	G		E	E	E	E	E	E	E	F	F			E	*	
Glyphosate (pre-harvest)	158			G									G ⁴													F	G			
Infinity	176						*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	S	S	*			
Linuron + MCPA amine	184	F	P				G	G	G			G		E	F	G	E	E	G		E	F	E							
Lontrel 360	187	E					G																		G	G				
MCPA	189	E											G	P	E	F	F	E	E	F	F	E	P	E	P	P			P	
MCPA K	192	E										G		E	F		E	E			E		E	P	P					
Mecoprop	193	G							E	G							E	E							F					
Prestige	209	E					E	S	E		G		E	S	E	E	E	E	E	G		E	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	
Puma ¹²⁰ Super	143	G	E	E			G																							
Refine SG	236	E					G	E	F					E	E	*	E	F	E	E	E	G	E	E	F	F		G	G	
Sencor	225	F						G	G					F	G		G	F	G		G	G	G							
Spectrum	224	E					E	E	E				F ¹¹	E ⁸	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	G				
Thifensulfuron/tribenuron + MCPA	242	E					G	E	F				*	E	E	G	E	F	E	E	E	G	E	E	F	F		G	G	
Titanium	243	G	F	G			G	E	F			G		E		G	E	E	G	G	G	G	G	G					G	G
Trifluralin (foxtail control)	249	E		G																										
Trifluralin (grassy and broadleaf)	249	F	G	G			F	F	G								G			G										
Triton C ⁴	255	E					G	E	*					E	E	*	E	F	E	E	E	G	E	E	F	F		G	G	
Triton K	257						*							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	
Trophy	259	E					S		G	G				E	F	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	S	G		*	E	*	*	
Unity ¹	262	E					G	G	G					G	E	G	G	E	G		G	G	E						G	

¹ Not for use in Manitoba. ² 2,4-D mixes only. ³ MCPA K mixes only. ⁴ Feed barley only. ⁵ Will not control CLEARFIELD canola varieties. ⁶ Spring seedlings only.
⁸ Not registered for control with all glyphosate products. See glyphosate sections for details. ⁹ Up to 25 cm diameter. ¹¹ Seedlings and overwintered rosettes. ¹² Less than 15 cm diameter * Ratings not yet developed.
 S - Suppression

Table 2. Weed Control in Oats

HERBICIDE	PAGE	Crop Tolerance	Barry and Cream	Footail, Green and Yellow	Quackgrass	Wild Oats	Buckwheat, Wild	Catchfly, Night-flowering	Chickweed	Cleavers	Cocklebur	Dandelion	Flixweed	Hemp-nettle	Kochia	Lamb's-quarters	Mallow, Round-leaved	Mustard, Wild	Pigweed, Redroot	Russian Thistle	Shepherd's-purse	Smartweed, Annual Species	Stinkweed	Thistle, Sow (Perennial)	Thistle, Canada	Volunteer Flax	Volunteer Mustard, Canola	Volunteer Sunflowers
Bromoxynil	99	E					G				F				F	G		F	F	G		G	F				G	G
Bromoxynil + MCPA	103	E					E	F								G	E	E	G	G	G	G	G	F	F		G	G
Curtail M	116	G					G					G				G	E	E	F	E	G	G	F	F			G	G
Dicamba + MCPA	119	F					G			G	G	P	E	F	G	E	E	G	G	E	G	E	F	F		G	F	
Dicamba + mecoprop + MCPA	122	F					G	G		G				E	F	G	E	E	G	G	E	G	E	F	F		G	G
DyVel	127	F					G			S	G			E	F	G	E	E	G	G	E	G	E	F	F		G	G
Frontline / Frontline XL	153	E					E		E	E			F		G		E	E			E	E	E	F	F		E	G
Glyphosate (pre-harvest) ⁵	158			G								G												F	G			
Linuron + MCPA amine	184	F	P				G		G		G			E	F		E	E	G		E	F	E		F	G		
Lontrel 360	187	G					F																				P	
MCPA	189	E									G	P	E				E	E			E	E	P	P			P	
MCPA K	192	E									G		E	F			E	E			E	E	P	P				
Mecoprop	193	G							E	G							E	E						P				
Refine SG	238	G					G		E	F				E	E	*	E	F	E	E	E	G	E	F	F		G	G
Spectrum	234	E					E	E	E		F	E	E	E	E		E	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	G		E	
Thifensulfuron/tribenuron + MCPA	242	E					G		E	F		*	E	E	G	E	F	E	E	E	G	E	E	F	F		G	G

² MCPA K mixes only. ³ Will not control CLEARFIELD canola varieties. ⁴ Spring seedlings only. ⁵ Not all products registered for use in oat. See glyphosate sections for details. ⁶ Not registered for control with all products. See glyphosate sections for details. ⁸ Seedlings and overwintered rosettes. ⁹ Less than 15 cm diameter. S - Suppressors. * Registered for control, ratings not yet developed.

Table 3. Weed Control in Rye or Triticale

HERBICIDE	PAGE	Crop Tolerance - Rye	Crop Tolerance - Triticale	Barry and Cream	Footail, Green and Yellow	Quackgrass	Volunteer Corn	Wild Oats	Buckwheat, Wild	Catchfly, Night-flowering	Chickweed	Cleavers	Cocklebur	Dandelion	Flixweed	Hemp-nettle	Kochia	Lamb's-quarters	Mallow, Round-leaved	Mustard, Wild	Pigweed, Redroot	Russian Thistle	Shepherd's-purse	Smartweed, Annual Species	Stinkweed	Thistle, Sow (Perennial)	Thistle, Canada	Volunteer Flax	Volunteer Mustard, Canola	Volunteer Sunflowers	
2,4-D ^{1,4}	61	G									P		G	P	E		G	E		E	•	G	E	E	E	P	P		E	P	
Achieve Liquid ³	244	G	G	F	G			G																							
Achieve Liquid Gold ^{1,4}	68	G	G	F	G			G	E	F			G	G			G	E		E	G	G	G	G	G	P	P		G	G	
Avenge ¹	87	G	G					G																							
Bromoxynil ¹	100	E	E						G				F				F	G		F	F	G		G	F						
Bromoxynil + MCPA ^{1,4}	104	E							E	F			G	G	P	E		G	E		E	G	G	G	G	G	P	P		G	G
Dicamba + 2,4-D ^{2,4}	124	F						G				G	G	P	E		G	E		E	G	G	E	G	E	F	F		G	F	
Infinity ³	176							•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	S		•		
MCPA ^{1,4}	189	E											G	P	E	F	F	E		E	F	F	E	P	E	P	P			P	

¹ Fall rye only. ² Spring rye only. ³ Fall and Spring rye. ⁴ Rye only; not registered for triticale. ⁵ Triticale only. ⁶ Up to 25 cm diameter. S - Suppressors. * Registered for control, ratings not yet developed.

Table 4. Weed Control in Winter Wheat

HERBICIDE	PAGE	Crop Tolerance	Barley and Grass	Footail, Green and Yellow	Quackgrass	Volunteer Corn	Wild Oats	Buckwheat, Wild	Catchfly, Night-flowering	Chickweed	Cleavers	Cocklebur	Dandelion	Flaxweed	Hemp-nettle	Kochia	Lamb's-quarters	Mallow, Round-leaved	Mustard, Wild	Pigweed, Redroot	Russian Thistle	Shepherd's-Purse	Smartweed, Annual Species	Stinkweed	Thistle, Sow (Perennial)	Thistle, Canada	Volunteer Flax	Volunteer Mustard, Canada	Volunteer Sunflowers
2,4-D	61	G								P		G	P	E		G	E		E	•	G	E	F	E	P	P		E	P
Achieve Liquid	244	G	F	G			G																						
Achieve Liquid Gold	68	G	F	G			G	E	F			G		G		G	E		E	G	G	G	C	G	P	P		G	G
Avenge ³	87	G					G																						
Bromoxynil	100	E						G				F				F	G		F	F	G		G	F					
Bromoxynil + MCPA	104	E						E	F			G		G		G	E		E	G	G	G	G	G	P	P		G	G
Dicamba + MCPA/2,4-D	119	F					G				G	G	P	E	F ¹	G	E		E	G	G	E	G	E	F	F		G	F
Dicamba + mecoprop + MCPA	122	G						G	G		G			E	F	G	E		E	G	G	E	G	E	F	F		G	G
Dichlorprop + 2,4-D	124	G						G	G ⁶			G	SL	E		G	E	F	E	G	G	E	G	E	F	F		G	G
DyVel	127	F						G			S	G		E	F	G	E		E	G	G	E	G	E	F	F		F	F
DyVel DSp	129	F						G			S	G		E		G	E	S	E	G	G	E	G	E	F	F		G	F
Infinity	176							•		•	•		• ⁴	•	•	•	•	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	S		•	
MCPA	189	E										G	P	E	F	F	E		E	F	F	E	P	E	P	P		P	
Refine SG	238	G						G		E	F			E	E	•	E	F	E	E	E	G	E	E	F	F		G ²	G
Sencor ³	225	F												F								F		G					
Thifensulfuron/tribenuron + MCPA	242							G		E	F		• ⁵	E	E	G	E	F	E	E	E	G	E	E	F	F		G ²	

¹ MCPA K mixes only. ² Will not control CLEARFIELD canola varieties. ³ Norstar only. ⁴ Up to 25 cm diameter. ⁵ Less than 15 cm diameter. ⁶ Spring seedlings only.
 S - Suppression. SL - Season long control.

Table 5. Weed Control in Spring Wheat

HERBICIDE	PAGE	Crop Tolerance	Barnyard Grass	Foxtail, Green and Yellow	Quackgrass	Volunteer Corn	Wild Oats	Buckwheat, Wild	Catchfly, Night-flowering	Chickweed	Clavens	Cocklebur	Dandelion	Flaxweed	Hemp-nettle	Kochia	Lamb's-quarters	Mallow, Round-leaved	Mustard, Wild	Figweed, Redroot	Russian Thistle	Shepherd's-purse	Smartweed, Annual Species	Stinkweed	Thistle, Sow (Perennial)	Thistle, Canada	Volunteer Flax	Volunteer Mustard, Canola	Volunteer Sunflowers
2,4-D	61	G							P	G	P	E				G	E	E	E	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Achieve Liquid	244	G	F	G			G					G		G		G	E		E	G	G	G	G	G	P	P		G	G
Achieve Liquid Gold	68	G	F	G			G	E	F			G		G		G	E		E	G	G	G	G	G	P	P		G	G
Adrenalin SC ¹¹	69		*	*			*	*	S	S	*	S	*	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	S	S	*	*	*
Ally Toss-N-Go + 2,4-D	194	G							G					E	G	*	E		E	E	G	E	G	E	F	F		G	
Altitude FX ¹¹	71		*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	S	*			*	*	*
Assert	77	G					G	P											G					G					
Attain	80	G						G		S	E	G	G ⁶	E	S	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	G	E	S	S	E	E	*
Avadex MicroActiv/Extra Strength Avadex BW	83	G					G												E	E	E	E	E	E					
Avenge ^{7,8}	87	G					G																						
Axial ⁷	88			*			*																						
Basagran + 2,4-D ⁷	91	E										G					G		E	F	G	E	*	E			E		
Benchmark	96							*	*	*					S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	S		*	*	
Bromoxynil	100	E					G					F				F	G		F	F	G		G	F					
Bromoxynil + 2,4-D	103	E					E	F				G		E		G	E		E	G	G	G	G	G				G	G
Bromoxynil + MCPA	104	E					E	F				G		G		G	E		E	G	G	G	G	G	P	P		G	G
Curtail M	116	G					G				*	G ⁶	E			S	E		E	F	E	F	E	F	E	G	G	F	G
Cypress	118	G	E	G			E	G	G		G			E	F	G	E		E	G	G	E	G	E	F	F		G	G
Dicamba + MCPA/2,4-D	119	G					G				G	G	P	E	F ³	G	E		E	G	G	E	G	E	F	F		G	F
Dicamba + mecoprop + MCPA	122	G					G	G			G			E	F	G	E		E	G	G	E	G	E	F	F		G	G
Dichlorprop + 2,4-D	124	G					G	G ⁶				G		E		G	E	F	E	G	G	E	G	E	F	F		G	G
DyVel	127	G					G			S	G			E	F	G	E		E	G	G	E	G	E	F	F		F	F
DyVel D5p	129	G					G			S	G			E		G	E	S	E	G	G	E	G	E	F	F		G	F
Everest	138	F		E ¹			G											*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	
Express Pack	140	G						S						E	*	E		E	E	G	G	E		E	F			G	
Fortress	149	G		G			G	P								P	P		P	P									
Frontline/Frontline XL	153	E					E		E	E		F ²	*	G		E		E	E	E	E	E	E	E	F	F		E	*
Frontline + 2,4-D	154						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	S	S	*	*	*
Glyphosate (pre-harvest)	158				G								G ⁴												F	G			
Harmony K	172	G	G	G			E	G		E	F			E	F	*	E	F	E	E	E	E	G	E	E	F	F	G ⁵	G
Harmony SG	173	G	G	G			E	G		E	F			E	F	*	E	F	E	E	E	E	G	E	E	F	F	G ⁵	G
Horizon / Horizon NG	113	G	E	G			E																						
Horizon BTM	113	G	E	G			E	E	F			G		G		G	E		E	G	G	G	G	G	P	P		G	G
Infinity	176						*	*	*	*	*	*	* ¹²	*	*	*	*	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	S	S	*	*	
Linuron + MCPA amine	184	F		P			G		G	G				E	F		E		E	G		E	F	E					
Lontrel 360 ⁷	187	E					G																		F	G			
MCPA	189	E										G	P	E	F ³			E	E			E	E	P	P		P		
Mecoprop	193	G								E	G							E	E							P			
Prestige	209	E					E	S	E		G ⁶	E	S	E	E	E	E	E	E	G		E	G	E	E	E	E	E	G
Puma ¹²⁰ Super	145	G	E	E			G																						
Refine SG	238	E					G		E	F				E	E	*	E	F	E	E	E	E	G	E	E	F	F	G ⁵	G
Sencor	225	F						G	G					F		G		G	F	G		G	G					G	
Simplicity	231			S ¹			*	S	*	*	*				*					*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spectrum	234	E					E		E	E		F ²	E ⁶	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	G	E	
Thifensulfuron/tribenuron + MCPA	242	E					G		E	F		* ¹⁵	E	E	E	E	E	F	E	E	E	E	G	E	E	F	F	G	G
Titanium	243	G	F	G			G	E	F			G		E		G	E		E	G	G	G	G	G				G	G
Trifluralin (foxtail control)	249	E		G																									
Triton C	255	E					G		E	*				E	E	*	E	F	E	E	E	E	G	E	E	F	F	G ⁵	G
Triton K ⁷	257						*							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trophy	259	E					S			G	G			E	F	E	E	E	E	E		G	S	G		*	E	*	
Unity ⁹	262	E					G		G	G				G	E	G	G		E	G		G	G	E				G	

¹ Green foxtail only. ² Spring seedlings and overwintered rosettes. ³ MCPA K mixes only. ⁴ Not registered for control with all products. See glyphosate sections for details.

⁵ Will not control CLEARFIELD canola varieties. ⁶ Spring seedlings only. ⁷ Not registered for durum wheat. ⁸ Not recommended for all spring wheat varieties.

Check product listing for details. ⁹ Not for use in Manitoba. ¹⁰ Tank mix with 2,4-D ester when applying to durum wheat. ¹¹ For use on CLEARFIELD wheat varieties only.

¹² Up to 25 cm diameter. ¹³ Less than 15 cm diameter. * Registered for control, ratings not yet developed. S - Suppression

Table 6. Weed Control in Corn

HERBICIDE	PAGE	Barley and Grain	Volunteer Cereals	Foxtail, Green	Foxtail, Yellow	Wild Oats	Quackgrass	Buckwheat, Wild	Catchfly, Night-flowering	Chickweed	Cleavers	Cocklebur	Dandelion	Flaxweed	Kochia	Lamb's-quarters	Mustard, Wild	Pigweed, Redroot	Russet Thistle	Shepherd's-purse	Smartweed Annual Species, Lady's-thumb	Sow Thistle (Perennial)	Stinkweed	Sunflower, Volunteer	Thistle, Canada	Volunteer Canada
2,4-D	61																									
Accent	66	*		*	S	*	*					G			G	E	E	*	G	E	F	P	E	P	P	E
Atrazine	78					*		*																		
Basagran/Basagran Forté	91								*	*	*						*	S	S	*	*		*		S	*
Battalion ⁵	94	*		*	*		S	*									*	*	S	*	*					
Bromoxynil	100							G								F	G	F	G		G		F			
Bromoxynil + MCPA	104							*	*			*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	S	*	*	S	*
Dicamba	119							*			*					*	*	*	*	*	*	S			S	
Dicamba + 2,4-D amine	122							*			*	*	S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	S	*	*	S	*
Dual II Magnum	125	*		*	*														S			S	*	*	S	*
DyVel DSp	129							G			S	G			G	E	E	G	G	E	G	F	E		F	G
Frontier	151			*																						
Glyphosate ^{1, 4}	158	E	E	E	E	E	F	G	G	E	E	*	F	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	F	E	E	F	* ⁷
Laddok	179								*		*					*	*	*	*	*	*					
Liberty 200 SN ³	183	*		*	*	*	S	*	*	*	*					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		S	
MCPB + MCPA	192															*	*	*	*	*		S	*		S	*
Option 35 DF/ Option 2.25 OD ⁶	202	*		*	*				*							*	*	*	*	*						
Primextra II Magnum	211	*		*	*			*								*	*	*	*	*	*					
Shotgun	158							*								*	*	*	*	*	*					
Ultim ^{2, 6}	260	*	*	*	*	*	*	*								*	*	*	*	*	*					

* Controlled S - Suppression

¹ For use on Roundup Ready varieties only. ² See product page for registered corn varieties. ³ For use on Liberty 200 SN tolerant corn varieties only.⁴ Not all glyphosate products are registered for use on Roundup Ready Corn. ⁵ Registered for use in Red River Valley region of Manitoba ONLY. ⁶ For use in Manitoba only.⁷ Except glyphosate tolerant varieties.

Table 7. Weed Control in Peas

HERBICIDE	PAGE	Crop Tolerance	Barley and Grain	Foxtail, Green and Yellow	Quackgrass	Volunteer Barley	Volunteer Wheat	Wild Oats	Buckwheat, Wild	Catchfly, Night-flowering	Chickweed	Cleavers	Cocklebur	Dandelion	Flaxweed	Hemp Nettle	Kochia	Lamb's-quarters	Mustard, Wild	Pigweed, Redroot	Russet Thistle	Shepherd's-purse	Smartweed, Annual Species	Stinkweed	Thistle, Sow (Perennial)	Thistle, Canada
Assure II	216	E	G	E	F	E	E	G																		
Avadex (Extra Strength BW)	83	E						G																		
Basagran/Basagran Forté	91	F									F	F	F					F	F	S	F	F	F	F	P	
Clethodim	110	E	E	E	F	E	E	G																		
Edge Granular	132	G	E	E		S	S	S	G		G	S				S	G	E		G	S		S			
Equinox	135			* ¹	*	*	*	*																		
Fusion	156	E	G	E ¹		E	E	G																		
Glyphosate (pre-harvest)	158				G									G ²											F	G
MCPA Sodium Salt/ Amine	189	F																F	G			P	P			
MCPB + MCPA	192	F																F	G	G	G	G	G	P	P	
Odyssey	199	G	G	E ¹		G	G ³	G	S		E	E				E	S	S	S	E	E	E	E	G	E	
Odyssey DLX	200		*	* ¹		*	*	S		E	E				E	S	S	S	E	E	E	E	G	E		
Poast Ultra	205	E	E	E	F	E	E	G																		
Pursuit	174	G		F ¹				F	S		G	G				G		E	G		G	G	E			
Sencor	225	F									G					F		G	G				G	G		
Solo	233		*	*		*	* ³	*	S		S						G ⁴	*	*	*		*	*	*		
Trifluralin (broadleaf & grassy weeds)	249	G	G	G				F	F		G							G		G	G					
Venture I.	266	E	E	F	F	E	E	G																		
Viper	268	*	*	*	*	*	*	S			S						S	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

¹ Green foxtail only. * Registered for control, ratings not yet developed. ² Not registered for control with all products. See glyphosate sections for details.³ Excluding CLEARFIELD varieties ⁴ May not control Group 2 resistant biotypes. S - Suppression

Table 8. Weed Control in Other Pulses

HERBICIDE	PAGE	CROP						ANNUAL WEEDS																	PERENNIALS							
		Bean, Dry	Fababean	Lentil	Chickpea	Soybean	Sweet White Lupin	Barnyard Grass	Foxtail, Green	Foxtail, Yellow	Volunteer Barley	Volunteer Wheat	Wild Oat	Buckwheat, Wild	Chickweed	Cleavers	Cocklebur	Hemp-nettle	Kochia	Lamb's-quarters	Mustard, Wild	Nightshade, Hairy	Pigweed, Redroot	Russian Thistle	Shepherd's Purse	Smartweed, Annual Species	Stinkweed	Canada Thistle	Dandelion	Perennial Sow-thistle	Quackgrass	
Assure II	216	X ⁶		X	X	X		G	E	*	E	E	G						*	*			*									F
Authority	82				X ¹⁷									*					*	*			*									
Basagran/Basagran Forté	91	X ¹	X			X									F	F	F			F	F	F	S	F	F	F	F	F	P			
Blazer	97					X										*			*	*			*			*		S				
Clethodim	110	X		X	X	X		E	E	E	E	E	G																			
Dual II Magnum	125	X ⁷				X	X	G	G	G													P									
Edge Granular	132	X ¹	X	X ⁹	X			E	E	E	S	S	S	G	G	S		S	G	E			G	S	S							
Eptam 8-E	134	X						G	G	G	F	F	G		G				G			G										
Equinox	135			X ¹⁰				*	*	*	*	*																				*
Frontier	151	X ¹						*																								
Fusion	156		X					G	E		E	E	G																			
Glyphosate (pre-harvest) ⁴	158	X	X	X	X	X	X																						G	G ⁴	F	G
Glyphosate ^{11, 12}	158				X ¹¹			E	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	E	*	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E		F	F	F	F
Linuron	184				X ²	X ²		S	S	S				*	*							*	*	*	*							
Odyssey	199		X ⁹	X				G	G		G	G ¹⁵	G	F ¹³	E	E	F ¹³	P ¹⁴	S	E	E	E	E ¹³	E	G	E						
Odyssey DLX	200		X ⁹					*	*	*	*	*	S	E	E	E	S		S	E	E	E	E	E	G	E						
Pinnacle	204				X														*	*	*	*	*	*								
Poast Ultra	205	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	E	E	E	G																			F
Pursuit	174	X ³				X											*					G										
Reflex + Basagran	218	X ⁵														*			*	*		S		*	*	*						
Sencor (post-emergence)	225			X	X										F		F		F	F					F	F						
Sencor + Treflan (PPI)	225		X			X		G	G	G			F	F	G		F		G	G		G	G	G	G	G						
Solo	233		X ⁹					*	*	*	*	* ¹⁵	*	S		S			S ¹⁶	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						
Trifluralin (broadleaf and grassy weeds) ⁴	249	X	X	X	X	X		G	G	G			F	F	G				G			G	G									
Venture L	266		X		X	X	X	E	F	F	E	E	G																			

¹ White and kidney beans only. ² Pre-emergent surface treatments only. ³ Pinto, pink and red beans only. (Refer to Pursuit section for full list of weeds controlled).

⁴ Not registered for control with all products. See glyphosate section for details. ⁵ For use on navy beans in the Red River Valley of Manitoba. Does not include Basagran Forté. ⁶ Not all dry bean types have been tested for tolerance to this herbicide. ⁷ White, kidney and pinto beans only. ⁸ Fall applications only.

⁹ For use ONLY on CLEARFIELD lentil varieties. ¹⁰ Including Clearfield lentil varieties. ¹¹ For use on Roundup Ready varieties only.

¹² Not all glyphosate products are registered for use on Roundup Ready soybeans. ¹³ Suppression in CLEARFIELD lentils. ¹⁴ Not controlled in CLEARFIELD lentils.

¹⁵ Not including CLEARFIELD wheat varieties. ¹⁶ May not control Group 2 resistant biotypes. ¹⁷ For use in Saskatchewan only.

* Registered for control, ratings not yet developed.

S - Suppression.

Table 9. Weed Control in Flax and Solin (Low Linolenic Acid Varieties).
Not all products are registered for use on Solin.

HERBICIDE	PAGE	Crop Tolerance	Barnyard Grass	Foxtail, Green	Foxtail, Yellow	Quackgrass	Volunteer Cereals	Wild Oats	Buckwheat, Wild	Catchfly, Night-flowering	Chickweed	Cleavers	Cocklebur	Dandelion	Flaxweed	Hemp Nettle	Kochia	Lamb's-quarters	Mallow, Round-leaved	Mustard, Wild	Pigweed, Redroot	Russian Thistle	Shepherd's-purse	Smartweed, Annual Species	Stinkweed	Thistle, Sow (Perennial)	Thistle, Canada
Assure II ¹	216	E	G	E	•	F	E	G																			
Avadex MicroActiv/Extra Strength Avadex BW	83	E						G																			
Basagran ¹ /Basagran Forté	91	F									F	F	F					F		F	P	F	F	F	F	F	F
Bromoxynil ¹	100	F							G				F				F	G		F	F	G		G	F		
Bromoxynil + MCPA ¹	104	F							E	F			G		G		G	E		E	S	G	G	F	G	P	P
Clethodim ¹	110	E	E	E	E	F	E	G																			
Curtail M ¹	116								F				•	G ²	E			E		E	P		E	P	E	G	G
Eptam ³ 8-E	134	F	G	G	G		F	G			G							G			G						
Equinox ¹	135			•		•	•	•																			
FlaxMax DLX	147			•			•	•	F					G ²	E			E		E	P		E	P	E	G	G
Fortress	149	G		G	G			G	P								P	P			P	P					
Fusion ¹	156	E	G	E			E	G																			
Glyphosate (pre-harvest) ⁴	158					G								G ⁵													F
Lontrel 360 ¹	187	E							G																		F
MCPA/MCPA K	189	F											G	P	E	F		E		E			E		E	P	P
Poast Ultra ¹	205	E	E	E	E	F	E	G																			
Trifluralin (broadleaf and grassy weeds) ⁶	249	F	G	G	G			F	F		G							G			G	G					
Venture L ¹	266	E	E	F	F	F	E	G																			

¹ Registered for use on Solin (low linolenic acid varieties). ² Spring seedlings only. ³ Not recommended for use on flax in Saskatchewan. ⁴ Not all products registered for use in flax. See glyphosate sections for details. ⁵ Not registered for control with all products. See glyphosate sections for details. ⁶ Fall application only.

Table 10. Weed Control in Canola

HERBICIDE	PAGE	Crop Tolerance	Barley and Grass	Footail, Green	Footail, Yellow	Quackgrass	Volunteer Barley	Volunteer Wheat	Wild Oats	Buckwheat, Wild	Catchfly, Night-flowering	Chickweed	Chenop	Cocklebur	Dandelion	Flaxweed	Hemp-nettle	Kochia	Lamb's-quarters	Mallow, Round-leaved	Mustard, Wild	Pigweed, Redroot	Russian Thistle	Shepherd's Purse	Smartweed, Annual Species	Stinkweed	Thistle, Sow (Perennial)	Thistle, Canada		
Absolute ²	65	G	G	E			G	G ³	G	G		E	G			E	E	S	S		E	E	E	E	E	G	E	G	G	
Assure II	216	E	G	E	•	F	E	E	G																					
Avadex MicroActiv/ Extra Strength Avadex	83	E							G																					
Clethodim	110	E	E	E	E	F	E	E	G																					
Eclipse ⁴	131	G		E		F	E	E	E	G	G	E	E		F		E	E	E		E	E	E	E	•	E	G ²	G ²		
Edge Granular	132	G	E	E	E		S	S	S	G		G	S				S	G	E		E	S		S						
Equinox	135			•		•	•	•	•																					
Fortress	149	G		G	G				G	P									P	P		P	P							
Fusion	156	E	G	E			E	E	G																					
Glyphosate ^{4,5}	158	E	E	E	E	F	E	E	E	F	G	E	E		F	E	E	E	E	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	F	F	
Glyphosate (pre-harvest)	158					G									G ³													F	G	
Liberty ¹	180	G	G	G		F	E ³	G ³	G	G		G	G		F	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	G
Lontrel 360	187	G							G																			F	G	
Muster Toss-N-Go	197	G														G	G				G	P			G	F				
Odyssey ²	199	G	G	E			G	G ³	G	F		E	E			E	G	S	S		E	E	E	E	G	E				
Poast Ultra	205	E	E	E	E	F	E	E	G																					
Solo ²	233		•	•	•		•	• ³	•	S			S						S ³	•	•	•		•	•	•				
Trifluralin	249	E	G	G	G				F	F	G									G		G	G							
Venture L	266	E	E	F	F	F	E	E	G																					

¹ For use only on Liberty Link varieties. ² For use only on CLEARFIELD canola varieties. ³ Ratings based on 1.35 L/acre rate of Liberty. Control may be reduced at lower rates. ⁴ For use only on Roundup Ready canola varieties. ⁵ Not registered for control with all products. See glyphosate sections for details. ⁶ Will not control CLEARFIELD wheat volunteers. ⁷ Season long control. ⁸ May not control Group 2 resistant biotypes.

• Registered for control, ratings not yet developed. S - Suppression.

Table 11. Weed Control in Potatoes*

HERBICIDE	PAGE	Barley and Grass	Footail, Green and Yellow	Volunteer Canola	Volunteer Corn	Volunteer Barley	Volunteer Wheat	Wild Oats	Quackgrass	Chickweed	Dandelion	Hemp-nettle	Lamb's-quarters	Mustard, Wild	Nightshade	Pigweed, Redroot	Pigweed, Prostrate	Purilane	Smartweed (Annual)	Shepherd's-purse	Sinweed
Clethodim	110	•	•		•	•	•	•													
Dual II Magnum	125	•	•												2	S					
Eptam 8-E	134	•	•			•	•	•	S	•			•		3	•	•	•			
Glyphosate (preplant use only)	158	•	• ¹	• ¹	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Gramoxone (pre-emergent use only)	158	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Linuron (pre-emergent use only)	184	S	•							•			•					•	•	•	•
Poast Ultra	205	•	•		•	•	•	•	S												
Prism	212	•	•						•				S			•					
Reglone Desiccant	219																				
Sencor ⁴	225			•						•		•	•	•		•			•	•	•
Venture L	266	•	•		•	•	•	•	S												

• Controlled S - Suppression ¹ Will control non-Roundup Ready varieties only. ² American and Eastern black nightshades.

³ Hairy nightshade. ⁴ Consult manufacturer or seed provider for varietal tolerance to Sencor.

*Note: Before using any pesticides on potatoes, consult the list of Agricultural Pesticides Approved for Use, available from Simplot Canada and McCain Foods (Canada).

Table 12. Weed Control in Sunflowers

HERBICIDE	PAGE	Crop Tolerance	Barnyard Grass	Foxtail, Green and Yellow	Quackgrass	Volunteer Barley	Volunteer Wheat	Wild Oats	Buckwheat, Wild	Catchfly, Night-flowering	Chickweed	Cleavers	Cocklebur	Dandelion	Fluxweed	Hemp-nettle	Kochia	Lamb's-quarters	Mallow, Round-leaved	Mustard, Wild	Pigweed, Redroot	Russian Thistle	Smartweed, Annual Species	Stinkweed	Thistle, Sow (Perennial)	Thistle, Canada
Assent	75	F																		G				G		
Clethodim	110	E	E	E	F	E	E	G																		
Edge Granular	132	G	E	E		S	S	S	G		G	S				S	G	E			E	S	S			
Eptam 8E	134	G	G	G		F	F	G			G							G			G					
Muster Toss-N-Go	197														G	G				G			G	F		
Poast Ultra	205	E	E	F	S	E	E	G																		
Solo	233		•	•		•	•	•	S			S					G	•		•	•		•	•		
Trifluralin	249	E	G	G				F	F		G							G			G	G				
Venture L	266	E	E	F	F	E	E	G																		

• Registered for control, ratings not yet developed. ¹ Will not control CLEARFIELD volunteers. ² May not control Group 2 resistant biotypes. S - Suppression.

Table 13. Weed Control in Special Crops

HERBICIDE	PAGE	CROP						ANNUAL WEEDS																				PERENNIALS							
		Canaryseed	Safflower	Caraway	Coriander	Buckwheat	Mustard	Barnyard Grass	Footail, Green	Footail, Yellow	Volunteer Barley	Volunteer Wheat	Wild Out	Buckwheat, Wild	Catchfly night-flowering	Chickweed	Cleavers	Cocklebur	Flaxweed	Hemp-nettle	Kochia	Lamb's-quarters	Mustard, Wild	Pigweed, Redroot	Russian Thistle	Shepherd's Purse	Smartweed, Annual Species	Stinkweed	Volunteer Flax	Volunteer Mustard, Canola	Canada Thistle	Dandelion	Perennial Sow-thistle	Quackgrass	
Assure II	216						✓	G	E	•		E	G																						
Avadex MicroActiv/ Extra Strength AvadexBW	83	✓ ¹					✓						G																						
Avenge	87	✓											G																						
Bromoxynil	100	✓												G			F			F	G	F	F	G		G	F								
Bromoxynil + MCPA	104	✓												E	F		G	G		G	E	E	G	G	G	G	G	G		G	P		P		
Clethodim	110				✓		✓	E	E	E	E	E	G																						
Curtail M	116	✓												F			•	E		S	E	E	P		E	P	E		F	G	G ⁴	G			
Dicamba + MCPA	119	✓												G			G	G	E	F		E	E	G	G	E	G	E	P	G	F	P	F		
Dicamba + Mecoprop + MCPA	122	✓												G	G		G		E	F	G	E	E	G	G	E	G	E	G	F					
Edge Granular	132		✓	✓	✓		✓ ²	E	E	E	S	S	S	G	G	S			S	G	E		G	S		S									
Fortress	149						✓	G	G					G	P						P	P		P	P										
Fusion	156						✓	G	E		E	E	G																						
Lorox L	184				✓	✓																													
Muster Gold II	197						✓ ³	G	E	•		E	G						G	G		G	P			G	F								
Muster Toss-n-Go	197						✓ ³												G	G		G	P			G	F								
Poast Ultra	205		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	E	E	E	E	E	G																						F
Prestige	209	✓												E	S	E		E	S	E	E	E	G		E	G	E	E	E	E	E	G	E		
Trifluralin	249		✓				✓	G	G	G			F	F	G						G		G	G											
Trophy	259	✓												S			•	•	•	•	•	•				•	S	•	•	•					
Venture L	266						✓	E	F	F	E	E	G																						

¹ Granular formulation only. ² Yellow mustard only. ³ Brown and oriental mustards only. ⁴ Spring seedlings only. ⁵ Oriental mustard only.

• Registered for control, ratings not yet developed. S - Suppression.

Table 14a. Herbicides for Use Before Seeding or After Seeding but Prior to Crop Emergence

HERBICIDE	RATE L/acre	Pre-seeding	Pre-emergent	Barley	Canaryseed	Canola	Chickpea	Corn, Field	Corn, Sweet	Dry Beans	Field Pea	Flax	Forage Grasses	Lentil	Oats	Rye	Soybean	Wheat
Amitrol	1.7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CleanStart	0.5 + 0.015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Glyphosate	glyphosate ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Glyphosate + Express SG	glyphosate ¹ + 4 g	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Glyphosate + Bromoxynil	glyphosate ¹ + 0.51	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Glyphosate + 2,4-D	glyphosate ¹ + 0.23-0.58	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Glyphosate + Bromoxynil + MCPA	glyphosate ¹ + 0.2-0.4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Glyphosate + MCPA	glyphosate ¹ + 0.2-0.28	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Glyphosate + MCPA	glyphosate ¹ + 0.2-0.4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prepass	40 acres/case	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rustler	1.0-1.3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

¹ Rates of application of glyphosate vary among brands. Consult Table 10 on page 156 for specific application rates of glyphosate.

Table 14b. Weed Control Before Seeding or After Seeding but Prior to Crop Emergence

HERBICIDE	RATE L/acre	PAGE	Brome, Downy	Buckwheat, Wild	Dandelion	Flaxweed	Footail Barley	Footail, Green	Hemp-nettle	Kochia	Lady's-thumb	Lamb's-quarters	Mustard, Wild	Narrow-leaved Hawk's Beard	Pigweed, Redroot	Quackgrass	Russian Thistle	Shepherd's Purse	Stinkweed	Volunteer Cereals	Volunteer Canola (including Roundup Ready varieties)	Volunteer Flax	Wild Oats
Amitrol 240	1.7 L	73		•																			
CleanStart	0.5 + 0.015	109	•	•	• ²	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Glyphosate ¹ + 2,4-D	glyphosate ¹ + 0.23-0.58	158	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Glyphosate ¹ + Bromoxynil + MCPA	glyphosate ¹ + 0.2-0.4	158	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Glyphosate + Express SG	glyphosate ¹ + 4 g	158	•	•	•	•	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Glyphosate ¹ + MCPA	glyphosate ¹ + 0.2-0.4	158	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Glyphosate + Bromoxynil	glyphosate ¹ + 0.51	158	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Glyphosate	glyphosate ¹	158	•	•	S	•	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Prepass	40 acres/case	208	•	•	S	•	•	•	•	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Rustler	1.0-1.3	224	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

• Controlled S - Suppression ¹ Rates of application of glyphosate vary among brands. ² Spring seedlings only. Consult Table 10 on page 156 for specific application rates of glyphosate.

Table 15. Weed Control in Summerfallow (Chem Fallow)

HERBICIDE	RATE L/acre	PAGE	Brome, Downy	Buckwheat, Wild	Dandelion	Flaxweed	Footail Barley	Footail, Green	Kochia	Lady's-thumb	Lamb's-quarters	Mustard, Wild	Pigweed, Redroot	Quackgrass	Russian Thistle	Stinkweed	Thistle, Canada	Thistle, Sow (Perennial)	Volunteer Cereals	Volunteer Canola	Wild Oats
Dicamba + 2,4-D	0.12 + 0.45	124	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	S	•	•	•
Dicamba + mecoprop + MCPA	0.81	122	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	S	•	•	•
DyVel DSp	0.71	129	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	S	•	•	•
Express Pack	40 acres/pack	140	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Glyphosate	0.5-1.0	158	•	•	•	•	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• ²	•
Glyphosate + 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	glyphosate ³ + 0.49	158	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Glyphosate + dicamba	glyphosate ³ + 0.12	158	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• ²	•
Glyphosate + bromoxynil	glyphosate ³ + 0.51	158	•	•	•	•	•	S	•	•	•	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S
Lontrel 360	0.34	187	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	•	•	•
PrePass	0.04 + 0.5	208	•	•	S	•	•	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	•	•	•
Rustler	1.0-1.3	224	•	•	•	•	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• ²	•

• Controlled S - Suppression ² Not including Roundup Ready canola. ³ Rates of application of glyphosate vary among brands. Consult Table 10 on page 156 for specific application rates of glyphosate.

Table 16. Fall Weed Control in Stubble

HERBICIDE	PAGE	Flaxweed	Narrow-leaved Hawk's Beard	Shepherd's-purse	Stinkweed	Canada Thistle	Quackgrass	Dandelion
2,4-D	61	•	•	•	•	S		S
Amitrol 240	73					S		
Dicamba	119					S		S
Dicamba + Glyphosate	119	•	•	•	•	S	S	
Dicamba + mecoprop + MCPA	122	•	•	•	•	S		
DyVel DSp	129	•	•	•	•	S		
Glyphosate	158					S	•	•
MCPA	189	•	•	•	•	S		S
PrePass	208	•	•	•	•			• ¹

• Controls fall seedlings less than 2 inches (5 cm) across.
S – Suppression. Levels of suppression vary depending on the product and growing conditions in the fall. Regrowth and in-crop treatments can be expected.

¹ Seedlings.

Table 17. Weed Control in Grass Pastures and Hayfields

HERBICIDE	RATE L/acre or kg/acre	PAGE	Absinth	Bindweed, Field	Burdock	Canada Thistle	Dandelion	Dock, Curled	Daisy, English	Flaxweed	Foxtail Barley	Gumweed	Hawk's Beard, Narrow-leaved	Knapweed	Leafy Spurge	Nodding Thistle	Poplar	Pussy Toes	Red Bartsia	Sage, Pasture	Sow-thistle, Perennial	Snowberry	Stinkweed	Tansy	Wild Rose	Willow	Wormwood, Biennial
2,4-D (500 g/L)	0.57 - 1.82	61	□	□	•	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
2,4-DB	0.71 - 1.72	63	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Dicamba	0.85 - 1.86	119	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Dicamba + 2,4-D	0.85 + 0.89 - 1.62	124	□	□	•	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Escort	0.010 - 0.012	137	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Grazon	2.8	171	□	□	•	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Kerb	0.36 - 0.45	178	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
MCPA (500 g/L)	0.7 - 1.9	189	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
MCPB + MCPA	1.11 - 1.72	192	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Remedy EC	1 - 8	220	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Restore	0.2 + 1.0	222	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Tordon 22K	0.45 - 3.64	244	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□

• Controlled. □ Controlled by the highest rate within this range. □ Top growth suppression.

Table 18. Weed Control in Shelterbelts

HERBICIDE	USE	SHELTERBELT SPECIES	WEEDS
	Before Planting		
	After Planting (New & Established)		
	Established		
	American Elm		
	Birch		
	Caragana		
	Crabapple		
	Green Ash		
	Juniper		
	Lilac		
	Manitoba Maple		
	Poplar		
	Scots Pine		
	Siberian Elm		
	Willow		
	Barnyard Grass		
	Foxtail, Green and Yellow		
	Wild Oats		
	Buckwheat, Wild		
	Chickweed		
	Cleavers		
	Cocklebur		
	Dandelion		
	Flaxweed		
	Hemp-nettle		
	Kochia		
	Lamb's-quarters		
	Mustard, Wild		
	Pigweed, Redroot		
	Quackgrass		
	Russian Thistle		
	Shepherd's-purse		
	Smartweed, Annual Species		
	Stinkweed		
	Thistle, Sow (Perennial)		
	Thistle, Canada		
Amitrol 240	73	•	•
Casoron	107	•	•
Glyphosate	158	•	•
Gramoxone	170	•	•
Linuron	184	•	•
Simazine	230	•	•
Trifluralin Liquids	249	•	•

¹ Yellow foxtail only.

Special Weed Problems

This section identifies specific weeds and some herbicides recommended for control. Refer to the particular crop section or the product label for information on specific products that may be used on the crops and for application instructions.

Absinthe

2,4-D LV Ester (500 g/L) - In grass pastures with no legumes, spray 1.82 L/acre in late June, prior to flowering. Re-treat regrowth in late summer when plants have 6 to 10 inches (15 to 25 cm) of new growth. More than 1 season of treatment may be required.

dicamba - In grass pasture and rangeland only, apply 0.5 L/acre in 20 to 30 gallons (90 to 135 L) per acre for top-growth control when leaves are fully expanded.

Restore - In grass pastures and rangeland, apply *Restore A* at 0.2 L and *Restore B* at 1 L per acre (one package treats 15 acres) when actively growing.

Alders

2,4-D LV Ester (500 g/L) - In grass pastures and non-crop land, apply 1.78 L/acre to the foliage of actively growing brush.

dicamba + 2,4-D amine or LV ester (500 g/L) - In grass pastures, rangeland and non-crop land, apply dicamba at 2.1 L per 1,000 L of water with 2,4-D LV ester or amine at 4.0 L per 1,000 L of water to the foliage of actively growing brush in the spring or early summer and wet the foliage until the point of runoff.

Aspen Poplar (Trembling Aspen)

dicamba + 2,4-D amine or LV ester (500 g/L) - In grass pastures, rangeland and non-crop land, apply dicamba at 1.32 L/acre with 2,4-D LV ester or amine at 1.78 L/acre in 20 gallons/acre (90 L/acre) water to the foliage of actively growing brush in spring or early summer.

Remedy EC - In grass pasture and rangeland apply 1.62 to 3.24 L/acre in 45 gallons/acre (200 L/acre) of water in broadcast treatment to fully expanded, actively growing foliage. Single stem foliar and backpack methods are also available - See Remedy section for details.

Baby's Breath (Perennial)

dicamba - In grass pastures with no legumes, apply 3.72 L/acre in 10 to 20 gallons/acre (45 to 90 L/acre) water when actively growing.

Biennial Wormwood

2,4-D LV ester - In grass pastures and non-crop land, apply 2,4-D LV ester (500 g/L) at 1.78 L/acre to the foliage of actively growing plants.

Black Medic

Bromoxynil/MCPA ester; Dichlorprop/2,4-D; Mecoprop-p; dicamba/mecoprop/MCPA; 2,4-D amine or LV ester - Apply in registered crops at registered rates to black medic in the 1 to 4 leaf stage for suppression only.

Chokecherry

2,4-D LV ester - In grass pastures and non-crop land, apply 2,4-D LV ester (500 g/L) at 1.78 L/acre to the foliage of actively growing brush.

Remedy EC - In grass pasture and rangeland apply 1.62 to 3.24 L/acre in 45 gallons/acre (200 L/acre) of water in broadcast treatment to fully expanded, actively growing foliage. Single stem foliar and backpack methods are also available - See Remedy section for details. May need the higher rates for control and retreatment the following year.

Common Tansy

Glyphosate - Apply at 1.9-2.8 L/acre in 10 gallons of water/acre (40 L/acre) to actively growing plants that are 8-10 inches (20-25 cm) tall (summerfallow, stubble and noncropland).

Escort - In pastures, rangeland and rough turf, apply 8 g/acre in 10 to 20 gallons/acre (45 to 90 L/acre) of water to actively growing plants of less than 4 inches (10 cm) tall. Add non-ionic surfactant at 0.2 L per 100 L of spray solution.

Restore - In grass pastures and rangeland, apply *Restore A* at 0.2 L and *Restore B* at 1 L per acre (one package treats 15 acres) when actively growing.

Curled Dock

dicamba - As a patch treatment or in pasture and rangeland, apply 0.92 L/acre Banvel II in 10 to 20 gallons/acre (45 to 90 L/acre) water to actively growing weeds for top growth control.

Glyphosate - As a spot treatment, apply 2.83 to 4.86 L/acre (360 g/L formulations or equivalent of other formulations) in 10 gallons/acre (45 L/acre) water when most plants have reached the early bud stage. Do not disturb treated plants for at least 10 days following treatment.

MCPA amine, 2,4-D amine - Apply 0.445 to 0.69 L/acre of formulations containing 500 g/L MCPA or 2,4-D amine to give top growth control.

Dichlorprop/2,4-D - 0.71 L/acre for suppression before plants are 2 inches (5 cm) tall.

Remedy EC - In grass pasture and rangeland apply 0.4 to 1.62 L/acre in 45 gallons/acre (200 L/acre) of water in broadcast treatment to fully expanded, actively growing foliage. Backpack method is also available - See Remedy section for details.

Diffuse and Spotted Knapweed

dicamba - In grass pastures, rangeland and non-crop land, apply at 1.86 L/acre in 10 to 20 gallons/acre (45 to 90 L/acre) water to actively growing weeds.

Restore - In grass pastures and rangeland, apply *Restore A* at 0.2 L and *Restore B* at 1 L per acre (one package treats 15 acres) when actively growing.

Tordon 22K - In rangeland and grass pasture, apply 0.91 L/acre in 90 to 180 gallons/acre (400 to 800 L/acre) of water to actively growing weeds. **WARNING** - Picloram is a very persistent and water-soluble herbicide. Do not apply to permeable soil. Do not apply to irrigated areas. Take special precautions to prevent drift.

Downy Brome and Japanese Brome

Glyphosate - Prior to crop emergence, apply 0.51 to 0.77 L/acre (360 g/L formulations or equivalent of other formulations) in 5 to 10 gallons/acre (23 to 45 L/acre) water before downy brome is 6 inches (15 cm) in height.

Rustler - Prior to crop emergence, apply 1.0 L/acre in 5 to 10 gallons/acre (23 to 45 L/acre) water between emergence and heading of downy brome.

Trifluralin - Apply at recommended rates for weed control in broadleaf crops prior to emergence.

Field Bindweed

dicamba - As a patch treatment or in rangeland, apply 1.0 L/acre in 10 to 20 gallons/acre (45 to 90 L/acre) water. Apply when field bindweed is in the flowering stage and allow 3 weeks after treatment before resuming normal summerfallow tillage.

Basagran - In labelled crops, apply 0.71 L/acre followed by 0.71 L/acre 7 to 10 days later. Apply in 20 to 35 gallons/acre (90 to 160 L/acre) water before field bindweed has developed a dark green colour and before it has begun trailing. Use a recommended surfactant (see recommendations under the appropriate crop).

2,4-DB - As a spot treatment in labelled crops apply 2.83 to 4.86 L/acre in 10 gallons/acre (45 L/acre) water at the bud stage. Do not disturb plants for at least 10 days following treatment. Heavy rainfall within 2 hours of application may wash chemical off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required. Rainfall occurring within 6 hours after application may reduce control.

2,4-D amine - In grass pastures containing no legumes or as a spot treatment, apply 1.82 L/acre of formulations containing 500 g/L 2,4-D amine at early flowering stage.

Glyphosate - As a spot treatment, apply 2.8 to 4.9 L/acre (360 g/L formulations or equivalent of other formulations) in 10 to 30 gallons/acre (45 to 135 L/acre) at the full bloom stage or beyond. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Remedy EC - In grass pasture and rangeland apply 0.4 to 1.62 L/acre in 45 gallons/acre (200 L/acre) of water in broadcast treatment to fully expanded, actively growing foliage. Backpack method is also available - See Remedy section for details.

Tordon 22K - In rangeland and grass pasture, apply 3.6 L/acre in 90 to 180 gallons/acre (400 to 800 L/acre) of water to actively growing weeds. **WARNING** - Picloram is a very persistent and water-soluble herbicide. Do not apply to permeable soil. Do not apply to irrigated areas. Take special precautions to prevent drift.

Field Horsetail

Amitrol 240 - Apply 5.0 to 6.7 L/acre in 10 to 30 gallons/acre (45 to 135 L/acre) water in non-cropped areas and pastures when the weed is young and actively growing.

MCPA amine, potassium and sodium salt mixtures - Apply 0.57 L/acre of formulations containing 500 g/L MCPA after the weeds have fully emerged for top growth control. May be used in wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye.

Foxtail Barley

Glyphosate - Prior to crop emergence, apply 1 to 2 L/acre (360 g/L formulations or equivalent of other formulations) in 5 to 10 gallons/acre (23 to 45 L/acre) water to foxtail barley at the seedling to heading stage. Late fall applications may provide better control of established plants than spring applications.

Glyphosate - In Roundup Ready canola, apply 2 applications, each at 0.5 L/acre (360 g/L formulations or equivalent of other formulations), for season long control.

Gramoxone - Apply 2.23 L/acre in 98 gallons/acre (445 L/acre) water or 75 mL in 2.2 gallons (10 L) water/1076 square feet (100 sq. m) for top growth control only.

Kerb 50-W - Apply 0.364 to 0.445 kg/acre product in 20 gallons/acre (90 L/acre) water between October 1 and freeze-up. Use the lower rate on grey-wooded soils or where perennial bluegrass or fescues are the predominant pasture species. Do not use Kerb for foxtail barley removal in seed grass stands or desired foliage stands of timothy or fescue grass species. At recommended rates, pasture stands of perennial bluegrass and fescue may be reduced by 10 to 15 percent. Where perennial bluegrass and fescues are the dominant pasture species, use the lower rate of Kerb. Spray overlaps may seriously harm desirable pasture grass species. Where the grass stand comprises mostly foxtail barley and reseeding to a desirable grass species is required, delay seeding into the Kerb-treated soil until the end of June. Do not harvest or graze within 60 days of application with Kerb. Avoid using Kerb on soils having more than 6 percent organic matter.

Rustler - Prior to crop emergence, apply 1.26 L/acre in 5 to 10 gallons/acre (23 to 45 L/acre) water to foxtail barley before initiation of the seed head for suppression only.

Goat's-Beard

2,4-D amine - Apply 0.91 L/acre of formulations containing 500 g/L in early fall or early spring.

dicamba - In grass pasture and rangeland only, apply 1.86 L/acre in 20 to 30 gallons (90 to 135 L) per acre when leaves are fully expanded.

Dichlorprop + 2,4-D - Apply 1.62 L/acre in early spring or fall.

Gumweed

2,4-D LV ester - In grass pastures and non-crop land, apply 2,4-D LV ester (500 g/L) at 0.89 L/acre to the foliage of actively growing plants.

Hemp Dogbane

2,4-D amine or LV ester - Apply 1.38 to 1.82 L/acre of formulations containing 500 g/L 2,4-D in fall before frost and while plant leaves are green.

Glyphosate - Apply 2.83 to 4.86 L/acre (360 formulations - see glyphosate page for other rates) when hemp dogbane is in the early bud stage. Apply in 10 gallons/acre (45 L/acre) water. Do not disturb treated plants for at least 7 days after application.

Hoary Cress

Amitrol 240 - For non-selective patch treatment in pastures and non-crop land, apply 8.9 to 13.8 L/acre.

Glyphosate - As a spot treatment in labelled crops, apply 2.83 to 4.86 L/acre (360 g/L formulations or equivalent of other formulations) in 10 to 30 gallons/acre (45 to 135 L/acre) water when most plants have reached the early bud stage. Do not disturb treated plants for at least 10 days following treatment.

Leafy Spurge

Amitrol 240 - Apply 15.2 to 18.5 L/acre in 10 to 30 gallons/acre (45 to 135 L/acre) water in non-cropped areas and pastures when the weed is between the late stages of flowering and early seed development.

dicamba - Apply 0.84 L/acre in 10 to 20 gallons/acre (45 to 90 L/acre) water for top growth control when the weed is actively growing. Patch treatment or pasture.

2,4-D amine - Apply 1.82 L/acre of formulations containing 500 g/L 2,4-D at early flowering stage. Repeat at least once to new growth later in the season. Control of established plants and new seedlings will require continued applications for a period of at least 4 to 5 years.

Tordon 22K - In rangeland and grass pasture, apply 3.6 L/acre in 90 to 180 gallons/acre (400 to 800 L/acre) of water to actively growing weeds. **WARNING** - Picloram is a very persistent and water-soluble herbicide. Do not apply to permeable soil. Do not apply to irrigated areas. Take special precautions to prevent drift.

Locoweeds, Lupines, and Milk-vetches

2,4-D LV ester - In grass pastures and non-crop land, apply 2,4-D LV ester (500 g/L) at 1.78 to 2.75 L/acre at the full bloom stage.

Remedy EC - To control vetches in grass pasture and rangeland apply 0.4 to 1.62 L/acre in 45 gallons/acre (200 L/acre) of water in broadcast treatment to fully expanded, actively growing foliage. Backpack method is also available - See Remedy section for details.

Milkweed

Amitrol 240 - Apply 7.6 to 11.3 L/acre in 10 to 30 gallons/acre (45 to 135 L/acre) water in non-cropped areas and pastures in the early summer when all the shoots have emerged.

Glyphosate - When making pre-harvest applications, use 1.0 L/acre (360 g/L formulations or equivalent of other formulations). For patch treatments, apply 4.86 L/acre (360 g/L formulations or equivalent of other formulations) in 10 gallons/acre (45 L/acre) water. Apply when most plants have reached the bud to bloom stage. Reduced results may occur on plants treated after full bloom as not all milkweed plants reach the required stage of growth at the same time. Repeat treatments may be required. Do not disturb plants for 10 days following treatment. Do not apply to plants covered with dust.

Narrow-leaf Hawk's-beard

2,4-DB - Apply to forage legume crops at recommended rates at the 2 to 4 leaf stage of narrow-leaf hawk's-beard, after legume growth in the fall has stopped.

2,4-D LV ester (500 g/L) - In fall stubble, apply 0.57 to 0.90 L/acre to fall rosettes.

Express Pack - In registered crops and summerfallow, apply at registered rates to spring seedlings less than 4 inches (10 cm) across or to fall rosettes.

Glyphosate - Prior to crop emergence, apply 0.51 to 0.77 L/acre (360 g/L formulations or equivalent of other formulations) in 5 to 10 gallons/acre (23 to 45 L/acre) water. Use the high rate if narrow-leaf hawk's-beard is between 3 and 6 inches (8 to 15 cm) in height.

Glyphosate - In Roundup Ready canola, apply 0.5 L/acre (360 g/L formulations or equivalent of other formulations) at the 0 to 6 leaf stage. Not all products are registered. Check glyphosate pages.

Pasture Sage

2,4-D LV ester - In grass pastures and non-crop land, apply 2,4-D LV ester (500 g/L) at 1.2 L/acre to the foliage of actively growing plants.

dicamba - In grass pastures, rangeland and non-crop land, apply dicamba at 1.86 L/acre in 10 to 20 gallons/acre (45 to 90 L/acre) water to actively growing weeds.

Restore - In grass pastures and rangeland, apply *Restore A* at 0.2 L and *Restore B* at 1 L per acre (one package treats 15 acres) when actively growing.

Tordon 22K - In rangeland and grass pasture, apply 1.82 L/acre in 90 to 180 gallons/acre (400 to 800 L/acre) of water to actively growing weeds. **WARNING** - Picloram is a very persistent and water-soluble herbicide. Do not apply to permeable soil. Do not apply to irrigated areas. Take special precautions to prevent drift.

Perennial Smartweed

Glyphosate - Apply 2.0 L/acre (360 g/L formulations or equivalent of other formulations) in 10 gallons/acre water. Apply when vines are a minimum of 8 inches (20 cm) tall, but before flowering.

Poplar

dicamba + 2,4-D - In grass pasture and rangeland only, apply dicamba at 2.1 L plus 2,4-D 500 amine at 4 L or 2,4D 600 ester at 3.3 L per 220 gallons (1000 L) of water and apply by wand to the point of runoff when leaves are fully expanded.

Glyphosate - As a non-selective spot treatment, apply 1.21 to 2.43 L/acre (360 g/L formulations or equivalent of other formulations) in 10 to 30 gallons/acre (45 to 135 L/acre) water in the summer through early fall when brush is actively growing.

Remedy EC - In grass pasture and rangeland apply 1.62 to 3.24 L/acre in 45 gallons/acre (200 L/acre) of water in broadcast treatment to fully expanded, actively growing foliage. Single stem foliar and backpack methods are also available - See Remedy section for details.

Poverty Weed

dicamba - As a spot treatment or in grass pasture or rangeland apply 1.86 L/acre in 10 to 20 gallons/acre (45 to 90 L/acre) water when weed is actively growing. Dicamba at 0.61 L/acre will provide only top growth control.

Tordon 22K - In rangeland and grass pasture, apply 1.82 L/acre in 90 to 180 gallons/acre (400 to 800 L/acre) of water to actively growing weeds. **WARNING** - Picloram is a very persistent and water-soluble herbicide. Do not apply to permeable soil. Do not apply to irrigated areas. Take special precautions to prevent drift.

Prairie Everlasting, Prairie Sage

2,4-D LV ester - In grass pastures and non-crop land, apply 2,4-D LV ester (500 g/L) at 1.78 L/acre to the foliage of actively growing plants in the early fall, and repeat in the spring.

Purple Loosestrife

(dryland situations only)

Glyphosate - Apply 2.43 L/acre (360 g/L formulations or equivalent of other formulations) in 30 to 60 gallons/acre (135 to 270 L/acre) water when purple loosestrife is actively growing and at or beyond the bloom stage. If using hand held equipment, apply a 1 to 2 percent solution until plants are wet. Use a 33 percent product solution if using a wiper applicator. Do not treat plants over open water. If possible, remove and destroy the flower heads before treatment to ensure prevention of seed set. For large monocultures of purple loosestrife, gradually work from the periphery inward over a number of years to allow competing vegetation to invade the treated area. Sprayed areas should be monitored for new seedlings to prevent re-infestation of purple loosestrife.

Red Bartsia

2,4-D amine or LV ester - Apply 0.57 L/acre of formulations containing 500 g/L 2,4-D in 10 gallons/acre (45 L/acre) water. On hayland, treat within 10 days after first cutting. Roadsides and pastures should be sprayed as soon as the red bartsia appears, usually in early July. Repeat treatment if necessary for later germination.

Roses

dicamba + 2,4-D amine or LV ester (500 g/L) - In grass pastures, rangeland and non-crop land, apply dicamba at 1.48 L/acre with 2,4-D LV ester or amine at 1.78 L/acre to the foliage of actively growing brush in the spring or early summer.

Escort - In pasture and rangeland, apply Escort at 0.012 kg/acre with non-ionic surfactant at 0.2 L per 100 L spray solution in 10 to 20 gallons/acre (45 to 90 L/acre) water. Apply between mid-June and mid-August after the brush has leafed out, but before the leaves begin to turn their fall colours.

Remedy EC - In grass pasture and rangeland, apply 1.62 to 3.24 L/acre in 45 gallons/acre (200 L/acre) of water in broadcast treatment to fully expanded, actively growing foliage. Single stem foliar and backpack methods are also available - See Remedy section for details.

Russian Knapweed

Tordon 22K - In rangeland and grass pasture, apply 1.82 L/acre in 90 to 180 gallons/acre (400 to 800 L/acre) of water to actively growing weeds. **WARNING** - Picloram is a very persistent and water-soluble herbicide. Do not apply to permeable soil. Do not apply to irrigated areas. Take special precautions to prevent drift.

dicamba - In grass pasture and rangeland only, apply 3.72 L/acre in 20 to 30 gallons (90 to 135 L) per acre when leaves are fully expanded.

Restore - In grass pastures and rangeland, apply *Restore A* at 0.2 L and *Restore B* at 1 L per acre (one package treats 15 acres) when actively growing.

Saskatoon

2,4-D LV ester - In grass pastures and non-crop land, apply 2,4-D LV ester (500 g/L) at 1.78 L/acre to the foliage of actively growing brush.

Scentless Chamomile

metsulfuron plus 2,4-D - Apply 3 g/acre metsulfuron plus 0.34 to 0.45 L/acre 2,4-D LV ester or amine (500 g/L formulations) in 10 gallons/acre (45 L/acre) water for control of scentless chamomile up to the 4 leaf stage in wheat, barley, and creeping red fescue. Add non-ionic surfactant at 0.2 L per 100 L of spray solution.

Bromoxynil/MCPA ester - Apply in registered crops at label rates when scentless chamomile is in the 2 to 4 leaf stage.

Curtail M - In registered crops, apply 0.81 L/acre in 10 gallons/acre (45 L/acre) water when scentless chamomile is actively growing and in the 2 to 4 leaf stage.

dicamba - Apply 0.51 L/acre in 10 to 20 gallons/acre (45 to 90 L/acre) water to actively growing weeds for top growth control.

Escort - In pastures, rangeland and rough turf, apply 8 g/acre in 10 to 20 gallons/acre (45 to 90 L/acre) of water to actively growing plants of less than 4 inches (10 cm) tall. Add non-ionic surfactant at 0.2 L per 100 L of spray solution.

Liberty - In registered crops, apply 1.1 L/acre to plants up to 4 inches (10 cm) in height.

Lontrel - In registered crops, apply 0.23 L/acre in 10 gallons/acre (45 L/acre) water when scentless chamomile is actively growing and in the 2 to 4 leaf stage.

Prevail - In registered crops, apply at a rate of 20 acres per case in 10 gallons/acre (45 L/acre) water when scentless chamomile is actively growing and in the 2 to 4 leaf stage.

Thifensulfuron/tribenuron - Apply 8 g/acre of DG formulations or 12 g/acre of Refine SG in 10 gallons/acre (45 L/acre) water to actively growing seedlings for suppression. Add non-ionic surfactant at 0.2 L per 100 L of spray solution.

Tordon 22K - In rangeland and grass pasture, apply 0.445 L/acre in 90 to 180 gallons/acre (400 to 800 L/acre) of water to actively growing weeds. **WARNING** - Picloram is a very persistent and water-soluble herbicide. Do not apply to permeable soil. Do not apply to irrigated areas. Take special precautions to prevent drift.

Stinging Nettle

2,4-D amine - Apply 0.91 to 1.82 L/acre of formulations containing 500 g/L 2,4-D amine.

Stork's Bill

Attain - Apply at a rate of 40 acres per case to registered crops when stork's-bill is in the 1 to 8 leaf stage.

Basagran - In registered crops apply 0.91 L/acre at the 2 to 6 leaf stage.

Dichlorprop/2,4-D - Apply at 0.71 L/acre to registered crops when stork's-bill is in the 2 to 4 leaf stage.

Liberty - in registered crops apply 1.35 L/acre to plants in 1 to 3 leaf stage.

Linuron - Apply with MCPA amine in registered crops at registered rates to stork's-bill in the 2 to 4 leaf stage.

Metsulfuron - Apply with 2,4-D or MCPA amine or LV ester in registered crops at registered rates to stork's-bill in the 2 to 4 leaf stage.

Odyssey/Absolute - in registered crops, apply 17 g/acre of the Odyssey component plus adjuvant.

Glyphosate - in Roundup Ready canola, apply 0.5 L/acre (360 g/L formulations or equivalent of other formulations) in the 0 to 6 leaf stage.

Spectrum - In registered crops apply at 20 acres per case from the 2 to 4 leaf stage.

Toadflax (Yellow)

Amitrol 240 - Apply 7.6 to 11.3 L/acre in 10 to 30 gallons/acre (45 to 135 L/acre) water in non-cropped areas and pastures when the weed is in the advanced rosette to prebud stage.

Dichlorprop/2,4-D - Apply 0.71 L/acre in 10 to 18 gallons/acre (45 to 80 L/acre) water in wheat or barley for toadflax suppression. Apply when majority of toadflax is no taller than 6 inches (15 cm). The use of Dichlorprop/2,4-D for suppression of toadflax in wheat or barley should be part of a long-term planned approach for toadflax control, which includes spring and fall tillage, fall patch spraying, summerfallow or chemical fallow.

Glyphosate - Apply 2.83 to 4.86 L/acre (360 g/L formulations or equivalent of other formulations) when most plants have reached the early bud stage of growth. Allow 7 more days after application before tillage. A rate of 1.0 L/acre may be used with pre-harvest applications or when controlling in summerfallow situations.

Metsulfuron plus 2,4-D - Apply 2 to 3 g/acre Ally plus 0.34 to 0.45 L/acre 2,4-D LV ester or amine (500 g/L formulations) in 10 gallons/acre (45 L/acre) water for toadflax suppression in wheat, barley, and creeping red fescue. Add non-ionic surfactant at 0.2 L per 100 L of spray solution.

Thifensulfuron/tribenuron - In registered crops, apply 8 g/acre of DG formulations or 12 g/acre of Refine SG in 10 gallons/acre (45 L/acre) water for suppression of toadflax. Apply when toadflax is less than 15 cm (6 inches) in height. Add non-ionic surfactant at 0.2 L per 100 L spray solution.

Tordon 22K - In rangeland and grass pasture, apply 3.6 L/acre in 90 to 180 gallons/acre (400 to 800 L/acre) of water to actively growing weeds. **WARNING** - Picloram is a very persistent and water-soluble herbicide. Do not apply to permeable soil. Do not apply to irrigated areas. Take special precautions to prevent drift.

Western Snowberry (Buckbrush)

2,4-D amine or LV ester (500 g/L) - Apply 1.82 L/acre 2,4-D amine or LV ester in a minimum of 20 gallons/acre (90 L/acre) water in spring or early summer. Retreatment may be necessary the following year.

Dicamba plus 2,4-D LV ester (500 g/L) - Apply 1.48 L/acre dicamba tank mixed with 1.82 L/acre 2,4-D LV Ester in 20 gallons/acre (90 L/acre) water in spring or early summer after the leaves are fully expanded. **Escort** - Apply 10 g/acre in 10 to 20 gallons/acre (45 to 90 L/acre) water between mid-June and mid-August after the brush has leaved out, but before the leaves turn their fall colours.

White Cockle

2,4-DB - Apply Embutox 625 at 1.1 L/acre or Caliber 400 at 1.7 L/acre or Cobutox 600 at 1.1 L/acre for top growth control to registered crops only.

Mecoprop - Apply 2.2 L/acre in 18 gallons water/acre (*80 L/acre) for top growth control of established plants. Will also control seedlings. Apply to registered crops only.

Wolf Willow (Silverwillow)

Dicamba + 2,4-D amine or LV ester (500 g/L) - In grass pastures with no legumes, apply dicamba at 2.1 L per 1000 L of water with 2,4-D LV ester or amine at 4.0 L per 1000 L of water to the foliage of actively growing brush in the spring or early summer and wet the foliage until the point of runoff.

Wild Tomato

2,4-D or MCPA amine or ester (500 g/L) - Apply 0.34 to 0.45 L/acre to registered crops up to the 8 leaf stage of wild tomato.

Bromoxynil+MCPA ester - Apply 0.40 L/acre to registered crops from the 1 to 6 leaf stage of wild tomato.

Willow

2,4-D LV ester - In grass pastures and non-crop land, apply 2,4-D LV ester (500 g/L) at 1.78 L/acre to the foliage of actively growing brush.

Dicamba + 2,4-D - In grass pasture and rangeland only, apply dicamba at 1.7 L plus 2,4-D 500 amine at 3.24 L per acre in 20 to 30 gallons (90 to 135 L) of water per acre when leaves are fully expanded.

Glyphosate - As a non-selective spot treatment, apply 1.21 to 2.43 L/acre (360 g/L formulations or equivalent of other formulations) in 10 to 30 gallons/acre (45 to 135 L/acre) water in the summer through early fall when brush is actively growing.

Remedy EC - In grass pasture and rangeland apply 1.62 to 3.24 L/acre in 45 gallons/acre (200 L/acre) of water in broadcast treatment to fully expanded, actively growing foliage. Single stem foliar and backpack methods are also available - See Remedy section for details.

Soil Residual Herbicides

When applied at recommended rates in a crop, most herbicide residues will disappear within a few weeks after application and impose no restriction on cropping options the next year. However, some herbicide residues do not degrade quickly, and can persist in the soil for months or years following application, thereby restricting the crops that can be grown in rotation. Herbicide residues in the soil are deactivated in various ways including:

- Break down by chemical reactions,
- Break down by soil microbes,
- Escape to the atmosphere as a gas (volatilization),
- Break down by light (photodegradation),
- Leaching,
- Binding to soil particles.

Herbicides often disappear from the environment by more than one of these mechanisms. Many herbicides considered to be non-residual are bound temporarily to soil particles while they are broken down gradually by either soil microbes or chemical reactions. The binding action insures that the herbicide is not available to the crop in quantities that will cause damage.

As a general rule, breakdown processes are favoured by warm, moist soil conditions. During the winter, when the ground is frozen, and in the summer when the soil is dry, herbicide degradation is reduced. The residual activity of certain herbicides is also affected by soil organic matter and soil pH. These soil factors are seldom uniform across a field.

Herbicide carryover is aggravated by low levels of organic matter and is more likely to occur on eroded hilltops than in other parts of a field. The risk of herbicide carryover will also be greater in sprayer overlaps which are most common around headlands and slough margins.

Growers should be aware of the residual properties before applying any herbicide if they are to avoid cropping restrictions in following years. Knowledge of the limitations associated with herbicides that leave a soil residue, along with an accurate record of application (i.e. rates, locations) will serve to minimize rotational problems. Each herbicide used in mixes should be considered separately.

Soil tests using chemical extraction cannot always give a good indication of the potential injury risk from herbicide residue because of the influence of organic matter, clay and pH. Because of this, a field bioassay or laboratory bioassay, where plants are grown directly in the treated soil are best for detecting the potential for injury. These tests are not intended to be used to shortcut restrictions on the label, but provide information on rotational crops where none is available.

Injury symptoms from other causes can resemble herbicide carryover injury (i.e. cold weather, flooding, drought, insects, diseases, etc.). Consult with your local agronomist on potential causes before spending money on testing.

Herbicides that leave a soil residue and are of particular concern in Western Canada are found in the following chart.

Re-cropping Restrictions for Residual Herbicides:

Figures listed are the number of cropping seasons before each crop can be grown ("1" means that the crop can be grown the year following application). Products that have preseeding restriction (in days) are listed in italics. A blank space means that there are no recommendations given on the product label and a field bioassay is recommended by many product manufacturers to determine if these crops are safe to plant. A field bioassay is a strip of a test crop that covers an area of the field that is representative of the field variation and should include an untreated area. Laboratory soil residue bioassay services are also available from Alberta Research Council - Contact Paul Watson at (780) 632-8218 or Sandi Scott at (780) 632-8217 for more information.

PRODUCT	Alfalfa	Barley	Canaryseed	Clearfield canola	Non-Clearfield canola	Fababeans	Field corn	Dry beans	Field peas	Flax	Forage grasses	Lentils	Mustard (yellow)	Oats	Potatoes	Rye	Soybeans	Sunflowers	Wheat (durum)	Wheat (spring)	Wheat (winter)
2,4-D*	1	0d	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1		0d			1	0d	0d
Absolute*		1	1	1	2					2				1					1	1	
Accent		1					1													1	
Adrenalin, Solo, Viper		1	1	1	1				1	1		1		1					1	1	
metsulfuron (pH less than 7, Brown and Dark Brown)		1	4		2					2		3	4	1					1	1	
metsulfuron (pH less than 7, other soils)		1	4		1					1		3	4	1					1	1	
metsulfuron (pH 7 to 7.9, Brown and Dark Brown soils)		1	4		3					3		4	4	2					1	1	
metsulfuron (pH 7 to 7.9, other soils)		1	4		2					3		4	4	1					1	1	
Altitude FX		1	1	1	1				1	1		1		1						1	
Amitrol		1d	1	1d	1d		10d*	10d*	5d*	1		1	1	1			6d	1	1d	1d	1d
Assert, Assert FL (Black and Grey Wooded soils)		1	2	1	1				1	1				2				1	1	1	
Assert, Assert FL (Brown and Dark Brown soils)		1	2	1	2				2	2				2				1	1	1	
AAtrex, Laddock*, Primextra II Magnum						1*	1		1*	1*											
Attain, Trophy	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
Authority	1			2	2		1										1	1		1	1
Avadex	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0		1	0	2		1	1	1	0	0	0
Battalion		1					1														1
Benchmark		1		1	1				1*										1	1	
Curtail M, FlaxMax DLX, Prestige	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1*	1	1	2	1	1		1	2	2	1	1	1
Dicamba*		1		1*	1*		1	1*						1			1		0*	0*	1
Dual II Magnum							1								1		1				
Eclipse III, Lontrel 360		1		1	1					1	1		1	1		1			1	1	
Edge Granular	0		2	0	0	0		0	0		2	0	0	2			0	0	1*	1*	
Everest (Brown soils)																				1	
Everest (Dark Brown soils)		1*		1*	1*				1*	1*									1	1	

PRODUCT	Alfalfa	Barley	Canaryseed	Clearfield canola	Non-Clearfield canola	Fababeans	Field corn	Dry beans	Field peas	Flax	Forage grasses	Lentils	Mustard (yellow)	Oats	Potatoes	Rye	Soybeans	Sunflowers	Wheat (durum)	Wheat (spring)	Wheat (winter)
Everest (Black soils)		1*		1*	1*			1*	1*	1*									1	1	
Everest (Grey-Wooded soils)		1*		1*	1*				1*											1	
Express Pro		1d		10 mths	10 mths				10 mths										1d	1d	1d
Frontier							0*	0*													1
Fronline XL, Frontline 2, 4-D, Spectrum		1		1	1				1*					1					1	1	1
Infinity	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1		2		1			1		1	1	
Kerb	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Muster	2	1	2		2	2		2	2	1	2*	2	2	1					1	1	1
Odyssey*, Odyssey DLX*	1	1	1	1	2		1		1	2		1		1				2	1	1	
Option	1	1		1	1		1	1	1					1	1		1			1	1
PrePass		0d		1	1				1					0d					0d	0d	1
Prism		1					1								1		1				0
imazethapyr	1	1		0					0			1								1	
Pulsar	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
Reflex*							1	0									1			1	0
Sencor				2	2	0			0						0*		0*	2			
Simplicity		1		1	1				1	1		1		1			1			1	
Stellar		1		1	1				1					1					1	1	1
trifluralin	0	1*	2	0	0	0	1*	0	0	1*	2	0	0	2		0	0	0	1*	0*	1*
Triton C*		0		1	1				1	2*		2*						1	0	0	
Ultim		1					1														1
Unity - soil pH less than 6.5*		1	2	1	1				1	1			2	1					1	0	
Unity - soil pH 6.5 to 7.4*		1	2		2				2	1			2	1					1	0	
Unity - soil pH greater than 7.4*		1	2		3				2	2			3	1					1	0	
Velocity M3	1	1	1	1	1		1*		1	1				1			1		1	1	1

* The minimum re-cropping intervals are listed. These intervals may be longer than those listed depending on the use rates, region, province, soil types, environment, time of application and crop variety. Refer to product page for more information.

** Drought restrictions apply to drought conditions (80% of normal June to September rainfall) for high pH soils (greater than pH 7.5) and severe drought (less than 65% of normal June to Sept. rainfall) for all soils.

0 - May be seeded or reseeded the year of application. No re-cropping restrictions. 1 - Next cropping season after application. 2 - Two cropping seasons after application.

NR - Not recommended. Note: The re-cropping intervals listed may not be sufficient to prevent crop injury during periods of below average rainfall.

Effect of Rainfall on Herbicide Efficacy

Required Interval	Product
15 minutes	Reglone
30 minutes	clodinafop
1 hour	Achieve Liquid Gold, Axial, Axial iPak, Broadband, Bromoxynil, Bromoxynil/MCPA ester, Clethodim, clodinafop + bromoxynil/MCPA ester, Equinox, Everest, fenoxaprop, Gramoxone, Harmony SG, Infinity, Poast Ultra, quizalofop, Signal D, thifensulfuron/tribenuron, tralkoxydim, Velocity M3
2 hours	2,4-D LV Ester, metsulfuron+2,4-D LV Ester, Atrazine (post-emergent applications), Attain, Fusion, MCPA Ester, Thifensulfuron/tribenuron + MCPA, Unity, Venture L
3 hours	Cypress, dicamba/mecoprop-p/MCPA, Odyssey, Odyssey DLX
4 hours	Accent, metsulfuron + 2,4-D Amine, 2,4-D Amine, Battalion (post-emergent application), Benchmark, Liberty (both), MCPA Amine, Prism, Reflex, Simplicity, Ultim
6 hours	Assert, Assert FL, Avenge, Blazer, Curtail M, FlaxMax DLX, MCPA-K, MCPA Sodium Salt, Muster, Option 35 DF, Option 2.25 OD, Prestige, Rustler, Sencor, Tordon 22K, Triton C
8 hours	Basagran, CleanStart, Laddock
No specific recommendation*	2,4-DB, Absolute, Adrenalin, Altitude FX, Amitrol 240, Bromoxynil/2,4-D ester, Dicamba, Dichlorprop/2,4-D, DyVel, DyVel DSp, Eclipse III, Escort, Express Pack, Express Pro, Express SG, Frontline XL, Frontline+2,4-D, Glyphosate, Grazon, Harmony K, imazethapyr, Linuron, Lontrel, MCPB/ + MCPA, mecoprop-p, Pinnacle, PrePass, Pulsar, Remedy, Restore, Solo, Spectrum, Stellar, Tensile, Titanium, Triton K, Trophy, Viper

* The products listed make no specific time recommendation on the label. The required rainfree period could be up to 8 hours. See the product page in the guide or consult the product label.

Note: The term "Rainfastness" refers to the time needed between application and rainfall to avoid significant reduction in efficacy. Rainfall shortly after application of most post-emergent herbicides may reduce weed control. Effect will vary with product, the interval between spraying and rainfall and the intensity and duration of the rainfall. These guidelines are based on label information. Use the longest time interval on the component products when considering tank mixes.

Products Available as Prepackaged Tank Mixes

Product Name (Manufacturer)	Component 1 or A	Component 2 or B	Component 3 or C	Crops	Weeds Controlled	Area Treated	Cost per acre (2009)
Absolute (BASF Canada)	Odyssey	Lontrel Dry		CLEARFIELD canola	See component products	40 acres or 16 ha	\$33.80
Achieve Liquid Gold (Nufarm)	Achieve Liquid	Buctril M	Turbocharge (adjuvant)	Wheat (spring, durum, winter), barley	See the weeds of the component products plus tame buckwheat	20 acres or 8 ha	\$24.08
Axial iPak (Syngenta)	Axial	Infinity	Adigor	Spring wheat (NOT including durum), barley	See component products	40 acres or 16 ha	NA
Cypress (Viterro)	Target	Horizon 240 EC	Score (adjuvant)	Spring wheat (including durum)	See component products	20 acres or 8 ha	\$23.75
Eclipse III (Dow AgroSciences)	Lontrel (Eclipse A)	Vantage Plus Max II (Eclipse III B)		Roundup Ready Canola varieties	See component products	40 acres	\$16.38
FlaxMax DLX (BASF)	Equinox	FlaxMax	Merge (adjuvant)	Flax	See component products	20 acres or 8 ha	NA
Harmony SG (E. I. duPont)	Refine SG	Horizon 240 EC	Score (adjuvant)	Spring wheat (including durum)	Weeds controlled by Refine SG plus wild oat, green foxtail	40 acres or 16 ha	\$24.28
Harmony K (E. I. duPont)	Refine SG	Harmony Grass plus Score adjuvant	dicamba	Spring wheat (NOT including durum)	Weeds controlled by Refine SG plus wild oat, green foxtail & group 2 resistant kochia	40 acres or 16 ha	\$25.51
Horizon BTM (Syngenta), Signal M (Nufarm)	Mextrol 450	Horizon, Foothills	Score, Foothills B (adjuvant)	Spring wheat (including durum)	Weeds controlled by Mextrol 450 plus wild oat.	20 acres or 8 ha	\$25.96
Odyssey DLX(BASF)	Odyssey	Equinox	Merge (adjuvant)	Field peas, CLEARFIELD lentil	See component products	40 acres or 16 ha	\$27.95
Refine M (E. I. duPont), Broadside (Viterro)	Refine SG	MCPA Ester		Spring wheat (including durum), barley, oat, winter wheat	See component products	80 acres or 32 ha	\$7.63
Shelter (Syngenta)	Horizon NG (herbicide)	Tilt (fungicide)		Spring wheat (including durum)	Grasses controlled by Horizon NG at the 376 mL / acre rate plus septoria leaf spot and tan spot	40 acres or 16 ha	NA
Signal D	Approve	Foothills	Foothills adjuvant	Spring wheat (including durum)	See component products	20 acres or 8 ha	\$24.95
Tensile	Solo	Lontrel Dry		CLEARFIELD canola	See component products	40 acres or 16 ha	NA
Titanium (Nufarm)	Achieve Liquid	Approve	Turbocharge (adjuvant)	Wheat (spring, durum, winter), barley	See the weeds of the component products plus tame buckwheat	20 acres or 8 ha	\$25.20
Triton K (E. I. duPont)	Express SG	2, 4-D LV Ester	Banvel II	Spring wheat, barley	See component products	40 acres or 16 ha	\$5.50
Viper (BASF)	Solo	Basagran Forté		Field Pea	See component products	40 acres or 16 ha	\$25.75

Note: See the component products listed for information concerning staging, application information, safety precautions, the effect of weather and grazing, re-cropping, harvest interval and storage precautions.

The more stringent recommendation of the two products should be followed. Mix products in the order listed.

Herbicide Product Pages

2,4-D

Herbicide Group - 4

(Refer to page 34)

Company and Formulation:

	PCP # (Product Name)	
	600 Amine*	700 Ester**
IPCO	17511	27819
Nufarm Agriculture	14726	27820
United Agri-Products	5931	27818 (Salvo)
Viterra	29248	29006

* formulated as a solution.

** formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Crops, Rates and Staging:

Application rates for individual products may vary from those listed. Refer to the label for product specific use rates. Rates greater than those listed may cause crop injury.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

CROP	MAXIMUM SAFE RATE (L/ACRE)	STAGE
Wheat, barley, spring rye	0.38 (600 g/L) 0.32 (700 g/L)	4 leaf to early flag leaf.
Fall rye, winter wheat*	0.36 (600 g/L) 0.32 (700 g/L)	In spring, apply after winter cereals begin grow but before emergence of the flag leaf. From full tillering to prior to flag leaf stage.
Corn*	0.40 (600 g/L) 0.32 (700 g/L)	Apply as an overall spray before corn is 6 inches (15 cm) tall and before the 6-leaf stage. After 6 inches (15 cm) use a directed spray. Avoid making applications under hot/humid conditions onto corn.
Seedling and established grasses for forage and seed production*	0.38 (600 g/L) 0.32 (700 g/L)	Apply from the 3 leaf stage to emergence of the flag leaf of seedling grasses. For established grasses for seed production, apply in spring up to emergence of the flag leaf.
Established forage grass (not for seed production)*	0.77 (600 g/L) 0.65 (700 g/L)	Apply in spring up to emergence of the flag leaf of established grasses, or in the fall after harvest.
Established grass pastures	1.62 (600 g/L) 1.90 (700 g/L)	No restrictions, apply when weeds are actively growing. For control of brush species, apply at time of rapid growth (usually May to mid-June, and September prior to colour change).
Turf*	0.77 (600 g/L) 0.77 (700 g/L)	Apply in spring and early September on established turf. Do not use on bent grasses, or newly seeded stands.

* Note: Registered for use only with certain brands of 2,4-D; use of non-registered products is at the risk of the user.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Apply at lower rates when weeds are small (2 to 4 leaf stage) and actively growing. Higher rates are needed when weeds are larger, in heavy populations, or growing under

stressful conditions (excessively cold, hot, dry or wet). Lower rates may be applied in late fall to control winter annual weeds.

Note: The rates listed differ slightly from product to product. Check individual product labels for exact use rates.

Susceptible Weeds:

0.22 to 0.38 L/acre (600 g/L)
0.19 to 0.32 L/acre (700 g/L)

Bluebur	Plantain
Burdock	Prickly lettuce
Cocklebur	Ragweed (common, false and giant)
False flax	Russian pigweed
Flixweed (late fall application or spring seedlings)	Russian thistle
Goat's-beard	Shepherd's-purse**
Kochia	Stinging nettle
Lamb's-quarters	Stinkweed**
Mustards (except dog and tansy mustard)	Sweet clover
Narrow-leaved hawk's-beard (fall application to seedlings or spring application at 1-2 leaf stage)	Thyme-leaved spurge
	Volunteer canola (including all herbicide tolerant varieties)
	Wild radish
	Wild sunflower

Harder to kill weeds:

0.40 to 0.61 L/acre (600 g/L)
0.34 to 0.53 L/acre (700 g/L)

Annual sowthistle	Leafy spurge*
Blue lettuce*	Mustard (dog & tansy)
Burdock (top growth only of bolting plants)	Narrow-leaved hawk's-beard (spring prior to bolting)
Canada thistle***	Oak-leaved goosefoot
Common chickweed	Pineappleweed
Common groundsel**	Prostrate pigweed
Common peppergrass	Purslane
Dandelion*	Redroot pigweed
Flixweed (spring prior to bolting)	Russian thistle
Knotweed	Sheep sorrel
Lady's-thumb	Tumble pigweed

Top Growth Control only (at rates for harder to kill weeds):

Biennial wormwood	Hoary cress
Bull thistle	Horsetail
Buttercup	Mouse-eared chickweed
Curled dock	Perennial sow-thistle
Field bindweed	Russian knapweed
Gumweed	Tartary buckwheat
Hedge bindweed	Volunteer sunflower

* Control of seedlings at rates given above and top growth control only of established plants.

** Spring seedlings. Winter annual weeds - apply in late fall or early spring prior to bolting.

*** Suppression only - Apply when Canada thistle plants are actively growing and have 6 to 8 inches (15 to 20 cm) of new growth. Regrowth will be present the following spring and in-crop treatments will be required.

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

Amine 600 g/L - \$8.70 to \$9.50 per L
LV Ester 700 g/L - \$11.50 to \$12.05 per L

Formulation Characteristics:

Formulation	Risk of Vapour Drift	Activity on Weeds	Risk of Crop Injury
LV Ester	Medium	Fast	Medium
Amine	Very Low	Medium	Low

Application Information:

Water Volume: Minimum 20 L per acre - ground application. Water rates depend on product and use. Consult label for details.

Higher application volumes (40 L/acre or greater), reduce the risk of crop injury.

Nozzles and Pressure: 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use nozzles and pressures designed to deliver proper coverage with ASAE coarse droplets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Best weed control occurs when temperatures are above 21°C (daytime) or 10°C (nighttime) and humidity is above 70 percent. Do not apply if temperature exceeds 27°C.

Tank Mixes:

Mixes listed may not occur on all products labels. Check individual product labels for registered mixes.

Note: Following list is for mixes listed on 2,4-D labels only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Herbicides:

Wheat and barley:

Banvel (2,4-D amine only)

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: 2,4-D amine: within 4 hours will reduce control.
2,4-D LV ester: within 2 hours will reduce control.

Grazing: Do not permit lactating dairy animals to graze fields within 7 days of application. Do not harvest forage or cut for hay within 30 days of application. Withdraw meat animals from treated fields at least 3 days before slaughter.

Re-cropping: No restrictions the year after treatment.

Aerial Application: Some formulations may be applied by air. Check the label for detailed instructions.

Storage: 2,4-D LV ester may be frozen. 2,4-D amine requires heated storage.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Warning - Poison



Danger Poison - Ester 700 Formulations

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

2,4-DB

Herbicide Group - 4
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

IPCO (Cobutox- PCP#27911)

Nufarm Agriculture (Embutox- PCP#27912)

United Agri Products (Caliber- PCP#27910)

Formulations:

625 g/L 2,4-DB formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 10 L.

Crops and Staging:

NOTE -When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

CROP	STAGE
Seedling alfalfa, bird's-foot trefoil*	1 to 4 trifoliate leaf stage
Clover (alsike**, red**, white, Dutch but NOT sweet clover)*	As soon as possible after emergence of the 1st trifoliate leaf
Wheat, barley or oats	5 leaf to emergence of the flag leaf
Field corn	15 inches (38 cm) to prior to tassling using drop nozzles.
Pastures containing forage legumes	After cutting or grazing and regrowth less than 3 inches (7.5 cm)

* With or without a cereal cover crop.

** Alsike and red clovers may be damaged by 2,4-DB applications.

Seedling Forage Grasses*:

Apply from 2 to 4 leaf stage of:

Bromegrass (smooth)

Fescue (creeping red,

meadow, tall)

Orchard grass

Timothy

Wheatgrass (crested,

intermediate, streambank, tall)

* Not for seed production. Not for feeding in the establishment year.

Weeds and Staging:

Weeds controlled at the 0.71 L per acre rate from the 2 to 4 leaf stage at lower recommended rates include:

Ball mustard	Shepherd's-purse
Lamb's-quarters	Stinkweed
Ragweed	Wild mustard
Redroot pigweed	Wormseed mustard

Weeds controlled at higher recommended rates (0.91 to 1.1 L/acre) include:

WEED	STAGE
Bull thistle	Rosette to early bud stage
Canada thistle*	6 in. (15 cm) to early bud
Chicory	Rosette
Curled dock**	Young and actively growing
Dandelion*	Prior to bud
Field bindweed*	Late summer
Green smartweed**	Seedlings

Horsetail*	4 to 5 inches (10 to 13 cm)
Narrow-leaved hawk's-beard	Apply at rosette stage after alfalfa has gone dormant
Oak-leaved goosefoot	Up to 2 leaf stage
Perennial sow-thistle*	Rosette
Lady's-thumb**	Seedlings
Plantain	Prior to flowering
Wild buckwheat	Up to 2 leaf stage
Wild Radish	Up to 2 leaf stage
Yellow rocket	Late September to mid-October

* Top growth control

** Suppression

Refer to individual product labels for details on application rates to use for different weed species.

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

Cobutox 625: \$22.45 per L

Embutox: \$25.30 per L

Caliber 625: \$24.95 per L

Rates:

CROPS	RATE (L/ACRE)	ACRES TREATED PER CONTAINER
Cereals, seedling forage legumes and grasses	0.71 - 0.91	14.1 - 11.0
Corn and pastures containing forage legumes	0.71 - 1.11	14.1 - 9.0

Application Information:

Water Volume: 61 to 81 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use nozzles and pressures designed to deliver proper coverage with ASAE coarse droplets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Severe damage to legumes can occur if high temperatures (more than 27°C) or high humidity prevail at the time of application. Do not apply under dry soil/drought conditions.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

Underseeded Legumes: MCPA amine (28 mL/acre*)

* 500 g/L formulation

This tank mix may increase crop damage (stunting).

Follow all precautions and restrictions on both product labels.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on 2,4-DB labels only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Not specified on the label. A period of up to 8 hours may be required. Contact the manufacturer for more details.

Grazing: Do not graze or cut treated crops or forage until 30 days after application.

Re-cropping: No restrictions the year after application.

Aerial Application: Do not apply by air

Storage: May be frozen.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Absolute

Herbicide Group – 2,4

(Refer to page 34)

This product is a prepackaged tank mix of Odyssey at 17 g per acre (page 199) and Lontrel Dry (Lontrel Dry is only available with Absolute) at 80 g per acre (page 187). Information listed is restricted to Crop, Weeds, Rates and Cost. For other detailed information on the effect of growing conditions, and restrictions for the component products see the product pages listed above.

Company:

BASF Canada

Formulation:

Absolute package contains 2 components:

Odyssey (PCP#25111): 35% imazamox and 35% imazethapyr formulated as a dispersible granule.

Lontrel Dry (PCP#27306): 75% clopyralid formulated as a dispersible granule.

Container size: 4 pac's per case (800 g Lontrel Dry plus 2 x 86.5 g Odyssey per pack), (one case treats 40 acres).

Crops and Staging:

CLEARFIELD canola varieties from the 2 to 6 leaf stage. Apply **only** to CLEARFIELD canola varieties; application to any other variety of canola or any other crop will result in crop death.

Weeds and Staging:

Grasses:

Apply from 1 to 4 main stem leaves, until tillers are visible.

Barley grass	Volunteer cereals (wheat, barley, oats)
Green foxtail	Wild oats
Persian dandelion	

Broadleaves:

Unless otherwise indicated, apply to broadleaf weeds up to 4-leaf stage.

Canada thistle (rosette to pre-bud stage)*	Shepherd's-purse
Chickweed	Smartweed
Cleavers (up to 4 whorls)	Stinkweed
Flixweed	Stork's-bill
Hemp-nettle	Volunteer canola (non-CLEARFIELD varieties)

Broadleaves continued:

Kochia**	Volunteer tame mustard
Lamb's-quarters**	Wild buckwheat
Redroot pigweed	Wild mustard
Russian thistle	

* top growth control for 6-8 weeks

** suppression

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$32.80 per acre

Rate:

Odyssey: 17.3 g per acre.

Lontrel Dry: 80 g per acre.

One case treats 40 acres.

Merge: 0.5 L per 100 L of spray solution (sold separately). At a spray volume of 40 L/acre one 8.1 L jug of Merge will treat 40 acres. **Absolute** MUST be applied with Merge adjuvant.

Do NOT apply **Absolute** more than once or follow **Absolute** with any related products in the same per year.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions for this product and its mixes. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use nozzles and pressures designed to deliver proper coverage with coarse droplets. Use a 50 mesh or coarser screen and filter system.

See component products for additional information including restrictions.

Accent*

Herbicide Group - 2
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

E. I. duPont Canada (PCP#25116)

Formulation:

75% nicosulfuron formulated as a water dispersible granule.

Container size: 133.6 g (4 x 33.4 g water soluble bags per pouch).

Crops and Staging:

Field Corn: 1 to 8 leaf stage (six visible collars), coleoptile (short, blunt leaf) is counted as the first leaf.

Sweet corn **: 1 to 6 leaf stage (4 visible collars).

* NOTE -Since applications to field and sweet corn in western Canada has been registered under the User Requested Minor Use program, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance. Application to corn is at the risk of the user.

** Note that Accent is registered for use on all sweet corn varieties but tolerance may vary depending on variety. Krispy King, Jubilee and Jubilee Supersweet are the only varieties that have been tested for tolerance in western Canada. Test on small areas planted to other varieties for tolerance prior to widespread use.

Weeds and Staging:

WEEDS	STAGING
Barnyard grass, green foxtail, yellow foxtail*, old witchgrass	1 to 6 leaves (up to 2 tillers)
Quackgrass	3 to 6 leaves (with extended leaf 4 to 8 inches (10 to 20 cm) long)
Wild oats	3 to 6 leaves

* suppression only

The best control and yield response is achieved by applying at the earlier end of the leaf stage ranges.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$26.01 per acre.

Rates:

13.5 g per acre. Add non-ionic surfactant (Citowett Plus, Agsurf or Agral 90) at 0.2 L per 100 L of spray solution.

One water soluble bag will treat 2.5 acres (1 ha).

One pouch will treat 10 acres (4 ha).

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions.

A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume: Minimum 40 L per acre; optimum 56 to 77 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: 25 to 40 psi (175 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles tilted forward at a 45° angle. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use nozzles and pressures designed to deliver proper coverage with ASAE medium droplets. Use a 50 mesh or coarser screen and filter system.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Poor weed control or crop injury may result if at the time of application, plants are under stress from disease, insect or nematode injury, carryover of herbicide from a previous years application, abnormally hot or cold weather, drought, water-soaked soils, hail damage or frost. Delay application until stress passes and both corn and weeds have resumed growth. When corn is injured by frost, wait 48 to 72 hours after normal growing conditions have resumed before applying Accent. Stress conditions after application may also result in injury or poor weed control.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

Field corn only:

Banvel II (0.24 L/acre) plus surfactant.

Pardner (0.4 L/acre) plus surfactant.

Fertilizers: Do not mix with fertilizers.

Insecticides: None registered. Accent should not be applied to corn that has been treated with Counter, Cygard, Thimet, or Di-Syston. Leave 7 days between the application of Accent and that of a foliar organophosphorous insecticide.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Accent* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 2 to 4 hours of application may result in reduced weed control.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for at least 12 hours.

Grazing: Do not graze treated crops or cut for hay.

Pre-harvest: Leave at least 30 days in field corn and 40 days in sweet corn from application to harvest.

Re-cropping: Corn, and spring wheat and barley may be seeded the year following *Accent* application. For all other crops, a field bioassay is recommended before planting.

Aerial Application: Do not apply by air.

Storage: Store product in original containers in a secure, dry area, away from other pesticides, food or feed.

Environment: Leave a 5 m buffer between the last spray path and woodlots or shelterbelts. Leave a 22 m buffer before wetland areas or water bodies.

Tank Cleaning:

Drain tank and hose down interior surfaces. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes. Fill spray tank with a water-ammonia clean-

ing solution (1 litre of a minimum 3% household ammonia for every 100 L of water). Flush hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution, then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate for 15 minutes, then flush hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution, and drain the tank. Remove and clean the nozzles and screens separately in a bucket containing the cleaning solution as above. If the spray equipment is to be used to spray crops other than corn, repeat the above process and thoroughly wash the spray mixture from the outside of the spray tank and the boom. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing the water through the hoses and boom. Prior to using the sprayer again, flush the tank, boom and hoses for 5 minutes with fresh water. Do not clean equipment where cleaning solution could flow towards water bodies, ditches, cropland, shelterbelts, or areas where people are likely to frequent or walk.

For additional information, refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Eye Irritant

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

Avoid breathing spray mist.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Achieve (Liquid Achieve) (2009)

See tralkoxydim on page 246.

Achieve Liquid Gold

Herbicide Group – 1,4,6

(Refer to page 34)

This product is a prepackaged tank mix of *Achieve Liquid* (page 246) and *Mextrol 450* (page 104). Information listed is restricted to Crop, Weeds, Rates and Cost. For other detailed information on the component products see the product pages listed above.

Company:

Nufarm Agriculture

Formulation:

Achieve Liquid Gold contains 3 components:

Achieve Liquid (PCP#27011): 400 g/L tralkoxydim formulated as a suspension concentrate.

Container sizes: 4 L; 4 x 20 L.

Mextrol 450 (PCP#26999): 225 g/L bromoxynil and 225 g/L MCPA ester formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 10 L; 4 x 100 L.

Turbocharge adjuvant (PCP#23135):

Container size: 4 L; 2 x 40 L.

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum), barley - 2 leaf to early flag leaf stage.

Winter wheat, fall rye - from the time growth commences in the spring to the early flag leaf stage.

Weeds and Staging:

Grass weeds: Same weeds and staging as tralkoxydim plus;

Broadleaf weeds: Same weeds and staging as bromoxynil/MCPA ester

Cost (2009 suggested retail price): \$23.10 per acre.

Rates:

One case treats 20 or 400 acres.

Add *Turbocharge* at a rate of 0.5 L per 100 L spray solution. If water analysis shows bicarbonate levels are 400 ppm or greater, add ammonium sulfate at 0.75 to 1.5 kg per 100 L water.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 20 to 40 L per acre. Do not apply with air assist sprayers set to apply less than 20 L per acre water volume as mixing problems or unacceptable crop injury could occur.

Nozzles and Pressure: 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Consult with herbicide manufacturer regarding the suitability of low drift nozzles for use with this product.

Use a 50 mesh or coarser screen and filter system.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Crop Safety: Applications of *Achieve Liquid Gold* to crops prior to tillering and exposed to 4°C or lower 48 hours before or after spraying should be avoided to prevent the possibility of crop injury. Tillered cereals may incur injury if *Achieve Liquid Gold* is sprayed within 48 hours of 0°C or lower.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides: MCPA ester (0.22 L/acre) (500 g/L formulations). A reduction in green foxtail control may occur with this tank mix.

Insecticides: *Matador* (25 to 34 mL/acre).

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

For additional information see the component products.

Adrenalin SC

Herbicide Group – 2,4

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

BASF Canada (PCP#27879)

Formulations:

20 g/L imazamox and 560 g/L 2,4-D ester formulated as a suspension concentrate. Container size 2 X 8L.

Crops and Staging:

CLEARFIELD wheat varieties – 4 leaf to 6 leaf stage.

Apply only to CLEARFIELD wheat varieties; application to any other variety of wheat or any other crop will result in crop death.

Weeds and Staging:

Grasses:

Apply from 1 to 4 main stem leaves, up to a maximum of two tillers.

Barnyard grass	Volunteer canaryseed
Foxtail (green and yellow)	Volunteer tame oat
Japanese brome*	Volunteer wheat (non-Clearfield)
Persian darnel	Wild oat
Volunteer barley	

* Suppression only.

Broadleaves:

The following weeds will be controlled up to the 4-leaf stage under a wide variety of conditions. Application at an earlier weed stage provides the best yield response.

Annual smartweed species (including lady's thumb)	Ragweeds
Annual sow-thistle	Redroot pigweed
Bluebur	Russian pigweed
Cocklebur	Russian thistle
Cow cockle	Shepherd's purse
Daisy fleabane	Stinging nettle
False flax	Stinkweed
Flixweed	Sweet clover
Goat's-beard	Thyme-leaved spurge
Kochia	Volunteer canola (all varieties)

Lamb's-quarters	Wild buckwheat
Mustards (except dog and tansy)	Wild mustard
Narrow-leaved hawk's-beard	Wild radish
Plantain	Wild sunflower
Prickly lettuce	

The following weeds are suppressed up to the four leaf stage with Adrenalin SC when conditions are optimal for growth. Control may be reduced if weeds are found in high population densities, or are growing under stressful conditions (drought, cold, heat).

Biennial wormwood*	Knotweed
Blue lettuce*	Leafy spurge*
Chickweed, common	Mustards (dog and tansy)
Cleavers	Oak-leaved goosefoot
Curled dock*	Peppergrass, common
Dandelion*	Pigweed, prostrate
Groundsel, common	Pigweed, tumble
Gumweed*	Pineappleweed
Hawkweed	Purslane
Heal-all	Russian knapweed*
Hedge bindweed*	Sheep sorrel*
Hemp-nettle	Yellow rocket
Horsetail	

* Only seedlings of biennial and perennial weeds will be controlled. Established plants emerging from roots will not be controlled.

Adrenalin SC will give top growth control of the following weeds. Control may be reduced if weeds are found in high population densities, or are growing under stressful conditions (drought, cold, heat).

Bull thistle	Field bindweed
Burdock	Hoary cress
Buttercup	Perennial sow-thistle
Canada thistle	Tartary buckwheat

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$19.49 per acre.

Rate:

0.4 L per acre (One case treats 40 acres).

Add a non-ionic surfactant (such as Agral 90 Ag-Surf or Surf 92) at 0.25 L per 100 L of spray solution. Surfactant not included.

Use of an anti-foam agent is suggested.

Do NOT apply Adrenalin SC more than once or follow Adrenalin SC with any related product in the same year.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions for this product and its mixes. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage of ASAE coarse droplets. Use a 50 mesh or coarser screen and filter system.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Initial crop injury may be observed after application but this is outgrown and should not affect yield. Severe crop injury will occur as a result of spray overlap. AVOID SPRAYER OVERLAP.

Do not spray if temperatures of +5°C or lower are forecast within 3 days of application. Treat CLEARFIELD wheat during warm weather when weeds are actively growing and soil moisture is adequate for rapid growth. Under cool or dry conditions, control of some weeds may be severely reduced. Application must be made before the crop canopy shields the weeds.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfall period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for at least 12 hours.

Grazing: DO NOT graze the treated crop within 14 days of application or cut for hay within 42 days of application.

Pre-harvest Interval: Do NOT apply within 79 days of harvest.

Re-cropping: The following crops may be grown safely the year following an application: barley, canaryseed, canola (all varieties), chickpea, corn, field peas, flax, lentils, oats, sunflower, wheat (spring and durum). Condiment mustard may be grown 2 years following Adrenalin SC application. Conduct a field bioassay the year before growing any other crop than those listed above.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Do NOT freeze. Store in a cool, dry place above 5°C.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres [†]) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Ground only*	11	11	11

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance measured as metres from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive habitat.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Caution – Causes eye and skin irritation.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Ally Toss-N-Go (2009)

See metsulfuron on page 194.

Altitude FX

Herbicide Group – 2,4
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

BASF Canada

Formulations:

Altitude FX contains 3 separate components. Each case contains:

AC 299,263 120 AS (PCP#26705): 120 g/L imazamox formulated as a solution.

Container size: 1.34 L

Starane (PCP#24815): 180 g/L of fluroxypyr formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 4.8 L.

MCPA ester 600 (PCP#27802): 600 g/L of MCPA ester formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 7.5 L.

Crops and Staging:

CLEARFIELD wheat varieties – 3 leaf (after appearance of first tiller) to 6 leaf stage to ensure optimal crop tolerance. Apply only to CLEARFIELD wheat varieties; application to any other variety of wheat or any other crop will result in crop death.

Weeds and Staging:

Grasses:

Apply from 1 to 4 leaves, up to a maximum of two tillers.

Barnyard grass	Persian darnel
Foxtail (green and yellow)	Volunteer cereals (barley, canary seed, oat, non-CLEARFIELD spring wheat, durum)
Japanese brome (suppression)	Wild oat

Broadleaves:

Apply up to 4 leave stage unless otherwise indicated.

Annual sunflower	Mustards (except dog and tansy)
Burdock common	Prickly lettuce
Chickweed	Redroot pigweed
Cleavers (1 to 4 whorls)	Shepherd's purse
Cocklebur	Stinkweed
Common ragweed	Stork's bill (1 to 8 leaf)*
Cow cockle	Vetch
Flixweed	Volunteer canola (all varieties)
Green smartweed*	Volunteer flax (1 to 12 cm)
Hemp-nettle (2 to 6 leaf)	Wild buckwheat
Kochia	Wild radish
Lamb's-quarters	

* suppression

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$23.20 per acre

Rates:

AC 299,263 120 AS: 67 mL per acre.

Starane: 0.24 L per acre.

MCPA 600 Ester: 0.38 L per acre.

Add a non-ionic surfactant (such as Agral 90 Ag-Surf or Surf 92) at 0.25 L per 100 L of spray solution. Surfactant not included.

Do NOT apply Altitude FX more than once or follow Altitude FX with any related product in the same year.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions for this product and its mixes. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 20 to 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage of *ASAE* coarse droplets. Use a 50 mesh or coarser screen and filter system.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Initial crop injury may be observed after application but this is outgrown and should not affect yield. Severe crop injury will occur as a result of spray overlap. **AVOID SPRAYER OVERLAP.**

Do NOT spray temperatures of +5°C are forecast within 3 days of application. Treat **CLEARFIELD** wheat during warm weather when weeds are actively growing and soil moisture is adequate for rapid growth. Under cool or dry conditions, control of some weeds may be severely reduced. Application must be made before the crop canopy shields the weeds.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfast period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for at least 12 hours.

Grazing: DO NOT graze the treated crop within 14 days of application or cut for hay within 42 days of application.

Pre-harvest Interval: Do NOT apply within 79 days of harvest.

Re-cropping: Barley, canary seed, canola (all varieties), corn, field peas, flax, lentils, oats, and spring wheat may be grown safely the year following an application. Condiment mustard may be grown 2 years following *Altitude FX* application. Conduct a field bioassay the year before growing any other crop than those listed above.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Do NOT freeze. Store in a cool, dry place above 5°C. Combustible – do NOT store near heat or open flame.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Ground only*	11	11	11

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance measured as metres from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive habitat.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Starane



Danger – Poison



Warning – Eye Irritant



Caution – Skin Irritant

MCPA ester



Warning – Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Amitrol 240

Herbicide Group – 11

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Nufarm Agriculture (PCP#25684)

Formulation:

231 g/L amitrole formulated as a liquid.
Container size: 10 L.

Crops, Rates and Staging:

Fall Stubble: Perennial weed control prior to spring seeding. No planting restrictions for barley, canola*, field corn, field pea, soybean, wheat, or white bean, but leave 8 months between application and the seeding of any other crops.

Alfalfa stand renovation/removal: 4 to 6 inches (10 to 15 cm) high.

Pastures (spot treatment only): For non-selective patch treatment of dandelion, Canada thistle, perennial sow-thistle, hoary cress, milkweed, poison ivy and toadflax apply 0.165 L in 25 L of water to treat a 10 m x 10 m area. For treatment of leafy spurge and horsetail, apply 0.460 L in 25 L of water to treat a 10 m x 10 m area. Do NOT mow treated plants for 3 weeks after application.

Established shelterbelts: up to 11.3 L per acre - Keep spray away from tree foliage or trunks.

Pre-seeding:

CROP	RATE (L per acre)	Delay seeding after application
Barley, wheat, canola*	1.7	0 to 1 days
Field pea	1.7	5 to 7 days
Soybean (low rate)	1.7	6 days
Soybean (high rates)	5.1 to 6.7	10 to 14 days
Field corn, white bean, soybean	3.3 to 6.7	10 to 14 days

* The Canola Council of Canada "Export Ready Program" recommends that Amitrol 240 not be used prior to canola grown for export markets.

Avoid using rates higher than 6.7 L per acre for preplant applications on very light textured soils with low organic matter, as crop damage can occur.

Fallow areas: Apply according to weed stage and rates below.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Fall stubble: Canada thistle, perennial sow-thistle - Spray when thistle has 4 to 6 inches (10 to 15 cm) of new growth. Do not cultivate for 2 weeks after application. Do not apply after October 1. Do not replant crops in treated areas within 8 months of application except those registered for pre-seeding uses.

Pre-seeding: Dandelion and annual weeds Apply 1.7 L per acre to actively growing weeds less than 10 cm tall or across. Do not cultivate for 10 to 14 days after treatment.

Fallow, Pastures and Shelterbelts:

WEED	RATE (L/ACRE)	WEED STAGE
Canada thistle	5.1 to 6.7	Early bud to bloom stage.
Cattails	15.2 to 18.5	After seed heads have formed.
Dandelion	1.7 to 5.1	Young and actively growing plants.
Hoary cress	7.6 to 11.3	Advanced rosette and bud stage.
Horsetail	5.0 to 6.7	Actively growing plants.
Leafy spurge	15.2 to 18.5	Advanced flowering to early seed set.
Milkweed	7.6 to 11.3	Early summer after majority of shoot emergence.
Perennial sow-thistle	5.1 to 6.7	Early bud to bloom stage.
Poison ivy	3.7	Fully developed green foliage.
Quackgrass	5.1 to 6.7	When plants are 4 to 6 inches (10 to 15 cm) high and actively growing.
Toadflax	7.6 to 11.3	Advanced rosette to prebud.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$7.50 per L.

Application Information:**Water Volume:**

Fall stubble: 20 to 81 L per acre.

Pastures, shelterbelts: 40 to 121 L per acre. For poison ivy, apply 202 to 405 L per acre.

Pre-seeding: 20 to 81 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 45 psi (less than 300 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use nozzles and pressures designed to deliver proper coverage with ASAE coarse droplets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Less than acceptable results may occur in dry weather.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides: Mix 1.68 L per acre *Amitrol* 240 with 0.5 L per acre Roundup for improved control of certain weeds, including dandelion. Follow directions on the *Amitrol* 240 and Roundup labels for timing and use precautions.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of both products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfast period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Re-entry: Do NOT re-enter treated areas for 12 hours.

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated crops or weeds or use for hay or feed.

Re-cropping: Do NOT plant any crop for 8 months following application except those registered for pre-seeding uses.

Aerial Application: Do not apply by air.

Storage: Do not store where temperatures may exceed 50°C or near open flames. Do not store below 4°C.

Environment: Do NOT contaminate any body of water. Use cautions to prevent spray, spray mist, or vapours from drifting off target. Spray drift may cause damage to crops or vegetation.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Caution – Poison



Warning – Eye Irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Assert 300 SC

Herbicide Group – 2
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Nufarm Agriculture (PCP# 21032)

Formulation:

Assert: 300 g/L imazamethabenz formulated as a suspension concentrate. Container size: 2 x 10.8 L jugs per case.

pH adjuster: 94.5% sodium bisulfate formulated as a soluble granule. Container size: 2 x 2.5 kg bags (1 bag per 10.8 L jug of Assert).

Crops, Rates and Staging:

pH adjuster: 1 packet per jug of Assert to be used.

Assert up to 0.67 L/acre (16.1 acres per jug):

Barley, spring wheat (including durum) - 1 to 6 leaf stage.
Annual ryegrass (seed production only) - 4 to 6 leaf stage.

Assert at 0.34 L/acre (32 acres per 10.8 L jug):

Sunflower – plants (not under drought stress) that are in the 2 to 8 leaf stage. Crop must be less than 15 inches (38 cm) tall except for semi-dwarf varieties, which must be less than 12 inches (30 cm), and dwarf varieties, which must be less than 4 inches (10 cm). Stunting and head deformation can occur from applications made beyond recommended stages.

Do not apply Assert to the same field more than once in two years.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions. Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

WEEDS	STAGE	RATE	
		(L per acre)	Acres per 10.8 L jug
Stinkweed Wild mustard	Up to 6 leaves	0.34	32
Weeds above plus: Buckwheat (wild and tartary) (suppression) Volunteer canola (except Clearfield varieties - suppression)	Up to 4 leaves	0.54	20
Wild oats	1 to 3 leaves		
Wild oats	1 to 4 leaves	0.67	16

* main stem leaves.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Cereals and Annual ryegrass: \$15.40 to \$19.20 per acre

Sunflower: \$9.72 per acre (wild mustard control only).

Application Information:

Water Volume: In cereals only, *Assert* may be applied in 20 to 40 L of water per acre when applied alone or when tank mixed with *dichloroprop+2,4-D*, *2,4-D* ester, or *MCPA* ester. For all other applications, apply in 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Do NOT apply *Assert* 24 hours before or after a frost. It works best at warm temperatures. Performs relatively consistently under dry conditions. If cold, wet soil conditions persist in the days after application, retillering of wild oats may occur. Do not apply to drought stressed sunflowers.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

Assert may be applied at either 0.53 L or 0.67 L per acre in tank mixes in the brown and dark brown soils, but must be applied at 0.67 L per acre when tank mixing in the black and grey wooded soils for adequate wild oat control.

In spring wheat (including durum) and barley:

*2,4-D Ester** (up to 0.32 L/acre) (700 g/L formulations)

Attain (40 acres per case)

Curtail M (0.80 L/acre)

Estoprop (0.7 L/acre)*

*Express Pack**** (40 acres per case)

Infinity (0.33 L/acre)

*MCPA Ester** (up to 0.38 L/acre) (600 g/L formulations)

Prestige (20 acres per case)

*Puma¹²⁰ Super*** (0.118 L/acre)

*Puma¹²⁰ Super*** (0.118 L/acre) + *MCPA Ester*, (0.28 L/acre)

Spectrum (20 acres per case)

*Unity**** (40 acres per case)

In spring wheat and durum wheat only:
Turboprop 600 (0.7 L/acre)

- * Apply in 20 to 40 L of water per acre. For all other tank mixes use 40 L/acre.
- ** Use the 0.54 L/acre rate of *Assert* when tank mixing with *Puma*¹²⁰ *Super*.
- *** When tank mixing dry broadleaf products, add products to the tank in the following order: dry broadleaf products, acidifier, *Assert*, and other liquid herbicides if required. For repeat tanks, dry broadleaf products need to be mixed with water to form a slurry prior to adding to the remaining spray solution in the tank.

Refer to *Assert* label for specific mixing order and application details when tank-mixing. Refer to tank mix partner for additional crop staging restrictions.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Assert* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Re-cropping:

Do NOT apply *Assert* to the same field more than once in two years.

Year After Application	Black and Grey Wooded Soils	Brown and Dark Brown Soils
Year 1	Spring wheat (including durum), barley, canola, field peas, flax, sunflowers	Spring wheat (including durum), CLEARFIELD canola, barley, sunflowers
Year 2	Spring wheat (including durum), barley, canaryseed, canola, field peas, flax, oats, sunflowers	

Conduct a field bioassay (a test strip grown to maturity) the year before growing any crop not listed in the table. Lentils are known to be particularly sensitive to *Assert* residues in the soil. The additive effect of soil residues from the use of *Assert* and sequential applications of *Ally* or *Unity* (not for use in Manitoba) herbicides on the same land area has not been determined. Crop rotation guidelines are not known and injury to rotational crops other than wheat (excluding durum) may occur. Plant only wheat (excluding durum) on fields where these herbicides have been used until a field bioassay demonstrates other crops can be grown successfully.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Do NOT freeze.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 6 hours will reduce control.

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated fields or cut treated forage for silage or hay. Mature barley and wheat grain or straw from fields treated with *Assert* can be fed to livestock. Do NOT feed or graze treated annual ryegrass.

Pre-harvest Interval: Do NOT apply beyond the recommended crop stage.

Environment: Leave a distance of 15 m between the outside boundary of the sprayed area and bodies of water (lakes, ponds, sloughs, streams, rivers, etc.).

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Poison



Warning – Eye Irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Assert FL

Herbicide Group – 2, 4

(Refer to page 34)

This product is a prepackaged tankmix of **Assert** (page 75) and **Frontline** (page 153). Information listed is restricted to Crop, Weeds, Rates and Cost. For other detailed information on the component products see the product pages listed above.

Company:

Nufarm Agriculture Inc.

Formulation:

The **Assert FL** package has 3 components:

Assert (PCP#21032): 300 g/L imazamethabenz formulated as a suspension concentrate.

Container size: 13.5 L

Frontline A (PCP#27029): 50 g/L florasulam formulated as a suspension concentrate.

Container size: 0.8 L

Frontline B (PCP#27030): 500 g/L MCPA Ester formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 5.6 L

pH adjuster 3.12 kg

Crops, Rates and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum) and barley in the 2 to 6 leaf stage.

Weeds and Staging:

Broadleaf weeds controlled from the 2 to 4 leaf stage and wild oats up to 6 total leaves:

Buckwheat, wild	Pigweed, redroot**
Burdock	Pigweed, Russian
Canola, volunteer*	Prickly lettuce
Chickweed, common	Ragweed, common
Flixweed	Shepherd's-purse
Hemp-nettle**	Smartweed
Kochia†	Stinkweed
Lamb's quarters	Sunflower, annual
Mustard, ball	Wild oats
Mustard, wild	

† NOTE: Surveys of fields with kochia have found that roughly 90% of these kochia populations were resistant to Group 2 herbicides. Without testing that confirms otherwise, assume that kochia in your field is likely resistant as well and control of resistant kochia will rely completely on the MCPA component of **Assert FL**.

Broadleaf weeds controlled from the 2 to 4 leaf stage and wild oats up to 6 total leaves:

Dandelion***†	Sow-thistle, perennial
Plantain (top growth)	Stork's-bill**
Sow-thistle, annual	Thistle, Canada**

* including all herbicide tolerant varieties

** Optimum control can be achieved with the addition of 140 mL per acre of MCPA Ester 500

† Seedlings and over-wintered rosettes less than 15 cm (6 inches)

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$24.65 per acre.

Rates:

Assert: 0.65 L per acre;

Frontline A: 40 mL per acre;

Frontline B: 280 mL per acre.

One case treats 20 acres. Make only one application per year.

Application Information:

Water Volume: Minimum 40 L per acre

Nozzles and Pressure: 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) with conventional flat fan nozzles. Angle nozzles forward at 45° to improve contact with vertical leaf surfaces. Use 50-mesh screens and filters.

Tank Mixes:

None registered

Restrictions:

Use the most stringent restrictions for the component products.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

See component product for additional information.

Assure II (2009)

See quizalofop on page 216.

Atrazine

Herbicide Group – 5

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Syngenta (AAtrex Liquid – PCP#18450).

Formulations:

480 g/L atrazine formulated as a liquid suspension.

Container sizes: Various.

Crops, Rates and Staging:

Corn (silage, field, sweet): 0.85 to 1.25 L per acre* using the following application methods;

Pre-plant incorporated (PPI).

Pre-emergent surface (after planting but before emergence of weeds and crop): Recommended only on irrigated fields. Inconsistent weed control will occur if 0.5 inches (1.25 cm) of water/precipitation does not occur within 7 days of application.

Post-emergence: 1 to 6 leaf stage and when corn is less than 12 inches (30 cm) tall. Add 1.11 to 2.23 L per acre of oil concentrate or 6.88 L per acre crop oil. Crop injury may occur when Atrazine and oil is applied post-emergence during cold weather.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

* Use the low rate on crops grown on sandy soils, and where weed infestations are light.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Weeds and Staging:

For pre-plant incorporated, pre-emergent and post-emergent (when weeds are less than 4 inches or 10 cm tall) control of the following weeds:

Common purslane	Volunteer clover
Lamb's-quarters	Wild buckwheat
Ragweed	Wild mustard
Redroot pigweed	Wild oats
Smartweed (including lady's-thumb)	Wormseed mustard

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

AAtrex Liquid: \$7.86 per L

Application Information:

Water Volume: Minimum 61 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: 30 to 45 psi (200 to 300 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift. Use a 50 mesh or coarser screen and filter system.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Post-emergent applications made during periods of cold weather may cause crop lightening. Hot, dry weather preceding post-emergent applications may result in reduced weed control. Atrazine will move with soil if eroded.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

Pre Plant Incorporated: Dual II Magnum

Pre-Emergent: Dual II Magnum

Post-Emergent*: Banvel II (not sweet corn), Pardner, Dual II Magnum and Buctril M**.

* Do NOT use oils or adjuvants with post-emergent tank mixes.

** Do NOT treat after the 6 leaf stage, crop injury may occur.

Fertilizers: For pre-emergence applications, nitrogen solutions or complete liquid fertilizers may replace all or part of the water as a carrier for some formulations of atrazine. AAtrex Liquid may be impregnated onto dry granular fertilizers. Do NOT impregnate onto nitrate, super-phosphate or limestone.

Do NOT apply atrazine with nitrogen fertilizer after corn has emerged, as crop injury will occur.

Insecticides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the atrazine label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. See the general guidelines for mixing pesticides for more information.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 2 hours of post-emergence applications may result in reduced weed control.

Grazing: Do NOT graze or cut for feed before ear emergence.

Pre-harvest: Leave at least 45 days from application to harvest for sweet corn and 60 days for field corn.

Re-cropping: All crops, except corn and triazine-tolerant canola, may be affected the year following the use of

atrazine. Flax, peas and fababeans have some tolerance to atrazine residues and are usually not affected by rates of up to 0.9 L/acre applied the previous year. Other more sensitive crops may be affected 2 or more growing seasons after application.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Do NOT freeze.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres†) Required for the Protection of:	
	Aquatic Habitats	Terrestrial habitat
Ground only*	11	11

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance measured as metres from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive habitat.

Do not mix or load within 30 m of any wells, lakes, streams, ponds, dugouts or sinkholes.

Tank Cleaning:

When finished spraying atrazine, run clean water through the tank, pump and lines. Drain and refill with 1 L of 3% household ammonia solution per 100 L water. Circulate the solution through lines and nozzles. Let solution stand for several hours. Scrub inside surfaces but do not enter tank. Flush sprayer system with water.

Do NOT clean equipment upslope of water bodies or ditches, near cropland or shelterbelts. Clean your sprayer away from areas where family members or others are likely to frequent or walk.

Refer to page 14 for additional information.

Hazard Rating:

▽ Caution - Eye Irritant (AAtrex Liquid)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

Harmful if swallowed.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Attain, Attain XC

Herbicide Group - 4

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences

Formulation:

The *Attain* and *Attain XC* packages have 2 components:

Attain A (PCP#24834): 180 g/L fluroxypyr.

Attain B (PCP#24833): 564 g/L 2,4-D LV ester.

Container sizes:

Attain A: 9.6 L

Attain B: 2 x 8 L

Attain XC A (PCP#29643) or *Starane II* (PCP#29463): 333 g/L fluroxypyr

Attain XC B (PCP #29264) or

2,4-D LV 700 Ester (PCP#29264): 660 g/L 2,4-D LV ester

Container sizes:

Attain XC A: 5L

Attain XC B: 2 x 6.8 L

All components above are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates.

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum), barley - 4 leaf to flag leaf stage.

Forage Grasses for seed production only*:

Seedling and established grasses at the 4 leaf to flag leaf stage.

Bromegrass (meadow, smooth)	Timothy
Fescue (creeping red, tall)	Wheatgrass (crested, intermediate)

* NOTE: Since these uses are registered under the User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion (URMULE) program, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance. Those who apply these uses do so at their own risk.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

The following weeds are controlled at the 2 to 4 leaf stage, unless otherwise specified:

At a rate of one case per 53 acres (*Attain A* at 180 mL/acre plus *Attain B* 300 mL/acre) or *Attain XC A* 95 mL/acre plus *Attain XC B* 260 mL/acre:

Bluebur	Mustards (except dog and tansy)
Burdock	Plantain
Cleavers (1 to 4 whorls)	Prickly lettuce
Clover (sweet)	Ragweed
Cocklebur	Shepherd's purse
Field horsetail*	Stinkweed
Flixweed	Sunflower (annual)
Goat's beard	Vetch
Hoary cress*	Volunteer canola
Kochia	Wild radish
Lamb's-quarters	Wild mustard

At a rate of 40 acres per case (*Attain A* at 0.24 L/acre plus *Attain B* at 0.4 L/acre) or (*Attain XC A* at 0.13 L/acre plus *Attain XC B* at 0.34 L/acre) in addition to the weeds above:

Blue lettuce*	Oak-leaved goosefoot
Dandelion**	Redroot pigweed
Docks	Round-leaved mallow (1 to 6 leaf)
Dog mustard	Russian thistle
Field bindweed*	Smartweed
Field pepperglass	Stork's-bill (1 to 8 leaf)
Gumweed	Tansy
Hedge bindweed	Tartary buckwheat
Lady's-thumb	Volunteer flax (1 to 12cm)
Leafy spurge*	Wild buckwheat (1 to 4 leaf)

Weeds suppressed:

Annual sow-thistle	Hemp-nettle (2 to 6 leaf stage)
Canada thistle*	Perennial sow thistle*
Common chickweed up to 3 inches (8 cm) in height	

* Top growth only

** Spring rosettes only.

Make only one application per year.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions.

A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$8.32 to \$10.40 per acre.

Application Information:**Water Volume:** 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

The activity of both *Attain* and *Attain XC* is influenced by weather conditions. The temperature range for optimum activity is 12°C to 24°C. Reduced activity will occur when temperatures are below 8°C or above 27°C. Frost 3 days before or after application may reduce weed control and crop tolerance. Weed control may be reduced during stress conditions (drought, heat or cold stress) or if extremely heavy infestations exist.

Tank Mixes:**Herbicides:***In spring wheat (including durum) and barley:**Liquid Achieve* (0.2 L/acre) plus *Turbocharge* adjuvant.**Assert* (0.53 to 0.65 L/acre)*In spring wheat (including durum) only:**Horizon* 240EC (93 mL/acre) plus *Score* adjuvant.**Puma*¹²⁰ *Super* (0.16 to 0.31 L/acre)*Everest* (17.4 g/acre) plus recommended surfactant**Fertilizer:** None registered.**Insecticides:** None registered.**Fungicides:** None registered.* Temporary crop injury (*Achieve* only) or reduced wild oat control may occur with these tank mixes.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Attain* or *Attain XC* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:**Rainfall:** Within 2 hours will reduce control.

Grazing: Do not permit lactating dairy animals to graze cereal fields within 7 days of application. Do not harvest cereal crops for forage or cut hay within 30 days of application. Withdraw meat animals from treated fields at least 3 days before slaughter.

Do not feed or cut forage grasses for hay

Pre-harvest Interval: Leave 60 days between application and harvest.

Re-cropping: Barley, canola, flax, forage grasses, lentils, mustard, oats, peas, rye, and wheat, may be grown the year after an *Attain* or *Attain XC* applications. There are no re-cropping restrictions the second year after application.

Aerial Application: Do not apply by air.

Storage: May be frozen. If frozen, bring to room temperature and agitate before use. This product is combustible. Do not store near heat or open flame.

Environment: Avoid drift onto non-target areas. Leave a buffer of 15 meters from water bodies, wetland areas and plants that may be injured by *Attain* or *Attain XC*.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Danger - Poison.



Warning - Eye Irritant.



Caution - Skin Irritant.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Authority

(For use in Saskatchewan only)

Resistance Group – 14

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

NuFarm Agriculture (PCP#29012)

Formulation:

480 g/L sulfentrazone formulated as a suspension concentrate.

Container sizes: 4 x 3.8L jugs per case.

Crops and Staging:

Chickpeas only: Soil applied in the spring only.

Pre-plant Incorporated: Apply to the soil and incorporate to a depth of no more than 5 cm (2 in.) prior to seeding the crop.

Pre-emergent surface: Apply to the soil surface up to 3 days after seeding. Crops emerging or near emerging at application may be injured.

All applications require rainfall for proper activation. (See "Effects of Growing Conditions")

Do not use on coarse soils classified as sand which have less than 1% organic matter or where water table is high.

Weeds and Staging:

Controls the following weeds when applied to the soil prior to emergence:

Kochia	Redroot pigweed
Lamb's-quarters	Wild buckwheat

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$15.10 to \$20.30 per acre.

Rates

Apply at 88 to 118 mL per acre (172 to 129 acres per case). Use the higher rates within the rate range for soils with pH less than 7.0.

To mix, prepare a slurry of a 1:1 ratio of *Authority* to water in a clean container, before slowly adding the slurry into the spray tank half filled with water. Rinse the slurry container while filling the tank to the final level. Always maintain agitation while spray solution is in the sprayer to keep product suspended.

DO NOT APPLY to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam), fine textured soils with less than 1.5% organic matter, soils with organic matter content greater than 6%, or to soils with a pH of 7.8 or greater. Fine textured soils are clay, clay loam, silty clay or silty clay loam.

DO NOT APPLY *Authority* to soils at intervals of less than 36 months (without drought). If drought conditions occur within that time application should be delayed the 36 months as indicated above plus the equivalent number of years the drought occurred.

Application Information:

Water Volume: Minimum 40 L per acre

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 25 psi (175 kPa) if using conventional nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use nozzles and pressure designed to deliver proper coverage with ASAE medium droplets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

All applications require rainfall for proper activation. If weed growth begins before activation occurs, poor control may result on larger weeds. A moderate rainfall (10 to 20 mm) or equivalent irrigation is required within 10 to 14 days to activate pre-emergent surface treatments. If rain does not occur, a shallow harrowing or use of a rotary hoe may assist activation using existing soil moisture. Dry conditions that persist after any application may reduce weed control. On sandy soils, heavy rainfall following application may cause leaching of *Authority*, resulting in reduced weed control.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Rainfall following application is required for adequate weed control.

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated crops or cut for hay.

Pre-harvest Interval: Leave 60 days between application and harvest.

Re-entry: Do NOT re-enter treated area within 12 hours.

Re-cropping: Alfalfa, field corn, soybeans, sunflower and spring and winter wheat may be seeded following one winter after application. Canola, sweet corn and sorghum may be seeded following two winters after application. For all other crops three winters must pass following application and a successful bioassay indicating adequate tolerance before planting. For each year of drought experienced, add one year to the intervals above and conduct a bioassay to confirm tolerance of the rotational crop. Lentils are particularly sensitive to *Authority* residue.

Aerial Application: DO NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store above 5°C to keep from freezing. If frozen, and solid crystals are observed, warm to above 15 °C and shake or roll container periodically to dissolve solids.

Environment: Do not fill mix or clean sprayer within 15 m of any water source, unless the well is properly capped or activities take place on impervious pads or properly diked mixing/loading areas. Leave a 1m buffer between the last spray path and water or wetland habitats and 10 meters to sensitive plants and upland habitats when applying by ground. Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

Tank Cleaning:

After spraying and before using sprayer equipment for any other applications, thoroughly clean sprayer using the following procedure:

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, and spray boom. Use a high-pressure detergent wash to remove sediment and residues from the inside of the sprayer tank and thoroughly rinse. Then thoroughly flush all sprayer hoses, booms, and nozzles with clean water.
2. Prepare a sprayer cleaning solution by adding three litres of ammonia (containing at least 3% active) per 100 litres of clean water. Prepare sufficient cleaning solution to allow the operation of the spray system for a minimum of 15 minutes to thoroughly flush hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles.
3. Convenient and thorough cleaning of the sprayer can be achieved if the ammonia solution or fresh water is left in the spray tank, hoses, spray booms and spray nozzles overnight or during storage.
4. Drain the sprayer system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Remove and clean spray tips and all strainers and screens separately in an ammonia solution.
5. Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate in accordance with provincial guidelines and regulations.

For additional information, refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Avadex MicroActiv/ Extra Strength Avadex BW

Herbicide Group - 8
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Gowan Canada

Formulation:

Extra Strength Avadex BW (PCP#16759): 480 g/L triallate formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 2x10 L to 1000 L.

Avadex MicroActiv (PCP#25112): 10% triallate formulated as a granular. Container size: 22.7 kg, 451.3 kg.

Crops, Rates and Application Timing:

Avadex Liquid Rates – Spring Treatment

CROP	APPLICATION TIMING	RATE (L/acre)		ACRES TREATED PER 100 L CONTAINER	
		Organic Matter		Organic Matter	
		4% or less	Greater than 4%	4% or less	Greater than 4%
Spring and durum wheat	Before Seeding*	1.01	1.17	99	85.4
	After Seeding	1.17	1.41	85.4	70.9
Barley	Before and After Seeding	1.17	1.41	85.4	70.9
Canola, flax†, mustard	Before Seeding	1.41	1.86	70.9	53.7
Peas (dry)	Before Seeding	1.41	1.41	70.9	70.9

* Do not apply this product before seeding wheat in soils with 4 percent or less organic matter (brown, dark brown or grey wooded soils) where discers are to be used for seeding. If an air seeder is to be used, it must be equipped with a depth control device to ensure accurate seed placement, otherwise crop injury may occur.

† Excluding Solin (low linolenic acid flax).

Avadex Granular Rates – Fall Treatment

CROP	RATE (KG/ACRE)			ACRES TREATED PER 22.7 KG CONTAINER		
	Organic Matter			Organic Matter		
	Less than 2%*	2-4%	Greater than 4%	Less than 2%*	2-4%	Greater than 4%
Spring and durum wheat	4.45	5.67	6.88	5.1	4.0	3.3
Barley, canaryseed	4.45	5.67	6.88	5.1	4.0	3.3
Canola, flax†, mustard	5.67	6.88	8.90	4.0	3.3	2.6

* Fall treatments conducted under minimum tillage are not recommended on soils with less than 2 percent organic matter.

† Excluding Solin (low linolenic acid flax).

Avadex Granular Rates – Spring Treatment

CROP	APPLICATION TIMING**	RATE (KG/ACRE)		ACRES TREATED PER 22.7 KG CONTAINER	
		Organic Matter		Organic Matter	
		4% or less*	Greater than 4%	4% or less*	Greater than 4%
Spring and durum wheat	Before seeding***	4.45	5.67	5.1	4.0
	After seeding	5.67	6.88	4.0	3.3
Barley, canaryseed	Before and after seeding (barley only)	5.67	6.88	4.0	3.3
Canola, flax†, mustard	Before seeding	6.88	8.90	3.3	2.6

* Minimum tillage treatments must be applied to fields with at least 2 percent organic matter.

** Minimum tillage treatments must be applied 10 to 14 days before seeding or incorporating. For minimum tillage treat-

ments on spring and durum wheat, apply 5.67 kg/acre on soils with 4% organic matter or less and 6.88 kg/acre on soils with greater than 4 percent organic matter.

*** Do not apply this product before seeding wheat in soils with 4% or less organic matter (brown, dark brown or grey wooded soils) where discers are to be used for seeding. If an air seeder is to be used, it must be equipped with a depth control device to ensure accurate seed placement, otherwise crop injury may occur.

† Excluding Solin (low linolenic acid flax).

Seedling Forage Legumes (under-seeded only):

Apply recommended rates for the companion crop.

Alfalfa

Bird's-foot trefoil

Clover (alsike, red, sweet)

Weeds and Staging:

For pre-emergent control of wild oats.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Liquid: \$12.00 to \$22.11 per acre.

Granular: \$13.02 to \$25.52 per acre

Application Information:

Water Volume (Liquid formulations only):

45 L per acre.

Pressure: 30 psi (200 kPa), liquid formulation only.

Nozzles: Flat fan, liquid formulation only. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage of ASAE medium droplets.

General Information: The liquid formulation must be incorporated into soil that is free of lumps or trash. The liquid formulation is recommended for spring use because soils are left in an erosion prone state if the liquid is fall-applied. The granular formulation may be incorporated into trashy soil and is best suited for fall use.

Fall Applications (Conventional Tillage): Apply *Avadex* granules to fields that are in good working condition, without excessive trash. Heavy trash or lumpy, wet fields may require tillage prior to application. *Avadex* must be applied after October 1 but before soil freeze-up. Application before October 1 may result in reduced weed control. Only one incorporation is required in the fall. The second incorporation may be done in the fall (before soil freeze-up) or in the spring.

Fall Application (Minimum Tillage): Applications of *Avadex* granules should be made to standing stubble, chemical fallow, or summerfallow fields that are not prone to erosion. Do not apply to smooth, hard packed soils that may allow granules to drift. If excessive crop residue exists at the time of application, harrowing should be conducted to ensure the granules are in good contact with the soil. Apply when the soil begins to cool (less than 4°C) and within 3 weeks of soil freeze-up. Incorporation can be performed in the spring before seeding or as part of the seeding operation.

Spring Application (Conventional Tillage): Apply *Avadex* (liquid or granules) to fields that are in good working condition, without excessive trash. Heavy trash or lumpy, wet fields may require tillage prior to application. Liquid formulations should be applied to fields with 30 percent or less trash cover. *Avadex* may be applied before or after seeding of wheat, barley, or canaryseed and before seeding of canola, flax, mustard or peas (liquid only). If wheat is being seeded into soils with an organic matter content of less than 4 percent, *Avadex* should be applied after seeding.

Spring Application (Minimum Tillage): *Avadex* granules should be applied in spring and when the soil temperature is 4°C or less. Apply granules 10 to 14 days before incorporation. Do not apply more than 4 weeks before seeding is intended.

Incorporation:

Conventional Tillage: *Avadex* applications require two incorporations, with the second incorporation at right angles to the first. Using a seeder that provides soil disturbance equivalent to a cultivator may replace one of the incorporations. The first incorporation of the granular formulation should be completed within 48 hours of application and the second incorporation should be delayed an additional 48 hours or more. The first incorporation of the liquid formulation should be completed as soon as possible after spraying, while the second incorporation may be done any time prior to crop emergence.

Incorporate to a depth of 2 inches (5 cm) by setting disc or cultivator implements to cut 3 inches (7.5 cm) into the soil. Mixing the product to greater depths will dilute the herbicide, decrease wild oat control, and may cause injury to cereals. Ensure that cereals are seeded below the treated layer (2 to 3 inches or 5 to 7.5 cm). Incorporations performed after seeding should be conducted with harrows or other suitable tillage equipment adjusted so as not to disturb the seed. Harrowing does not provide effective incorporation if compact soil prevents penetration of harrow teeth, if trash accumulates in the harrow sections, or if the harrows bounce.

Minimum Tillage: Incorporation of *Avadex* granules in minimum tillage systems is achieved with one high disturbance incorporation, which can be conducted prior to seeding, or as part of the seeding pass. A high disturbance system is one that disturbs the soil enough so that emerged weeds are controlled by the operation (example - air seeder with cultivator shovels). Harrowing after the incorporation operation is recommended for best results.

For optimum results in minimum tillage systems, incorporate when wild oat growth is noticeable in the field, as this will ensure that the soil is warm enough for activation of *Avadex*.

Under excessively warm or wet conditions between appli-

cation and crop emergence, control may be reduced. For best results on heavy wild oat infestations, use the conventional tillage guidelines for incorporation.

Summer Fallow: Incorporation can be done by a disc followed by harrowing at right angles, a vibrashank cultivator followed by harrowing at right angles, or double harrowing. The second operation can be delayed until spring. If summerfallow must be ridged to prevent soil erosion the granular formulation should not be used in the fall. Note that fall minimum tillage applied granules do not require incorporation in the fall. If soils must be ridged following application of the liquid formulation, ridging depth should be kept to a minimum as deep ridging may reduce wild oat control and increase crop injury.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Reduced control may result if prolonged cool conditions or dry soil conditions prevail at the time weeds are emerging. If conditions are dry or wild oats germinate from below the treated zone, the weeds may emerge, but will usually be controlled. Thinning of wheat can occur under conditions of heavy rainfall or if cold soil conditions persist as the crop emerges.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides: *Avadex* liquid may be tank mixed with liquid formulations of trifluralin for control of wild oats, green and yellow foxtail in wheat and barley. Apply after seeding but prior to crop emergence. Consult the recommendations for trifluralin for rates in different soil types.

Fertilizer: *Avadex* liquid alone, or tank mixed with liquid formulations of trifluralin, may be tank mixed with liquid fertilizer. Compatibility of the herbicide and liquid fertilizer should be checked. Follow the instructions on the herbicide label prior to adding the herbicide to the spray tank.

Avadex liquid may be sprayed on dry urea fertilizer. A minimum of 150 kg/ha (60 kg/acre) of dry urea fertilizer must be used. Only commercial blending is recommended.

Insecticides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Avadex* labels only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: At least 0.5 inches (1.5 cm) within 2 weeks of application is required for activation.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for at least 12 hours.

Grazing: Do not graze the treated crop or use as hay or feed

prior to crop maturity or in year of treatment.

Re-cropping: Do not seed tame oats the year after treatment.

Aerial Application: Do not apply by air (*Extra Strength Avadex BW*). Granular formulations may be applied by air with attachments designed for applying low volumes of granules (*Avadex MicroActiv*).

Storage: Do not freeze liquid formulations. Store granular formulations in a cool, dry place.

Environment: (Liquid formulations only)

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres †) Required for the Protection of:			
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths			Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	1 to 3 m	Greater than 3 m	
Ground only*	5	2	1	5

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance is measured from the downwind edge of the boom to sensitive areas.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Warning – Poison (Liquid formulation)



Warning – Contains the allergen soy (Liquid and Granular)

Skin and Eye Irritant (Granular formulation)

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Avenge 200 C

Herbicide Group – 8
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

AmVac Corporation, distributed by Syngenta
(PCP#12853)

Formulation:

200 g/L difenzoquat formulated as a solution.
Container size: 2 x 10 L.

Crops and Staging:

Apply up the 6 leaf stage of cereal and grass crops:
Barley

Canaryseed

Fall rye (Cougar, Frontier, Kodiak, Puma, Rymin only)

Triticale (Carman and Welsh)

Wheat (AC Barrie, Biggar, Bluesky, CDC Makwa, CDC

Teal, Columbus, Conway, Cutler, Fielder, Genesis,

Glenlea, Katepwa, Lancer, Leader, Neepawa, Oslo,

Pasqua, Selkirk and Wildcat wheat varieties).

Winter wheat (Norstar only)

Forages* (only when underseeded to wheat and barley varieties listed above):

Alfalfa

Bird's-foot trefoil

Bromegrass

Creeping red fescue

Crested wheatgrass

Kentucky bluegrass

Meadow fescue

Orchardgrass

Red clover

Reed canarygrass

Russian wildrye

Sweet clover

Timothy

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Seedling grasses* (apply up to the 3 leaf stage of wild oat):

Meadow bromegrass,

Streambank wheatgrass

Meadow foxtail

Tall fescue

Pubescent wheatgrass

Tall wheatgrass.

* Grasses may show damage in year of application but will recover the following year.

Weeds and Staging:

Wild oats at the 3 to 5 leaf stage.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$19.57 to \$24.91 per acre.

Rate:

Apply 1.42 to 1.72 L per acre. Use the higher rate if wild oat population exceeds 200 wild oats per square metre.

One 20 L container treats 14 to 11 acres.

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground application: 40 L per acre.

Aerial application: 8 to 20 L per acre

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles directed 45° forward. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Crop injury is worse on cold or hot, humid days than when temperatures are moderate. Best weed control is attained when temperatures are 20 to 30°C, particularly when these temperatures follow application. Do not spray when crop or weeds are wet with heavy dew or rain. Do not apply when crop is under stress from drought, excessive moisture, or heat.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In wheat and barley:

2,4-D ester (up to 0.45 L/acre of 500 g/L formulation).

Do not use amine formulations.

2,4-DB (see 2,4-DB section for rates). May be used on cereals underseeded to forages.

Ally (2 to 3 g/acre)*

Bromoxynil + MCPA (recommended rates)

Curtail M (0.8 L/acre)

Dichlorprop + 2,4-D (0.71 L/acre)

MCPA ester (up to 0.36 L/acre of 600 g/L formulation).

Do not use amine formulations.

Pardner (0.4 to 0.48 L/acre)

Thumper (0.4 L/acre)

In canaryseed:

MCPA ester (0.32 to 0.36 L/acre of 600 g/L formulation)

Pardner (0.4 L/acre)

*No additional adjuvant required.

Insecticides: None registered

Fertilizers: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Allow a 5-day interval between the application of *Avenge* and other pesticides.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Avenge* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 6 hours of application will reduce control.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for at least 48 hours.

Grazing: Do not graze or feed treated cereal crop for 8 weeks after treatment. Do not graze or feed treated forages in the year of treatment. Straw from treated fields can be fed to livestock 8 weeks after application.

Pre-harvest Interval: Do not apply beyond the recommended crop stage.

Re-cropping: No restrictions the year after treatment.

Aerial Application: May be applied by air.

Storage: May be frozen.

Environment: Do not contaminate water bodies (sloughs, dugouts, lakes, streams, ponds, etc.).

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Warning – Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Axial

Herbicide Group – 1
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Syngenta Crop Protection

Formulation:

Axial (PCP#28130): 100 g/L pinoxaden formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 1 x 9.7 L jug.

Adigor Adjuvant (PCP#28151): 1 x 11.3 L jug.

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (not including durum), and barley. Up to and not past the flag leaf stage.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds, Rates, and Staging:

Apply from the 1 to 6 leaf up to the emergence of the 4th tiller.

At 243 mL/acre* plus *Adigor* adjuvant at 280 mL/acre (one case treats 40 acres):

Foxtail (green and yellow)	Volunteer oat
Barnyard grass	Volunteer canary seed
Proso millet	Wild oat

Apply at the 2 to 3 leaf stage for optimum control.

Optimum weed control and yield response occurs when weeds are controlled before tillering.

*Maximum one application per year. Do not mix with any other adjuvant.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$22.36 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 20 to 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: 40 to 45 psi (275 to 310 kPa) when using conventional 80o or 110o flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Do not use flood type nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, spray foils or hollow cone nozzles. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage of *ASAE medium* droplets. Use a 50 mesh or coarser screen and filter system.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Do not apply to crops that are stressed (frost, low fertility, drought or flooding, disease or insect damage) as crop injury may result.

Weed control may be reduced if *Axial* is applied under stress conditions such as drought, heat, insufficient fertility, flooding or prolonged cool temperatures.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

Tank-mix Partner*	Product Rates
Buctril M [†]	0.4 L/acre
Curtail M [†]	0.6 to 0.81 L/acre
Frontline XL	0.5 L/acre
Infinity	0.33 L/acre
MCPA ester [†]	0.34 to 0.44 L/acre (500 formulation)
Mextrol 450M [†]	0.5 L/acre
Prestige [†]	27 to 20 acres per case
Refine SG**	12 g/acre
Refine SG** + MCPA ester**** [†]	12 g/acre + (0.23 to 0.28 L/acre)
Spectrum**** [†]	20 acres per case
Trophy [†]	20 acres per case

* Always consult the label of the broadleaf herbicide prior to use.

** Addition of surfactants other than *Adigor* is not required.

*** Suppression only of green foxtail.

[†] A reduction in barnyard grass control may be observed with this mix.

Fungicides: Tilt (label rates)

Fertilizers: None registered

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Axial* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 1 hour of treatment may reduce control.

Re-entry: Do not enter treated fields for 12 hours.

Pre-harvest: Leave at least 60 days between treatment and harvest of grain and straw.

Grazing: Do not graze livestock within 7 days or cut for hay within 30 days of application.

Re-cropping: No restrictions the year following treatment. Do not seed any crops in the year of treatment following application (emergency re-crop).

Aerial Application: Do not apply by air.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. May be frozen.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres [†]) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Ground only*	1	0	1

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

[†] Distance measured as metres from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive habitat.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Poison



Warning – Eye and skin irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Axial iPak

Herbicide Group – 1

(Refer to page 34)

This product is a prepackaged tank mix of *Axial* (page 88) and *Infinity* (page 176). Information listed is restricted to Crop, Weeds, Rates, and Cost. For other detailed information on the component products see the product pages listed above.

Company:

Syngenta Crop Protection

Formulation:

Axial (PCP#28150): 100 g/L pinoxaden formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 1 x 9.7 L jug.

Infinity (PCP#28738): 37.5 g/L pyrasulfotole and 210 g/L bromoxynil formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 2 x 6.7 L jugs per case.

Adigor Adjuvant (PCP#28151): 1 x 11.3 L jug.

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (not including durum), and barley. Up to the emergence of the flag leaf.

Weeds and Staging:

Grasses:

Apply from the 1 to 6 leaf up to the emergence of the 4th tiller.

Foxtail (green and yellow)	Volunteer oat
Persian darnel	Volunteer canary seed
Proso millet	Wild oat

Apply at the 2 to 3 leaf stage for optimum control.

Optimum weed control and yield response occurs when weeds are controlled before tillering.

Broadleaves:

The following weeds are controlled at the 1 to 6 leaf stage unless otherwise noted.

Annual sow-thistle	Pale smartweed
Chickweed	Perennial sow-thistle*
Canada Thistle* (up to 30 cm)	Redroot pigweed

Cleavers (1 to 6 whorls)**	Round-leaved mallow*
Common Ragweed	Russian thistle (up to 10 cm)
Dandelion* (up to 25 cm across†)	Shepherd's-purse
	Stinkweed
Flixweed (up to 10 cm)	Volunteer canola***
Hemp-nettle	Wild buckwheat
Kochia (up to 10 cm)	Wild mustard
Lamb's-quarters	

* Suppression only

** Add ammonium sulphate at 202 g per acre (99% dry) or 0.4 L per acre (49% solution) at 4 to 6 whorls.

*** All herbicide tolerant varieties.

† Spring seedlings and over-wintered rosettes.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

N/A

Rates:

Axial: 243 mL per acre*

Infinity: 0.33 L per acre. One case will treat 40 acres.

Adigor adjuvant: 280 mL per acre

One case treats 40 acres

* Maximum one application of either product per year. Do not mix with any other adjuvant.

For additional information, precautions and restrictions, see the individual component at the page numbers shown above

Basagran/Basagran Forté

Herbicide Group – 6
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

BASF Canada

Basagran (PCP#12221)

Basagran Forté (PCP#22006)

Formulation:

480 g/L bentazon formulated as a solution in both products.
Basagran Forté has a built-in adjuvant.

Container size:

Basagran: 2 x 9 L jugs.

Basagran Forté: 2 x 10 L jugs.

Crops and Staging:

Basagran and *Basagran Forté*:

CROP	STAGE
Soybeans	No restrictions
Dry beans ***	After the first trifoliate leaf
Corn	No restrictions
Peas	After 3 pairs of leaves
Fababeans	At least 4 inches (10 cm) tall
Flax	After 2 inches (5 cm) in height

Basagran Forté only:

CROP	STAGE
Forage millet and forage sorghum*	3 to 6 leaf prior to canopy closure

Basagran only:

CROP	STAGE
Spring wheat (excluding durum)**	No restrictions (limited to the 4 leaf to flag leaf by 2,4-D staging)
Solin	After 2 inches (5 cm) in height
Forage grasses for seed production* : Bromegrass, creeping red fescue, crested wheatgrass, meadow foxtail, orchardgrass, timothy.	1 to 7 leaf stage
Forage legumes (seedlings) for seed production* : Alfalfa, alsike clover, red clover, sainfoin.	After the third trifoliate leaf
Alfalfa for seed production.	Established prior to flowering
Sweet clover and sainfoin for seed production.	3 to 10 inches (7.5 to 25 cm) high

* One application per season.

** *Basagran* only at 0.4 L/acre. Must be tank mixed with 2,4-D (no adjuvant required).

*** Refer to product labels for a list of dry bean types registered for *Basagran*. *Basagran Forté* register for all dry bean types but not tested for tolerance on all types. Test a small area of new varieties for tolerance before widespread use.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Basagran: \$32.15 per L not including adjuvant.

Basagran Forté: \$29.41 per L adjuvant included in formulation.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Add *Assist* or XA oil concentrate at 0.41 to 0.81 L per acre to *Basagran* only. *Basagran Forté* does not require the addition of *Assist* or XA oil concentrate. If hot, humid conditions prevail (above 28°C and 80% relative humidity), use only the low rate of *Assist* or XA oil concentrate. *Citowett Plus* may be used on peas at 0.25 L per 100 L spray mixture. Apply the rate listed when weeds in the table are within the recommended height:

ANNUAL WEEDS	0.71 L per acre		0.91 L per acre	
	Inches	Maximum Leaf Stage	Inches	Maximum Leaf Stage
Buttercup			2 to 4	6*
Cleavers			1 to 3 whorl stage	
Cocklebur	3 to 7	6*	7 to 12	10*
Common chickweed			1 to 3 weeks after emergence	
Common groundsel			2 to 4	
Common ragweed			1 to 2	6
Corn spurry			1 to 4	
Flower of an hour	1 to 2	6*	2 to 4	10*
Giant ragweed			2 to 6	4
Hairy galinsoga			2 to 3	6*
Hairy nightshade			0.2 to 0.8	6
Lady's-thumb (smartweed)	1 to 3	6*	3 to 8	10
Lamb's-quarters			0.5 to 1.0	8
Purslane			1 to 2	6
Redroot pigweed (suppression only)			0.5 to 1.5	4
Russian thistle (suppression only*)			1 to 3	4*
Shepherd's-purse	Rosette to 4	6*	4 to 10	6
Stinkweed	Rosette to 2	6*	2 to 6	6
Stork's-bill			1.5 to 4	2 to 6 leaf stage
Volunteer canola	0.75 to 6	8**	0.75 to 6	8
Wild mustard	1 to 5	6*	5 to 10	10
Wild radish			1 to 2	6
PERENNIAL WEEDS	Repeat application 7 to 15 days after first application (if necessary)			
Canada thistle	6 to 8			
Field bindweed	1 to 2.5			
Yellow nutsedge	6 to 8			

*Applies to *Basagran Forté* only.

**Applies to *Basagran* only.

Basagran may be applied in wheat at 0.4 L per acre when tank mixed with 2,4-D amine or ester (500 g/L) at 0.3 to 0.4 L per acre to control the weeds controlled by 2,4-D plus lady's-thumb, redroot pigweed and daisy fleabane. No adjuvant is required for this mix.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions for this product and its mixes. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 to 160 L per acre. A minimum of 80 L per acre is recommended for optimum control.*

Nozzles and Pressure: Maintain 40 to 60 psi (275 to 425 kPa)* when using conventional flat fan nozzles capable of delivering high water volumes with ASAE medium drop-lets. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Contact the herbicide manufacturer regarding the suitability of low drift nozzles for use with this product. Direct nozzles 45° forward to improve contact with vertical targets.

* Higher water volumes and pressures should be used when the weeds are at the upper end of their recommended treatment stage.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Poor results will occur if temperatures are cool. Optimum results are achieved when applied at daytime temperatures between 20 and 28°C. Applications at temperatures greater than 28°C may result in crop injury.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In soybeans:

Pinnacle (2.2 to 3.2 g/acre)

In dry beans (in the Red River Valley of Manitoba only):

Basagran only at 0.71 L/acre can be tank mixed with *Reflex* at 0.23 L/acre plus *Agral 90*.

In cranberry dry beans and black dry beans

Basagran Forté only at 0.7 to 0.91 L/acre can be tank mixed with *Pinnacle* at 3.2 g/acre.

In spring wheat (not including durum):

Basagran only at 0.4 L/acre can be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine or ester (500 g/L) at 0.3 to 0.4 L/acre. This tank mix DOES NOT need any adjuvant.

Fertilizers: Use of fertilizer mixes is not recommended for use under western Canadian environmental conditions for most crops. Ammonium sulphate may be added to a *Basagran* spray solution at a rate of 1.5% v/v to improve weed control consistency in dry beans (pinto, great northern, pink and small reds). The risk of bean injury increases with this mixture under hot humid conditions. Use with *Assist Oil Concentrate*. Not for use with *Basagran Forté*.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

When mixing *Basagran Liquid* or *Basagran Forté* refer to the tank mix partner label for any additional restrictions and precautions.

Allow 4 days between application of *Basagran* and other herbicides, fertilizers or insecticides.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Basagran/Basagran Forté* labels only. To check for other possible

mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 6 to 8 hours will reduce control.

Re-Entry: Do NOT enter treated field for 12 hours.

Grazing: Allow 30 days between treatment with *Basagran Forté* and harvest of forage sorghum and millet for hay. Otherwise do NOT graze treated crops or cut for feed prior to crop maturity.

Pre-harvest Interval: 50 days for *Basagran* + 2,4-D in wheat, 84 days for *Basagran* + *Reflex* in Dry beans in Manitoba. Other uses are restricted only by appropriate staging.

Re-cropping: No restrictions the year after application.

Aerial Application: May be applied by air for weed control in dry beans or soybeans only. Use 23 to 45 L/acre water volume. *Assist* or *XA Oil Concentrate* at 0.05 to 0.1 L/acre must be added. Do NOT use *Assist* or *XA Oil Concentrate* in excess of 0.1 L/acre as substantial crop injury could occur. Do NOT apply fertilizer mixes in soybean or 2,4-D tank mix in wheat by air. Crop canopy should NOT cover the weeds.

Storage: May be frozen.

Environment:

Application method	Crop	Buffer Zones (metres ^{††}) Required for the Protection of: Terrestrial habitat
Ground [†]	Sorghum ^{**} , Forage millet ^{**} , Forage grasses and legumes [*] , Peas [*]	1
	Corn, Dry beans, Fababeans, Flax, Peas ^{**} , Soybeans, Spring wheat [*]	2
Fixed wing airplane [*]	Dry bean	20
	soybean	35
Helicopter [*]	Dry bean	20
	soybean	30

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* *Basagran* only

** *Basagran Forté* only

[†] Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

^{††} Distance measured as metres from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive habitat.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Basagran



Caution – Poison

Basagran Forté



Warning – Poison



Danger – Corrosive to Eyes



Warning – contains the allergen soy.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Battalion*

Herbicide Groups – 2, 4 and 15

(Refer to page 34)

* (For use only on field corn grown in the Red River Valley region of Manitoba)

Company:

E.I duPont Canada

Formulation:

The *Battalion* package contains the following:

Elim EP (PCP#23518): 25% rimsulfuron formulated as a water dry flowable.

Container sizes: 480 grams (8 x 60 gram soluble bags).

Dual II Magnum (PCP#25729): 915 g/L s-metolachlor formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container sizes: 6 L.

Banvel II (PCP#23957): 480 g/L dicamba formulated as a solution of a diglycolamine salt.

Container sizes: 6L.

Crops and Staging:

May be applied to field corn as a pre-emergent or post-emergent application. For use in the Red River Valley region of Manitoba only. Do not use on sweet corn.

Pre-emergent – apply as a broadcast ground treatment after planting but before weeds and corn emerge.

Post-emergent – apply up to the 3-leaf stage (2 visible collars or 20 cm in height – leaf extended). Corn hybrid sensitivity to post-emergent applications of *Battalion* have been observed in the field with varieties rated less than 2500 CHU in regions with less than 2500CHU. Refer to the Corn Hybrid Sensitivity section of the *Battalion* label for complete details.

* **NOTE** - Since applications to Corn in the Red River Valley region of Manitoba has been registered under the User Requested Minor Use program, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance or crop safety. Application to corn is at the risk of the user.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Weeds and Staging:

Pre-emergent applications**:

Common ragweed	Lamb's-quarters
Eastern black nightshade	Quackgrass (suppression)
Green foxtail	Redroot pigweed
Lady's-thumb	Yellow foxtail

** Rain is required within 10 days of application or a shallow cultivation or use of a rotary hoe is required.

Post-emergent applications: apply prior to the 2 leaf stage of the following weeds. *Battalion* must be applied with a non-ionic surfactant (see 'Rates' for details)

Annual smart weeds (green, lady's thumb)	Lamb's-quarters
	Quackgrass (suppression)
Barnyard grass	Redroot pigweed
Common ragweed	Russian pigweed
Corn spurry	Tartary buckwheat
Cow cockle	Tumble mustard
Eastern black nightshade	Velvetleaf
False ragweed	Wild buckwheat
Giant ragweed	Wild mustard
Green foxtail	Wormseed mustard
Hare's-ear mustard	Yellow foxtail
Indian mustard	

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$33.25 to \$39.90 per acre

Rates:

Component	Rate per acre	
	Application timing	
	Pre-emergent	Post-emergent
Elim EP	24 g	20 g
Dual II Magnum	300 mL	250 mL
Barvel II	300 mL	250 mL
Acres per case	20	24

* *Battalion* must be applied with a non-ionic surfactant such as Citowett Plus, Agral 90 or Agsurf at a rate of 0.2 L per 100 L of spray solution (0.2 % v/v) when applied as a post emergent application to corn.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 60 to 70 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage of ASAE medium droplets. Use a 50 mesh or coarser screen and filter system.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Rapid fluctuations in temperature (greater than 20°C difference within 24 to 36 hours) will stress the corn crop. For maximum crop safety, allow 48 to 72 hours for the corn to acclimatize before applying *Battalion*.

Apply **ONLY** when the temperature in the 24 hours before AND after application is between 10°C and 25°C. Temperatures beyond this range increase the potential for crop injury. Separate applications of *Battalion* herbicide followed by a broadleaf herbicide (minimum of 12 hours later) will reduce the potential for injury.

WARNING: Crop injury may result if application is made to corn that has been stressed by abnormally hot, humid, or cold weather conditions, frost, low fertility, drought, water saturated soil, compacted soil, previous pesticide applications, disease, or insect damage. If corn has been injured by frost, wait 48 to 72 hours before applying *Battalion*.

Tank Mixes:

None registered

NOTE: *Battalion* should **NOT** be applied to corn that has been treated with Counter, Cygard, Thimet, Lorsban or DiSyston insecticides. Leave 7 days between the application of *Battalion* and that of a foliar organophosphate insecticide.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Battalion* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. See the general guidelines for mixing pesticides for more information.

Restrictions:

Rainfall:

Pre-emergent applications: Rainfall is required within 10 days of application for proper activation of *Battalion*. Otherwise a shallow cultivation or use of a rotary hoe is required.

Post-emergent applications: Within 4 hours of application may result in reduced weed control.

Re-entry: Do not enter treated fields for at least 12 hours.

Grazing: Do not graze treated crops or cut for feed.

Pre-harvest Interval: Leave at least 80 days from application to harvest.

Re-cropping: Corn, winter wheat and barley may be seeded the year following *Battalion* application. For all other crops, a field bioassay is recommended before planting.

Aerial Application: Do not apply by air.

Storage: May be frozen.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres [†]) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Ground only*	1	1	5

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance measured as metres from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive habitat.

Do not mix or load within 30 m of any water sources.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to product label for complete tank cleaning instructions. Do not clean equipment upslope of water bodies or ditches, near cropland or shelterbelts. Clean your sprayer away from areas where family members or others are likely to frequent or walk.

For additional information, refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Caution – Poison (Banvel II)



Warning – Eye Irritant

Keep out of reach of children

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Benchmark**Herbicide Groups – 2, 6**

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences

Formulation:**Benchmark A (PCP#28787):** 50 g/L florasulam formulated as a suspension concentrate.

Container size: 1 x 1.6 L jug (40 acres); 4 x 8 L (800 acres).

Benchmark B (PCP#28876): 235 g/L bromoxynil formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 2 X 9.71 L jugs (40 acres); 4 x 97.1 L drums (800 acres).

Crops and Staging:

Barley, spring wheat (including durum) from the 2 to 6 leaf stage.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds and Staging:**Weeds controlled at the 2 to 4 leaf stage:**

American nightshade	Cow cockle
Annual smartweed (green, pale, lady's-thumb)	Kochia**
	Pigweed, redroot
Bluebur	Russian thistle**
Chickweed	Shepherd's-purse
Cleavers	Stinkweed
Cocklebur	Volunteer canola†
Common ragweed	Wild mustard

Weeds controlled at the 1 to 8 leaf stage:

Common groundsel	Tartary buckwheat
Tame buckwheat	Wild buckwheat
Lamb's-quarters	

Weeds suppressed:

Hemp-nettle	Sow-thistle (annual, perennial*)
-------------	----------------------------------

† Not Clearfield varieties.

* Applications made at advanced leaf stages will reduce product effectiveness.

** Apply before plants are 2 inches high.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$7.48 per acre.

Rates:**Benchmark A:** 40 ml per acre**Benchmark B:** 485 ml per acre

(One case treats 40 acres)

Do not use in back to back seasons.

Application Information:**Water Volume:** 40 L per acre.**Nozzles and Pressure:** Use 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift**How it Works:**

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Do not apply to crops that are stressed (frost, low fertility, drought or flooding, disease or insect damage) as crop injury may result.

Weed control may be reduced if *Benchmark* is applied under stress conditions such as drought, heat, insufficient fertility, flooding or prolonged cool temperatures.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

Spring wheat, and durum:

Horizon 240EC (93 mL/acre) plus Score adjuvant

Puma¹²⁰ Super (0.154 to 0.31 L/acre)

Fertilizers: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the Benchmark label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Rain within 4 hours of application may reduce control.

Pre-harvest Interval: Leave 60 days between treatment and harvest.

Grazing: Must NOT be grazed or fed to livestock for 30 days after treating crop.

Re-cropping: Barley, canola, field peas and wheat may be seeded the year following treatment or fields can be fallowed.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in dry, heated storage. If products are frozen, bring up to room temperature and agitate before use.

Environment: Leave 30 metres between the downwind edge of the boom and sensitive terrestrial habitats such as forested areas shelterbelts, woodlots, hedgerows, and shrub lands and 5 metres to sensitive freshwater habitats such as lakes, rivers, sloughs ponds, prairie potholes, creeks marshes streams reservoirs and wetlands.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Warning – Poison



Danger – Eye and Skin Irritant



Potential Skin Sensitizer

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Blazer

Herbicide Group – 14

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

United Phosphorus Inc. (PCP# 23315)

Formulation:

240 g/L acifluorfen present as a sodium salt and formulated as a solution.

Container size: 10 L jug.

Crops and Staging:

Soybean from the 1 to 3 trifoliate leaf stage.

Do not apply before the first trifoliate leaf stage of the soybean .

DO NOT apply to soybeans grown on sand or loamy sand soils.

Weeds and Staging:

Blazer applied at 0.5 L/acre (one jug treats 20 acres) plus Assist adjuvant at 0.5 L per 100 L of spray solution will control:

WEED	MAXIMUM LEAF STAGE
Common ragweed	8
Redroot pigweed	4

Blazer applied at 1.0 L/acre** (one jug treats 10 acres) will control the weeds above plus the following weeds at the maximum leaf stages listed:

WEED	MAXIMUM STAGE
Canada thistle*	Pre-bud
Cocklebur	4 leaf
Common milkweed*	-

Field bindweed*	-
Hedge bindweed*	-
Lamb's-quarters	2 leaf
Nightshade (eastern black)	6 leaf
Redroot pigweed	6 leaf
Smartweed (including Lady's-thumb)	8 leaf
Wild Mustard	10 leaf

* Topgrowth control only. The plant will grow back from underground roots

**DO NOT add Assist adjuvant with the 1.0 L/acre rate as crop injury will result.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions for this product and its mixes. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$14.50 to \$29.00 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume: No specific water volume is provided on the label but a minimum of 81 L per acre is implied by the adjuvant rates on the label. Good coverage of weed foliage is required for proper control.

Nozzles and Pressure: Use nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with ASAE medium droplets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Soybeans may exhibit speckling, bronzing and/or leaf burn. The trifoliate leaf emerging at the time of application may be distorted. Soybeans usually outgrow these conditions and continue to grow at a normal rate with no adverse effect on vigour, maturity, or crop yield. It is important to have good spray coverage on the weeds as Blazer works mainly by contact action. Failure to follow the suggested application rate and timing may result in unsatisfactory control.

Tank Mixes:

Blazer (0.5 L/acre) plus Basagran Forté (0.5 L/acre) or Blazer (0.255 L/acre) plus Basagran* or Basagran Forté (0.71 L/acre) depending on predominant weed species present.

See label for details.

*Add Assist adjuvant at 0.5 L per 100 L of spray solution for Basagran tank mix only.

Fertilizers: None registered. Do not add fertilizers to the spray mixture.

Fertilizers: None registered. Do not add fertilizers to the spray mixture.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the Blazer label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 6 hours may reduce weed control.

Re-Entry: Do not enter treated fields for 12 hours.

Pre-harvest Interval: No specific preharvest interval is indicated on the label.

Grazing: Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay.

Re-cropping: The label has no restriction on crops that may be planted the following season.

Aerial application: Do not apply by air.

Storage: Do not freeze.

Environment: Leave a buffer of 15 m from the last spray pass and sensitive upland areas such as other crops, pastures, rangeland, woodlots or shelterbelts.

Tank Cleaning:

See page 14 for general information on tank cleaning using Method B. Tanks may require cleaning after several tanks to remove any excessive oil buildup on the inside of the tank.

Hazard Rating:



Warning - Poison



Danger - Corrosive to eyes.



Warning - Causes skin irritation. Avoid contact with skin. Harmful if inhaled.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Broadband

Herbicide Group – 1, 2
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Syngenta Crop Protection

Formulation:

Broadband (PCP#29138): 92.7 g/L pinoxaden and 7.7 g/L florasulam formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 10.5 L.

Adigor Adjuvant (PCP#28151): 1 x 11.3 L jug.

Crops and Staging:

Barley, spring wheat (not including durum) up to the emergence of the flag leaf.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds and Staging:

Grass weeds controlled from 1 to 6 leaves and prior to the emergence of the 4th tiller:

Barnyard grass	Volunteer oat
Foxtail (green and yellow)	Volunteer canary seed
Proso millet	Wild oat

Broodleaf weeds controlled at the 1 to 6 leaf stage:

Annual smartweed (including Lady's-thumb)	Shepherd's-purse
	Sow-thistle (annual, perennial**)†
Common chickweed	Stinkweed
Cleavers	Volunteer canola*
Hemp-nettle†	Wild buckwheat
Pigweed, redroot†	Wild mustard

† Suppression only.

* Not Clearfield varieties.

** Applications made at advanced leaf stages will reduce product effectiveness.

Rates:

Broadband: 263 ml per acre.

Add Adigor adjuvant at 280 mL per acre.
(One case treats 40 acres)

Do not apply more than once per season.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):
\$27.50 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 20 to 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with *ASAE medium* droplets. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Do not apply to crops or weeds that are stressed (frost, low fertility, drought or flooding, disease or insect damage) as crop injury or reduced weed control may result.

Temporary crop injury may occur with tank-mixes under extreme weather conditions or when the crop is suffering from stress due to inadequate or abnormally high moisture levels or extreme temperatures.

Tank Mixes:

Curtail M (0.6 L/acre)

MCPA LV500 ester (0.28 L/acre)

Fungicides: Tilt (label rates)

Fertilizers: None registered

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Broadband* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Rain within 1 hour of application may reduce control.

Re-Entry: Do not re-enter treated fields within 12 hours.

Preharvest: Leave 60 days between treatment and harvest.

Grazing: Must not be cut for livestock feed within 30 days or grazed by livestock within 7 days of treating the crop.

Recropping: No restrictions the year following treatment.

Aerial Application: Do not apply by air.

Storage: Store in dry, heated storage.

Environment: Leave 30 metres between the downwind edge of the boom and sensitive terrestrial habitats such as forested areas shelterbelts, woodlots, hedgerows, and shrub lands and 5 metres to sensitive freshwater habitats such as lakes, rivers, sloughs ponds, prairie potholes, creeks marshes streams reservoirs and wetlands.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Warning Eye Irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Bromoxynil

Herbicide Group – 6
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Bayer CropScience (*Pardner*)

IPCO (*Brotex*)

Nufarm Agriculture (*Koril 235*)

MANA Canada (*Bromotril*)

Formulation:

Pardner (PCP#18001): 280 g/L bromoxynil formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 2 x 8 L containers per case.

Koril 235 (PCP#25341): 235 g/L bromoxynil formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 2 x 9.71 L containers per case.

Bromotril (PCP#28276) & Brotex (PCP#28519): 240 g/L bromoxynil formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 2 x 9.7 L containers per case.

Crops, Staging and Rates:

Pardner: 0.40 to 0.48 L/acre (one 8 L jug treats 20 to 16.5 acres).

Koril, Brotex & Bromotril: 0.49 to 0.57 L/acre (one 9.71 L jug treats 20 to 17 acres).

See the chart below for registered crops and specific rates and stages.

CROP	STAGE	RATE (L / acre)			
		<i>Pardner</i>	<i>Koril</i>	<i>Bromotril</i>	<i>Brotex</i>
Barley, oats, triticale, wheat (spring and durum)	2 leaf stage to early flag	0.40 to 0.48	0.49 to 0.57	0.49 to 0.57	0.49 to 0.57
Winter wheat	2 to 4 leaf stage (fall application) First growth to early flag leaf (spring application)	0.40 to 0.48	0.49 to 0.57	0.49 to 0.57	0.49 to 0.57
Corn (field or sweet)	4 to 8 leaf	0.40 to 0.48	0.49 to 0.57	0.49 to 0.57	0.49 to 0.57
Corn (field or sweet) with drop pipes	Beyond 8 leaf	0.40 to 0.48	0.49 to 0.57	0.49 to 0.57	0.49 to 0.57
Canaryseed (seed production only)	3 to 5 leaf	0.40	0.49	0.49	0.49
Seedling alfalfa	2 to 6 trifoliate leaf stage	0.40	0.49	0.49	0.49
Established alfalfa (seed production only)	In spring, before the crop begins to shield weeds. Apply no more than twice in one growing season.	0.40 to 0.48	0.49 to 0.57	0.49 to 0.57	0.49 to 0.57

CROP	STAGE	RATE (L / acre)			
		Pardner	Koril	Bromotril	Brotex
Fall rye	In spring only, from first growth to early flag	0.40 to 0.48	0.49 to 0.57	0.49 to 0.57	0.49 to 0.57
Flax (including Solin)	2 to 4 inches (5 to 10 cm)	0.40	0.49	0.49	0.49
Forage millet and sorghum	4 leaf to 8 inches (20 cm)	0.40	NR	0.49	0.49
Seedling grasses (seed production only): Bromegrass, Fescue (creeping red, meadow), Orchard grass, Reed canary grass, Russian wildrye, Timothy, Wheatgrass (crested, intermediate, slender, tall)	2 to 4 leaf (Establishment year only)	0.40 to 0.48	NR	0.49 to 0.57	0.49 to 0.57
Pearl millet and sorghum (grain)*	4 leaf to 8 inches (20 cm)	0.40	NR	NR	NR
Prior to direct-seeding cereal crops (mixed with glyphosate only)	Apply according to weed stage.	0.40	NR	0.49	0.49

*NOTE: Since application to grain pearl millet and sorghum is registered under User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion program, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance. Users of this on product grain pearl millet and sorghum do so at their own risk.

Weeds and Staging:

Weeds controlled at the 1 to 4 leaf stage:

American nightshade	Cow cockle*
Annual smartweed (green, pale, lady's-thumb)	Kochia**
	Pigweed*†
Bluebur	Russian thistle**
Cocklebur	Stinkweed*
Common ragweed	Wild mustard*

Weeds controlled at the 1 to 8 leaf stage:

Common groundsel	Tartary buckwheat
Lamb's-quarters	Wild buckwheat
Tame buckwheat	

* Controlled with high rate only.

** Apply before plants are 2 inches high.

† Not controlled in seedling alfalfa.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Pardner: \$7.35 to \$8.91 per acre.

Koril: \$9.74 to \$11.30 per acre.

Bromotril: \$8.44 to \$9.93 per acre.

Brotex: \$6.40 to \$7.53 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground:

Corn, Millet & Sorghum: 80 to 120 L per acre.

Seedling grasses: 60 L per acre.

Other crops: 40 L per acre.

Aerial (wheat and barley only): 8 to 16 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver ASAE medium droplets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Avoid spraying if temperatures are greater than 25°C. Leaf scorching may occur in corn and flax if applied during or after adverse growing conditions, such as cool and wet or hot (greater than 27°C) and humid weather.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

CROP	TANK MIXES
Spring wheat	2,4-D [†] , Achieve Liquid, Avenge, Avenge + MCPA (ester only), Everest ^{††} , Horizon 240EC, MCPA [†]
Winter wheat	2,4-D, Achieve Liquid, MCPA
Barley	2,4-D [†] , Achieve Liquid, Avenge, Avenge + MCPA (ester only), MCPA [†]
Oats	MCPA
Fall rye, canaryseed	MCPA*
Flax	MCPA (amine, ester or K salt)
Seedling forage grasses***	MCPA
Corn	Accent [◇] + surfactant (field corn only), Atrazine ^{**} , Banvel II (field corn only)**

* The ester formulations are preferred but other formulations can be used.

** Do not add oil or surfactant to this mix. Do not use atrazine formulations that contain oil.

*** Bromotril, Brotex and Pardner only.

† May be applied by air.

†† Pardner only.

◇ Since the use of this tank mix on corn is registered under the User Requested Minor Use program, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance. Users of this tank mix on corn do so at their own risk.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the bromoxynil labels only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 1 hour of application will reduce control.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for 24 hours.

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated wheat, barley, oats, forage millet, sorghum or seedling alfalfa crops or cut for feed within 30 days of application.

Do NOT graze other treated crops or cut for hay prior to crop maturity.

Re-cropping: No restrictions.

Aerial Application: Registered for aerial application on wheat and barley. The use of low water volumes, 8 to 16 L per acre may result in less effective weed control than seen with ground application.

Storage: May be stored at freezing temperatures.

Will return to original state by warming to room temperature (20 to 22°C) and agitating thoroughly.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres †) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Ground *	1	1	1
Fixed wing aircraft**	20	5	55
Helicopter**	20	3	45

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy

**Wheat and barley crops only.

† Distance is measured from the downwind edge of the boom to sensitive areas.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

All:



Warning - Poison

Brotex 240, Bromotril 240:



Warning - Eye and Skin Irritant

Koril 235:



Danger - Eye and Skin Irritant
Potential Skin Sensitizer

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Bromoxynil/2,4-D Ester

Herbicide Group – 4, 6

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Bayer CropScience (*Thumper*)
 IPCO (*Leader*)
 MANA Canada (*Thrasher*)
 Nufarm Agriculture (*Approve*)

Formulation:

Thumper (PCP#22659): 280 g/L bromoxynil and 280 g/L 2,4-D ester formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.
 Container size: 8 L.

Approve (PCP#28123), *Leader* (PCP#28853) & *Thrasher* (PCP#28779): 225 g/L bromoxynil and 225 g/L 2,4-D ester formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.
 Container size: 10 L.

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum) and barley at the 4 leaf to early flag leaf stage.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds and Staging:

Weeds controlled at the 1 to 4 leaf stage:

American nightshade	Lady's-thumb
Ball mustard	Night-flowering catchfly
Bluebur	Pale smartweed
Cocklebur	Redroot pigweed
Common ragweed	Shepherd's-purse
Cow cockle	Volunteer canola
Flixweed	Volunteer sunflower
Green smartweed	

Weeds controlled at the 1 to 8 leaf stage:

Common groundsel	Tartary buckwheat
Lamb's-quarters	Wild buckwheat
Stinkweed	Wild mustard
Tame buckwheat (4 leaf stage with Approve)	

Weeds Controlled from 1 to 12 leaf (max. 2 inches tall):

Kochia	Russian thistle
--------	-----------------

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Approve: \$7.00 per acre.

Leader: \$6.40 per acre.

Thrasher: \$7.36 per acre.

Thumper: \$6.59 per acre.

Rates:

Thumper: 0.4 L/acre (one 8 L container treats 20 acres).

Approve, Leader or Thrasher: 0.5 L/acre
 (One 10 L container treats 20 acres).

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground: 20 to 40 L per acre.

Aerial: 12 to 16 L per acre. Use the higher volume when there is a heavy crop canopy, or when the majority of weeds are cow cockle, smartweed, or pigweed.

Nozzles and Pressure: Use 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional 80° or 110° flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift. All strainer and nozzle screens must be 50 mesh or coarser.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Less than acceptable weed control may be expected if weeds are under stress because of excessive moisture, drought, or cool weather.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In spring wheat (including durum) and barley:

Liquid Achieve (0.2 L/acre) plus Turbocharge adjuvant

Avenge (1.4 to 1.7 L per acre)

Puma¹²⁰ Super (0.15 to 0.31 L/acre)

In spring wheat (including durum) only:

Horizon 240EC or Signal* (93 to 117 mL/acre) plus Score or Signal* adjuvant

In spring wheat (NOT including durum) only:

Everest* (17.4 grams per acre) plus approved non-ionic surfactant.

* Approve herbicide only.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the Bromoxynil/2,4-D Ester labels only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of both products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfall period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Grazing: Do NOT graze or cut for livestock feed within 30 days of application. Withdraw meat animals 3 days before slaughter.

Pre-harvest Interval: Do NOT harvest within 30 days of application.

Re-cropping: No re-cropping restrictions the year after application.

Aerial Application: May be applied by air.

Storage: May be frozen. Shake well before using after being frozen.

Environment: Apply when wind is blowing lightly away from non-target areas and water bodies or wetland areas.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:**All Products:**

 Warning - Poison

Thumper and Approve

 Caution - Skin and Eye Irritant

Leader and Thrasher

 Warning - Skin and Eye Irritant

 Potential Skin Sensitizer

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Bromoxynil/MCPA ester

Herbicide Groups - 4, 6
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Bayer CropScience (Buctril M)

IPCO (Logic M)

Nufarm Agriculture (Mextrol 450)

MANA Canada (Badge)

Formulation:

Buctril M (PCP#18022): 280 g/L bromoxynil and 280 g/L of MCPA ester formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container size: 8 L.

Mextrol 450 (PCP#26999), Badge (PCP#16164) & Logic M (PCP#28109): 225 g/L bromoxynil and 225 g/L of MCPA ester formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container size: 10 L.

Crops and Staging:

Field Crops:

All Products:

CROP	STAGE
Barley, oats, spring wheat (including durum)	2 leaf to early flag
Winter wheat	2 to 4 leaf stage in the fall or after growth resumes up to early flag leaf.
Fall rye	When growth commences in spring to early flag leaf
Canaryseed	3 to 5 leaf stage
Flax, Solin	2 inches (5 cm) to early bud stage. Best tolerance occurs when flax is 2 to 4 inches (5 to 10 cm) tall.
Corn	4 to 6 leaf stage

Seedling forage grasses†:

2 to 4 leaf stage†.

All Products:

Bromegrass	Russian wild-rye
Fescue (creeping red, meadow)	Timothy
Reed canarygrass	Wheatgrass (crested, intermediate, slender, tall)

Buctril M, Logic M and Badge only:

Fescue (tall)	Orchard grass
Meadow bromegrass	Wheatgrass (streambank)
Meadow foxtail	

Established Forage Grasses:

Timothy (seed† or hay††)** - prior to emergence of the flag leaf.

† Maximum of two treatments per year at least 21 days apart.

†† Maximum of two treatments per year at least 90 days apart.

Perennial Cereal Rye* (Buctril M only):

Established stands: from 2 leaf up to early flag leaf stage.

Establishment year: from the 2 to 4 leaf stage in the fall, or from the time growth commences to early flag leaf stage in the spring.

* Since the use of this tank mix on perennial cereal rye is registered under the User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion program, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for

herbicide performance. Users of this tank mix on perennial cereal rye do so at their own risk.

** Applications onto Timothy for hay production registered with Buctril M, Logic M, and Mextrol 450 only.

Weeds and Staging:

Weeds up to 4 leaf stage:

American nightshade	Kochia**
Annual smartweeds (green, pale, lady's-thumb)	Night-flowering catchfly
	Redroot pigweed*
Bluebur	Russian thistle**
Ball mustard	Scentless chamomile***
Cocklebur	Shepherd's-purse
Cow cockle	Volunteer canola
Flixweed	Volunteer sunflower

* May not be controlled in flax.

** Control before plants are 2 inches tall.

*** Spring seedlings only.

Weeds up to 6 leaf stage:

Wild tomato (Buctril M, Logic M & Badge only)

Weeds up to 8 leaf stage:

Common groundsel	Tartary buckwheat
Common ragweed	Wild buckwheat
Lamb's-quarters	Wild mustard
Stinkweed	Wormseed mustard
Tame buckwheat	

Weeds suppressed in winter wheat from the 2 to 12 leaf stage:

prickly lettuce (Mextrol 450 only)

Weeds where top growth is controlled:

Canada thistle	Perennial sow-thistle
----------------	-----------------------

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Buctril M: \$6.69 per acre.

Logic M: \$5.75 per acre.

Mextrol 450: \$7.18 per acre.

Badge: \$6.82 per acre.

Rate:

Buctril M: 0.4 L per acre. One 8 L jug treats 20 acres.

Mextrol 450, Badge & Logic M: 0.5 L per acre. One 10 L jug treats 20 acres.

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Corn: 80 to 120 L per acre.

Flax, Solin: 20 to 40 L per acre.

Cereals: 20 to 40 L per acre.

Seedling forage grasses: 60 L per acre.

Established timothy: 60 L per acre.

Perennial Cereal Rye: not less than 20 L per acre.

Aerial: 8 to 16 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Use 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with *ASAE coarse* droplets.

Refer to specific labels for recommended water volumes.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Best weed control when humidity is high at the time of spraying and for the following day or two. Prolonged cool conditions may result in reduced weed control. Spraying during early morning may increase the risk of flax injury.

Avoid spraying in temperatures greater than 25°C.

Do not apply to flax, canaryseed or corn if daytime temperatures exceed 27°C within 48 hours before or after application.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicide Tank Mix Table:

Products listed below are at label rates for each crop. See labels for details.

CROP & TANK MIXES	Badge	Buctril M	Logic M	Mextrol 450
Flax (including Solin):				
<i>Fusion</i>		✓	✓	✓
<i>Poast Ultra + Merge</i> adjuvant	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Clethodim +adjuvant</i>	✓*	✓**	✓	✓*
Spring wheat (including durum) and Barley:				
<i>Liquid Achieve</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Ally</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Avenger</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>MCPA (amine, ester & K)</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Puma¹²⁰ Super</i>		✓	✓	✓

<i>Refine SG</i> (4 g/acre) #			✓	
<i>Refine SG + Puma¹²⁰ Super</i> (rates above)			✓	
Spring wheat (including durum) only:				
<i>Everest</i>				✓
<i>Horizon240EC</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Puma¹²⁰ Super</i>	✓			
Spring wheat only (NOT including durum):				
<i>Axial</i>	✓			
<i>Everest</i>	✓	✓	✓	
Spring wheat only (NOT including durum) and Barley:				
<i>Axial</i>		✓	✓	
Winter Wheat:				
<i>Refine SG</i> (4 g/acre) #			✓	
Oats:				
<i>MCPA (amine, ester & K)</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Corn:				
<i>Atrazine</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓

* Select only

** Select and Centurion only.

Requires the addition of a surfactant as per *Refine SG*.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the bromoxynil/MCPA ester labels only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Rainfall within 1 hour of application may reduce weed control.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for at least 24 hours, or 15 days for corn to be harvested by hand.

Pre-harvest Interval: Do NOT harvest perennial cereal rye within 30 days of application.

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated grain or established timothy crops or cut for feed within 30 days of application. Do not graze meadow foxtail in the year of treatment. Do not graze other treated forage grasses within 56 days of treatment.

Pre-harvest Interval: Do NOT harvest Flax or Solin within 60 days of application.

Re-cropping: No re-cropping restrictions the year after treatment.

Aerial Application: May be applied by air to wheat, barley, and oats only. Use higher water volume (see 'Application Information') when the majority of weeds are cow cockle, smartweed, hemp-nettle, pigweed, and Canada thistle.

Storage: May be frozen. Shake the container well when thawed to reconstitute components before use.

Environment:

Application method	Crop	Buffer Zones (metres †) Required for the Protection of:		
		Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
		Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Ground only*	All	1	1	4
Fixed wing aircraft	Oats	15	2	60
	Barley & wheat	20	5	60
	Rye	1	0	60
Helicopter	Oats	15	1	50
	Barley & wheat	20	3	50
	Rye	1	0	50

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance is measured from the downwind edge of the boom to sensitive areas.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Badge, Buctril M, Logic M:



Warning

Mextrol 450



Danger - Poison



Warning - Skin Irritant
Potential Skin sensitizer



Caution - Eye irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Casoron

Herbicide Group - 20

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Chemtura Canada (PCP#12533)
(distributed by United Agri Products)

Formulation:

4% dichlobenil formulated as a granular.
Container size: 3 kg, 15 kg.

Crops:

Poplar plantations

Shelterbelts consisting of the following species:

Ash	Juniper
Barberry	Lilac

Birch (cutleaf-weeping)	Linden
Boxwood	Locust
Caragana	Maple
Cedar (White, Eastern Red)	Mock orange
Crabapple	Poplar
Elm	Rose
Euonymus (Burning bush)	Spirea
Forsythia	Willow
Honeysuckle	

NOTE: Do NOT apply to shelterbelts with mugo pine, firs, hemlock, holly, spruce or other shallow rooted species or injury may result. Do NOT apply in or around greenhouses. Do NOT use on light sandy soils.

Weeds and Staging:

Apply in early spring or late fall prior to annual weed emergence, or after cultivation has removed existing weeds.

Annual blugrass	Mustard
Artemisia (absinthe,* worm-wood, sage)	Nutsedge*
	Pigweed
Bindweed*	Plantain
Canada thistle*	Purslane
Chickweed	Quack grass*
Dandelion*	Sheep sorel*
Foxtail (green and yellow)	Shepherd's-purse
Groundsel	Smartweed
Horsetail	Sow-thistle
Knotweed	Spurge
Kochia	Vetch*
Lamb's-quarters	Wild buckwheat*
Loosestrife	

* Controlled with fall applications at the higher rates.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$9.51 per kg.

Rates:

45 to 70 kg per acre.

At the low rate, a 15 kg bag will treat a 4 yd by 407 yd (4 m by 340 m) strip of shelterbelt. At the high rate, a 15 kg bag will treat a 4 yd by 256 yd (4 m by 214 m) strip of shelterbelt. If application is followed by 0.5 to 1.0 inches (1.3 to 2.5 cm) of irrigation, the lower rates are recommended.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Do not apply during periods of high soil temperatures (more than 15°C).

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Does not reduce activity.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated areas for at least 24 hours.

Grazing: Do NOT graze in treated area.

Aerial: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. Do NOT freeze.

Environment: Site characteristics and conditions that may lead to runoff include, but are not limited to, heavy rainfall, moderate to steep slope, bare soil, poorly draining soil (e.g., soils that are compacted, fine textured or low in organic matter). Avoid application of this product when heavy rain is forecast.

Equipment Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

No specific rating. Keep out of reach of children.

Harmful if swallowed.

Avoid skin or eye contact.

CleanStart

Herbicide Groups – 9, 14

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Nufarm Agriculture

Formulation:

One case of *CleanStart* contains 2 components:

Credit (PCP#25866): 356 g/L glyphosate formulated as a solution.

Container size: 2 x 10 or 450 L.

Aim (PCP#28573): 240 g/L carfentrazone formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 1 x 600 mL or 4 x 3.38 L.

Crops and Staging:

Prior to the seeding of most crops* including the following:

Barley	Oats
Beans, dry	Peas, field
Buckwheat	Potato*
Canola	Rye
Chickpea	Safflower
Corn	Sorghum
Flax	Soybean
Lentil	Sunflower
Millet (pearl and proso)	Triticale
Mustard	Wheat

*Note – Note – before using any pesticide on potatoes, consult the list of "Agricultural Pesticides Approved for Use", available from Simplot Canada and McCain Foods (Canada).

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Credit 0.5 L per acre plus **Aim** at 14.8 mL per acre (40 acres per case or 900 acre bulk): Weeds controlled by glyphosate at the above rate plus rapid burnoff of:

Chickweed	Tansy mustard
Dandelion (spring seedlings only)	Volunteer canola (including all herbicide tolerant varieties)*
Shepherd's-purse	

Apply to actively growing weed up to 10 cm in height.

* 1 to 3 leaf stage for glyphosate tolerant volunteer canola

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$7.10 per acre

Application Information:

Water Volume: Minimum 40 L per acre. Higher water volumes will give better performance from the carfentrazone active. Use higher volumes when weed populations are dense.

Nozzles & Pressure: Maximum pressures of 30 psi (210 kPa) unless required for the performance of low drift nozzles. Apply using nozzle and pressure combination that deliver an even spray pattern with good coverage with *ASAE medium* droplets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Most effective control is achieved when grasses are actively growing. Weeds stressed by drought, flooding, hot or prolonged cool temperatures (<15°C) and poor fertility are more difficult to control. Symptoms of carfentrazone activity on weeds may be accelerated by warm moist conditions. Weeds hardened off by drought may be more difficult to control.

Tank Mixes:

None registered. Do NOT use with additives that are used to modify spray pH.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Rainfall within 6 to 8 hours after application may reduce activity. Avoid application when heavy rainfall is forecast.

Grazing: Do NOT graze the treated crop or cut for feed.

Re-cropping: *CleanStart* may be applied as a preseed burn-off prior to the seeding of most crops. Check the product label for a complete list. There are no rotational restrictions 12 months after application.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air

Storage: Store in a cool dry location.

Environment: Leave a buffer of 3 meters from the downwind edge of the boom to sensitive upland habitats. Apply near wetlands only when wind is blowing away from wetlands.

Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

Tank Cleaning:

Sprayers used to spray *CleanStart* should be drained and flushed out immediately after use. The manufacturer recommends that sprayers used to apply this product be flushed with a water/ ammonia rinse (3 L of 3% ammonia per 100 L of water) by circulating for a minimum of 15 minutes through the tank and all hoses, booms and

nozzles. All nozzles, screens and filters should be removed (including disassembly of multi-nozzle assemblies) and cleaned after applying this product. If possible leave the ammonia solution in the tank overnight to enhance cleaning. Rinse the tank, booms, hoses, and nozzles with clean water to complete the process.

Do NOT clean equipment upslope of water bodies or ditches, near cropland or shelterbelts. Clean your sprayer away from areas where family members or others are likely to frequent or walk.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Skin and Eye Irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Clethodim

Herbicide Group – 1
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Aryta LifeScience Canada (*Select* - PCP#22625)

Bayer CropScience (*Centurion* - PCP#27598)

MANA Canada (*Arrow* - PCP#28224)

Viterra (*Shadow RTM* - PCP#29277)

Formulation:

240 g/L clethodim formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container size: 3 L.

Crops, Rates and Staging:

Crops are tolerant at all growth stages although maximum rates and pre-harvest intervals must be observed to prevent excess residue in the grain.

To a maximum rate of 80 mL per acre:

Chickpeas*

Dry beans* (black, great northern, navy, pink, pinto, red)

To a maximum rate of 150 mL per acre:

Alfalfa (seedling only)	Lentils
Canola	Mustard (brown, oriental, yellow, oilseed [†])
Coriander** ††	Potato
Fenugreek*** ††	Soybean
Field peas	Sunflower
Flax (including Solin)	

* Apply up to the 9 node stage (7 inches or 18 cm maximum height)

** Apply in the 2 to 5 leaf stage, one application per year. Registered for use with *Centurion* only.

*** Apply in the 3 to 5 leaf stage, one application per year. Registered for use with *Centurion* only.

Centurion is registered for all *Phaseolus vulgaris* varieties. Since not all varieties of dry beans have been tested for tolerance to *Centurion*, first use of *Centurion* should be limited to a small area of each variety to confirm tolerance. *Select* and *Arrow* are registered for use on black, great northern, navy, pink, pinto, and red dry bean types.

† *Select* and *Centurion* only

†† **NOTE:** Since these uses are registered under the User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion (URMULE) program, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance.

Those who apply these uses do so at their own risk.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

WEED	RATE (mL/ ACRE)	ACRES TREATED PER 3 L CONTAINER	STAGE
Barnyard grass, Green ^{††} and Yellow foxtail ^{††} , Proso millet, Volunteer cereals (barley ^{††} , canary seed, corn, oat ^{††} , wheat ^{††}), Wild oat [†]	50 ^{**}	60	Apply at 2 to 6 leaf stage. [†] Apply at the 2 to 4 leaf stage when treated with the 60 acre rate.
Moderate to heavy infestations of the above grasses, plus Persian dandel	80	40	For best results in either case, apply at the 2 to 3 leaf stage
Quackgrass (suppression only)	80	40	2 to 6 leaf stage when 3 to 6 inches (6 to 15 cm) tall. For best results, apply at the 3 to 5 leaf stage
Quackgrass (season long control)	150 ^{***}	20	

* Apply to light infestations of these weeds only for the 60 acre per jug rate. The manufacturers do not provide guidelines for weed densities under light infestations. When in doubt as to the level of weed infestation, use the higher rate or contact the manufacturer.

** At this rate, clethodim should NOT be tank mixed with any other pesticide and should only be applied under the following growing conditions: good crop stand, within the recommended leaf staging (2 to 3 leaf is optimum timing) prior to tillering, light weed infestations, adequate moisture and fertility, absence of stress, and good growing conditions.

*** Apply with 10 L of adjuvant per 1000 L of spray solution (*Amigo* adjuvant with *Centurion*, *Shadow RTM* and *Select*, *X-ACT* adjuvant with *Arrow*).

Adjuvants: Clethodim products must be applied with 0.5 L of *Amigo* adjuvant (*Centurion*, *Shadow RTM* or *Select*) or *X-ACT* adjuvant (*Arrow*) per 100 L of spray solution (unless otherwise indicated on the label).

Refer to the product labels for complete mixing instructions. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Select: \$5.83 to \$17.50 per acre.

Centurion: \$5.83 to \$17.50 per acre.

Arrow: \$4.85 to \$14.50 per acre.

Shadow: \$5.42 to \$16.25 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 20 to 40 L per acre. 40 L per acre under dense weed infestations or dense crop canopies.

Nozzles and Pressure: Use 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional 80° flat fan nozzles tilted forward at a 45° angle. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Consult with herbicide manufacturers regarding the suitability of low drift nozzles for use with this product.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Clethodim will be less effective when plants are stressed by lack of moisture, excessive moisture, low temperature and/or very low relative humidity. Re-growth of tillers may occur if application is made under any of the above stress conditions.

Clethodim activity is reduced by levels of bicarbonate ions in spray water greater than 500 ppm. The addition of ammonium sulphate at 1.6 L/acre (480 g/L liquid) or 0.8 kg/acre (99% dry), or the addition of 28-0-0 liquid fertilizer at 0.5 L/acre to the tank prior to the addition of clethodim has been shown to restore control.

Tank Mixes:

Clethodim may be tank mixed with other pesticides at the 80 to 150 mL per acre rates. Add the recommended amount of adjuvant with all tank mixes unless otherwise indicated.

Herbicides:

In flax (not including solin):

Buctril M (0.4 L/acre) ^{**}

Badge (0.5 L/acre) [†]

Curtail M (0.6 to 0.8 L/acre) [†]

MCPA ester (rates for flax).

Lontrel at 0.23 to 0.34 L/acre. [†]

In solin (low linolenic flax):

Buctril M (0.4 L/acre) **

Badge (0.5 L/acre) †

Curtail M (0.6 to 0.8 L/acre) †

Lontrel at 0.23 to 0.34 L/acre †**

In canola:

Lontrel at 0.17 to 0.34 L/acre †

Muster at 8 to 12 g/acre † (redroot pigweed is controlled at the 8 g/acre rate of Muster in this tankmix).

In Liberty Link canola only:

Liberty at 1.1 to 1.35 L/acre plus clethodim at 25.5 mL/acre to enhance control of wild oat and volunteer cereals. When mixing add adjuvant to the water first, then Liberty, then clethodim. Consult labels for detailed mixing instructions.

In field peas:

Pursuit (85 mL/acre) †

In Glyphosate tolerant soybean:

Glyphosate (540 g ai formulation) at 0.68 to 1.35 L/acre. † †

* Light infestations only in Clearfield canola. For heavy infestations, use high rate of Pursuit.

** Select and Centurion only

† Apply with the 80 mL/acre rate of clethodim only.

‡ Arrow only.

Allow 4 days between application of clethodim and any other chemical not recommended as a tank mix combination on the label.

Fertilizer: None registered.**Insecticide:** None registered.**Fungicides:** None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the clethodim labels only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:**Rainfall:** Within 1 hour may reduce control.

Grazing: Do NOT graze or cut treated crops for forage until 60 days after application of clethodim to annual crops, and 30 days after application to seedling alfalfa.

Re-Entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for 12 hours.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL (days)	CROP(S)
30	Alfalfa, fenugreek
60	Canola, coriander, dry beans, flax (including Solin), lentils, potatoes, chickpeas (Desi and Kabuli) or mustard (brown, yellow, oriental)
72	Sunflower
75	Soybeans, field peas

Aerial Application: Do not apply by air.**Storage:** May be stored at any temperature. Shake well before use.**Other:** Do not apply more than 0.15 L/acre to the same land area per season.**Environment:** Leave a buffer of 15 meters between the last pass of the sprayer and open water, wellheads, wetlands and other non-target areas.**Tank Cleaning:**

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:**Select. Shadow and Centurion:**

Warning – Skin and Eye Irritant

Arrow:

Caution – Skin and Eye Irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Clodinafop

Herbicide Groups – 1

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Arysta LifeSciences

(NextStep - PCP#29278; Steppe Adjuvant - PCP#29281)

MANA Canada (Ladder - PCP#29495)

Nufarm Agriculture

(Signal - PCP#29172; Signal Adjuvant - PCP#29173)

Syngenta Crop Protection

(Horizon 240EC - PCP#24076; Score Adjuvant - PCP#20475)*

(Horizon NG - PCP#29089; built in adjuvant)

Viterra

(Foothills A - PCP#29279; Foothills B Adjuvant - PCP#29280)

* Horizon 240EC is no longer manufactured but some product still remains in the retail system. This product may not be in future editions.

Formulation:

Horizon, Foothills, Nextstep, Signal: 240 g/L clodinafop-propargyl formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 3.68 L.

Score, Foothills B, Steppe, and Signal Adjuvants: 2 x 6.4 L.

Horizon NG*(PCP#29089): 60 g/L clodinafop-propargyl formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 2 x 7.57 L, 121.1 L or 424.4 L.

* Horizon NG has a built in adjuvant system and does not require the addition of Score adjuvant.

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum) - prior to the emergence of the 4th tiller.

When tank mixing, check broadleaf product description for additional restrictions.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Horizon NG: 376 mL per acre, no additional adjuvant required (packages listed above treat 40, 322 or 1129 acres);

-OR-

Clodinafop 240EC: 93 mL per acre plus recommended adjuvant at 0.8 L per 100 L spray solution (40 acres per case);

For control of:

WEED	STAGE
Barnyard grass	1 to 5 leaf prior to tillering

Green and yellow foxtail	1 to 5 leaf stage, prior to emergence of 3rd tiller
Volunteer canaryseed,	1 to 6 leaf, maximum 3 tillers
Volunteer oats	3 to 6 leaf, maximum 3 tillers

Horizon NG: 474 mL per acre, no additional adjuvant required (package sizes above treat 32, 258 or 903 acres);

-OR-

Clodinafop 240EC: 115 mL per acre plus supplied adjuvant at 0.8 L per 100 L spray solution of the recommended adjuvant (32 acres per case);

For control of:

WEED	STAGE
Persian darnel	1 to 5 leaf prior to tillering

Apply at the 2 to 3 leaf stage for optimum control.

Optimum weed control and yield response occurs when weeds are controlled before tillering.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Foothills: \$20.00 to \$25.00 per acre

Horizon 240EC: \$19.94 to \$24.66 per acre (2008 price).

Horizon NG: \$21.20 to \$26.50 per acre.

Ladder: N/A.

NextStep: \$20.73 to \$25.91 per acre.

Signal: \$19.95 to \$24.66 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground – 20 L* to 40 L per acre.

Aerial* – 12 L/acre.

* 20 L/acre and aerial application - Horizon NG, Foothills, NextStep and Signal only.

Nozzles and Pressure: 40 to 45 psi (275 to 310 kPa) when using conventional 80° or 110° flat fan stainless steel nozzles tilted forward at an angle of 45°. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Consult with herbicide manufacturer regarding the suitability of low drift nozzles for use with this product.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

For optimum results, apply to actively growing weeds. Do not apply to crops or weeds that are stressed by hot or cool conditions, frost, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease or insect damage as crop injury and poor weed control may result.

Tank Mixes:

Mixes provide control of wild oat, green foxtail, and weeds/insects controlled by the tank mix partner unless otherwise noted.

Herbicides:

In spring wheat (including durum except where indicated):

2,4-D amine^{††} (0.34 to 0.45 L/acre)

Ally (3 g/acre)^{†††}

Attain (40 acres/case)

Bromoxynil (Bromotril only for Ladder only; Pardner for all other products)

Bromoxynil/MCPA^{***} (Badge for Ladder only; Bucril M for all other products or Mextrol 450 for all products - label rates)

Curtail M (0.6 to 0.81 L/acre)

Dichlorprop/2,4-D (0.71 L/acre)^{**}

DyVel (0.4 to 0.50 L/acre)

Lontrel (0.17 to 0.34 L/acre)

Lontrel (0.11 to 0.17 L/acre) + MCPA ester^{††} (0.45 L/acre)

MCPA amine or ester^{††} (0.34 to 0.45 L/acre)

MCPA Sodium Salt (0.48 to 1.09 L/acre)^{*}

Mecoprop-p (2.2 to 2.8 L/acre)

Pardner (0.40 L/acre)

Prestige (20 acres/case)

Pulsar (80 acres/case)^Δ

Refine SG^{†††} (12 g/acre)^{ΔΔ}

Target (0.4 to 0.6 L/acre)^{**}

Thumper (0.40 L/acre)

Trophy (20 acres per case)

Unity^{†††} (40 acres/case)

^Δ Foothills, Horizon 240 EC, Horizon NG and NextStep only.

^{ΔΔ} Foothills, Horizon 240 EC, Horizon NG, NextStep and Signal only.

^{*} Rate above 0.81 L/acre may cause crop injury.

^{**} Barnyard grass also controlled

^{***} Barnyard grass and Persian darnel also controlled.

^{††} 500 g ai/L formulations

^{†††} Additional adjuvants are not required.

Refer to the broadleaf herbicide label for crop staging, and other information. When tank mixing *clodinafop* 240 EC, always add the broadleaf herbicide first, followed by *clodinafop*, with the adjuvant added last. Reductions in green foxtail and wild oat control may be observed when tank mixed with 2,4-D amine and MCPA amine.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: Matador (25 to 33 mL/acre).

Fungicides: Tilt (0.1 L* to 0.2 L/acre).

* Low rate with Horizon only.

Clodinafop may also be mixed with Matador plus Tilt at the rates above.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *clodinafop* labels only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of both products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Rainfall within 30 minutes may reduce control.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for at least 12 hours.

Grazing: Do not graze or harvest treated crops for forage within 3 days of application.

Pre-harvest: Leave at least 60 days from application to harvest.

Re-cropping: No restrictions in the year following treatment.

Storage: May be frozen.

Aerial Application: Horizon NG Foothills, Ladder, NextStep and Signal may be applied by air.

Environment:

Ground: Do not apply within 15 m of rivers, lakes, ponds, wetlands, sloughs, irrigation water, vegetated ditch banks, or water used for livestock or domestic purposes.

Aerial: do not apply within 76 meters of the down-wind boom and sensitive terrestrial areas and 72 meters from sensitive aquatic areas.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

240EC formulations:



Caution - Poison



Warning - Eye and Skin Irritant

Horizon NG:



Caution - Eye and Skin Irritant

All except Ladder:



Warning - contains the allergen soy.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

clodinafop + bromoxynil/MCPA ester

Herbicide Group – 1, 4, 6
(Refer to page 34)

This product is a prepackaged tank mix of *clodinafop 240EC* (page 113) and *bromoxynil/MCPA* (page 104). Information listed is restricted to Crop, Weeds, Rates and Cost. For other detailed information on the component products see the product pages listed above.

Company:

Syngenta (*Horizon BTM*)*

Nufarm (*Signal M*)

* *Horizon BTM* is no longer manufactured but some product still remains in the retail system. This product may not be in future editions.

Formulation:

The *Horizon BTM* or *Signal M* package has three components:

Horizon 240 EC (PCP#25477) or *Signal* (PCP#29172): 240 g/L clodinafop-propargyl formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 1.84 L

Mextrol 450 (PCP#26999): 225 g/L bromoxynil and 225 g/L MCPA ester formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 10.2 L

Score adjuvant (PCP#25476) or *Signal adjuvant* (PCP#29173):

Container size: 6.4 L Each case treats 20 acres.

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum): 2 leaf stage up to the emergence of 4th tiller.

Weeds and Staging:

Grass Weeds:

Wild oat 1 to 6 leaves to the emergence of the 4th tiller.

Green foxtail 1 to 5 leaves to the emergence of the 3rd tiller.

Broadleaf Weeds:

Weeds controlled up to 4 leaf stage:

American nightshade	Redroot pigweed
Bluebur	Russian thistle*
Ball mustard	Scentless chamomile**
Cocklebur	Shepherd's-purse
Cow cockle	Smartweed (green, lady's-thumb and pale)

Flixweed	Volunteer canola
Kochia*	Volunteer sunflower
Night-flowering catchfly	

* Control before plants are 2 inches tall.

** Spring seedlings only.

Weeds controlled up to 8 leaf stage:

Common groundsel	Tartary buckwheat
Common ragweed	Wild buckwheat
Lamb's-quarters	Wild mustard
Stinkweed	Wormseed mustard
Tame buckwheat	

Weeds with top growth controlled:

Canada thistle	Perennial sow-thistle
----------------	-----------------------

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Horizon BTM: \$25.96 per acre (2008 price).

Signal M: \$25.45 per acre

Rates:

Mextrol 450: 0.51 L per acre

Horizon 240EC or *Signal*: 93 mL per acre

BTM or *Signal* adjuvant: 0.32 L per acre

One case treats 20 acres.

Add *Mextrol 450* first, followed by *Horizon 240 EC* or *Signal* with the adjuvant added last.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 L per acre

See component products for additional information including restrictions.

Curtail M

Herbicide Group – 4

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Nufarm Agriculture (PCP#22764)

Formulation:

50 g/L clopyralid and 280 g/L MCPA ester formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 8 L.

Crops and Staging:

Apply at the 3 leaf to just before the flag leaf stage of the following crops:

Barley	Timothy (established for seed, and hay or forage production)*
Canaryseed*	Wheat (spring & durum)
Oat	
Flax, solin (low linolenic acid flax) at 2 to 6 inches (5 to 15 cm) height.	

**NOTE: Since these uses are registered under the User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion (URMULE) program, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance. Those who apply these uses do so at their own risk.*

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

The following weeds are controlled at the 1 to 4 leaf stage unless specified:

At 0.61 L per acre (8 L jug treats 13 acres) for light infestations of:

Burdock	Ragweed
Canada thistle***	Shepherd's-purse**
Cocklebur	Stinkweed**
Field horsetail†	Sunflower annual
Flixweed**	Volunteer sunflower
Lamb's-quarters	Wild mustard
Plantain†	Wild radish
Prickly lettuce	Vetch

At 0.81 L per acre (8 L jug treats 10 acres) for medium to heavy infestations of the above weeds and:

Annual sow-thistle	Russian pigweed
Canada thistle***	Scentless chamomile**
Common groundsel	Smartweed
Dandelion*	Tartary buckwheat
Kochia (suppression only)**	Volunteer canola
Perennial sow-thistle†	Wild buckwheat
Redroot pigweed	

* Spring rosettes only.

** 2 to 4 leaf stage, (spring seedlings only for winter annuals).

*** Season long control, some regrowth may occur in the fall. Apply from the 4 inch (10 cm) to prebud stage.

† Top growth control only.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$9.38 to \$12.50 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Canary seed and timothy: 40 to 80 L per acre

All other crops: 40 to 60 L per acre.

Nozzles & Pressure: Use 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Select the nozzle and pressure combination that produces of ASAE coarse droplets while maintaining good coverage of foliage. Flat fan tips tilted forward at a 45° angle are recommended in flax.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

When weeds are stressed because of drought, flooding, hot or cool (less than 15°C) temperatures, weeds are not actively growing and control may be reduced. Do not apply to weeds stressed longer than 20 days from lack of moisture as poor control can result.

Tank Mixes:

Curtail M at 0.8 L per acre should be used in all tank mixes unless otherwise indicated. See labels for adjuvant rates.

Herbicides:

In spring wheat (including durum) and barley:

Achieve Liquid (0.20 L/acre) plus Turbocharge adjuvant

Assert (0.52 to 0.64 L/acre) plus water pH adjuster

Puma120 Super (0.16 to 0.31 L/acre)

In spring wheat (not including durum) and barley:

Axial (0.24 L/acre) plus Adigor adjuvant.

In spring wheat (including durum):

Horizon 240EC (93 to 117 mL/acre) plus Score adjuvant.

In spring wheat (NOT including durum):

Everest (17.4 g/acre) plus Ag-Surf or Agral 90 adjuvant

Check product labels for additional crop staging restrictions.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Curtail M* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of both products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 6 hours will reduce control.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for at least 12 hours.

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated fields or cut for hay within 7 days of application.

Pre-harvest Interval: Leave 60 days between application and harvest.

Re-cropping: Wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, flax, canola, forage grasses and mustard may be planted the year after application. Do NOT under-seed crops to forage legumes the year after treatment.

Do NOT seed to field peas for at least 10 months following treatment. Very dry soil conditions following application can result in

a risk of injury to field peas grown in rotation. If severe drought conditions are experienced during the months of June to August inclusive in the year of application delay seeding field peas an additional 12 months (22 months following application). Contact your local Nufarm Agriculture Inc. representative or retailer for more information before seeding field peas following drought conditions in the previous year.

Do NOT sow **any other** crops until the second year after application. Apply manure bedded with straw from treated crops only to the crops listed above.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in a cool (above 5°C), dry area. If product is frozen, bring to room temperature and agitate before use.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres [†]) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Ground only*	1	1	4

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance measured as metres from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive habitat.

Spray when winds are under 16 km/hr, but not dead calm.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Poison



Caution – Eye Irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Cypress

Herbicide Group - 1, 4

(Refer to page 34)

This product is a prepackaged tank mix of *clodinafop 240EC* (page 113) and *Target* (page 122). Information listed is restricted to Crop, Weeds, Rates, Cost and Tank Mixes. For other detailed information on the component products see the product pages listed above.

Company:

Viterra

Formulation:

Package contains the following components:

Horizon WO (PCP#25477): 240g/L clodinafop-propargyl formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 4.7 L

Score Adjuvant (PCP#25476): Container sizes: 8.1 L

Target (PCP#28028): 275 g/L MCPA + 62.5 g/L mecoprop-p + 62.5 g/L dicamba formulated as a solution.

Container size: 10 L.

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum): 2 to 5 leaf stage.

Apply at the 3 to 4 leaf for best crop safety.

Weeds and Staging:

Grass Weeds:

Wild oat - 1 to 6 leaves to the emergence of the 4th tiller.

Green foxtail - 1 to 5 leaves to the emergence of the 3rd tiller.

Broadleaf Weeds:

Controlled at the 2 to 3 leaf stage unless otherwise indicated:

Annual sow-thistle	Prostrate pigweed
Ball mustard	Redroot pigweed
Cleavers (1 to 2 whorls)	Russian thistle (less than 2 inches - 5 cm)
Common ragweed	
Corn spurry	Shepherd's-purse
Cow cockle	Stinkweed
Flixweed	Tall mustard
Green smartweed	Tartary buckwheat

Hemp-nettle (less than 2 pairs of true leaves)	Volunteer buckwheat
	Volunteer canola
Knotweed	Volunteer sunflowers
Kochia	Wild buckwheat
Lady's-thumb	Wild mustard
Lamb's-quarters	Wormseed mustard
Night-flowering catchfly	Yellow mustard

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$23.75 per acre

Rates:

Horizon WO: 93 ml per acre

Target: 0.5 L per acre

Score adjuvant: 0.8 L per 100 L of spray solution

One case treats 20 acres (8 ha)

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 L per acre.

Nozzles & Pressure: 40 to 45 psi (275 to 310 kPa) when using conventional 80° or 110° flat fan stainless steel nozzles tilted forward at an angle of 45°. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Consult with herbicide manufacturer regarding the suitability of low drift nozzles for use with this product.

Dicamba

Herbicide Group - 4
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

BASF Canada (*Banvel II*)

Gharda Chemicals Ltd. (*Oracle*) (distributed by United Agri Products and Provide Agro Inc.)

Formulation:

Banvell II (PCP#23957): 480 g/L dicamba formulated as a solution of a diglycolamine salt.

Oracle (PCP#26722): 480 g/L dicamba formulated as a solution of a dimethylamine salt.

Container sizes: 2 x 10 L jugs.

Crops, Rates and Staging:

CROP	STAGE	RATE	
		(mL per acre)	Acres per 10 L
Spring wheat*	2 to 5 leaf.	93 to 117	107.5 to 85
Barley*	2 to 5 leaf.	93 to 117	107.5
Oats*	2 to 5 leaf.	93 to 117	107.5 to 85
Canaryseed*	3 to 5 leaf.	117	85
Winter wheat*	In spring 6 to 10 inches (15 to 25 cm) - prior to flag leaf	93 to 117	107.5 to 85
Spring rye*	2 to 3 leaf	93 to 117	107.5 to 85
Corn, field	Broadcast up to 8 inches (20 cm). When higher, use drop-nozzles.	243 to 505	41 to 20
Corn, field + 2,4-D	Apply no later than 2 weeks prior to tassel emergence and prior to 20 inches (50 cm).	117	85
Red fescue	Seedling: 2 inches (5 cm) tall. Established: up to the flag leaf stage.	243	41
Pastures	Established and actively growing	850 to 1,480 (0.85 to 1.48 L)	11.7 to 6.8
Seedling grasses: Fescue (creeping red, meadow, tall), Meadow foxtail, Orchardgrass, Smooth brome grass, Timothy, Wheatgrass (crested, intermediate, pubescent, slender, streambank, tall)	2 to 4 leaf	93 to 117	107.5 to 85
Fall stubble	Apply according to weed stage.	1000 (1.0 L)	10
Fall stubble + glyphosate	Apply according to weed stage.	500	20
Pre-seeding cereals	Apply according to weed stage.	127	79
Chemfallow + 2,4-D	Apply according to weed stage.	93 to 117	107.5 to 85
Chemfallow + glyphosate	Apply according to weed stage.	117 to 243	85 to 41

* Should be mixed with a tank mix partner for broad spectrum control

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Apply to annual broadleaf weeds at the 2 to 3 leaf stage and to winter annual rosettes up to 2 in. (5 cm) across.

Dicamba applied alone at 93 to 117 mL per acre will control:

Cleavers (high rate only)	Perennial sow-thistle*
Cow cockle	Smartweed (green)
Corn spurry	Tartary buckwheat
Canada thistle*	Wild buckwheat
Lady's-thumb	

Dicamba at 0.25 to 0.5 L per acre control the weeds above plus:

Canada thistle**	Mustard (hare's-ear, Indian, tumble, wild, wormseed)
Canada fleabane	Perennial sow-thistle**
Field bindweed**	Pigweed (redroot, Russian)
Lamb's-quarters	Ragweed (common, false, giant)

Dicamba at 0.85 L per acre in rangeland or 1.0 L per acre in summerfallow will control the weeds above plus:

Curled dock*	Goldenrod
English daisy	Tansy ragwort

Dicamba at 1.86 L per acre will control the weeds above plus:

Diffuse knapweed	Povertyweed
Goat's-beard	Sheep sorrel
Ground cherry	Thyme-leaved spurge
Pasture sage	

* Top growth only.

** Three consecutive years of treatment are required for complete control.

Canada thistle, Perennial sow-thistle in summerfallow: Apply prior to the bud stage. Must be applied to thistle plants with 6 to 10 inches (15 to 25 cm) of new growth.

Brush control in pastures: When brush is actively growing and is 6 feet (2 m) in height or less (in spring or early summer).

Canada thistle control in fall stubble: When thistles exhibit new growth and at least 2 weeks prior to a killing frost.

Refer to label for full lists of weeds controlled by dicamba plus tank mixes in cereals, pastures, summerfallow and other situations.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Banvel II: \$38.18 per L.

Oracle: \$38.15 per L.

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Preseeding burnoff: 20 to 45 L per acre.

Annual crops: at least 45 L per acre.

Pastures, summerfallow and stubble: 45 to 90 L per acre.

Corn: 90 to 140 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 psi (275 kPa) with conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver even coverage of ASAE medium droplets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Crop damage (stunting, reduced seed set) can occur if the chemical is applied at any time other than the recommended stage. Do not apply to crop under stress from adverse environmental conditions, such as excess moisture, drought and disease. Apply when air temperature is between 10 and 25°C.

Do NOT apply:

- when there is a risk of severe temperature fall in the night;
- under high humidity, temperatures above 30°C, or fog conditions, to prevent drift to sensitive crops;
- when wind is blowing toward a nearby sensitive crop;
- when winds are gusty up to 5 mph (8 km/hr).

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

	Spring wheat	Winter wheat	Barley	Oats	Seedling grasses
2,4-D Amine (500g ai/L) (0.34 L/acre)	✓	✓	✓		✓
MCPA Amine (0.34 L/acre)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MCPA K (0.44 L/acre)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sencor (0.11 to 0.17 L/acre)	✓		✓		
Ally (2 g/acre)	✓		✓		

In Canaryseed: MCPA amine (500 g ai/L formulation) (0.34 L/acre)

In Corn, Spring rye: 2,4-D amine (500 g ai/L formulation) (0.34 L/acre)

In Corn (Banvel II only):

Accent (13.5 g/acre) plus non-ionic surfactant

Option 35DF (40 g/acre) plus Hasten adjuvant plus liquid 28-0-0 (Banvel II at 0.12 L/acre) (Manitoba only).

Option 2.25 OD (0.63 L/acre) plus liquid 28-0-0 (Banvel II at 0.12 L/acre) (Manitoba only).

In Chemical fallow, stubble: 2,4-D, glyphosate products.

In Red fescue: 2,4-D amine (500 g ai/L formulation) (0.61 L/acre)

In Preseeding burnoff: Glyphosate (360 g ai/L formulation) (0.38 L/acre)

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the dicamba labels only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfast period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Grazing and Harvest Intervals:

Canaryseed: Use only as birdseed.

Corn: Do NOT graze cattle or harvest for silage until 7 days after treatment of dicamba or for at least 12 weeks following dicamba tank mixes with other herbicides.

Cereals, seedling grasses, pasture: If treated vegetation has been consumed by meat animals within 30 days of dicamba application, feed the animal with untreated diet for 30 days before slaughter. Meat animals may graze or feed on treated pasture 30 days after dicamba application without restrictions on slaughter.

Dairy cattle: no restrictions up to 0.50 L/acre.

Use the following guidelines for feeding dicamba treated forage to dairy animals:

RATE/ACRE	DELAY BETWEEN TREATMENT AND HAYMAKING/GRAZING (DAYS)
up to 0.5 L	0
0.501 L to 0.93 L	7
0.931 L to 1.86 L	14
1.861 L to 2.87 L	30

Re-cropping: Grow only cereals, corn, soybeans or white beans the year after treatment with the 1.0 L per acre rate. Grow only cereals, corn, field beans, soybeans or canola the year after applications of 0.5 L per acre. If applications are made after September 1, or if dry weather persists after application, crop injury may occur the following spring.

Aerial Application: May be applied by air on cereals only. Use a minimum water volume of 8 L per acre.

Storage: May be stored at freezing temperatures.

Environment: Do NOT contaminate domestic or irrigation water. Do NOT apply around desirable trees or plants or near the root zone of these plants.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison



Warning - Eye Irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Dicamba/Mecoprop/MCPA

Herbicide Group – 4
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Syngenta (*Target* – PCP#28028)
United Agri Products (*Sword* – PCP#27892)
IPCO (*Tracker XP* – PCP#27790)

Crops and Staging:

All Products:

Cereals:

CROP	STAGE
Barley	2 to 4 leaf (3 leaf for best crop safety)
Canaryseed, Oats, Spring wheat (including durum)	2 to 5 leaf (3 to 4 leaf for best crop safety)
Winter wheat	Spring application only; up to 12 inches (30 cm) high (top leaf extended)
Summerfallow	Fall stubble

Target and Sword only:

Seedling grasses grown for forage only (NOT for seed production):*

Apply at the 2 to 4 leaf stage.

Creeping red fescue	Orchardgrass
Crested wheatgrass	Smooth brome
Intermediate wheatgrass	Timothy
Meadow foxtail	

Established grasses for forage only (NOT for seed production):*

Apply up to flag leaf stage.

Brome (meadow, smooth)	Orchardgrass
Fescue (creeping red, meadow, tall)	Timothy
Kentucky bluegrass	Wheatgrass (crested, intermediate, pubescent, slender, streambank, tall, western)
Meadow foxtail	

* NOTE: Use only one application per year by ground. Since applications to forage grasses in western Canada has been registered under the User Requested Minor Use program, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance. Application to forage grasses are at the risk of the user.

Formulation:

275 g/L MCPA + 62.5 g/L mecoprop-p + 62.5 g/L dicamba formulated as a solution.

Container size: 10 L.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Target: \$5.02 to \$7.51 per acre.

Sword: \$5.00 to 7.50 per acre.

Tracker XP: \$4.20 to 6.29 per acre.

Weeds and Staging:

Weeds controlled at the 2 to 3 leaf stage unless otherwise indicated:

Annual sow-thistle	Perennial sow-thistle*
Ball mustard	Prostrate pigweed
Canada thistle (6 to 8 inches (15 to 20 cm) and actively growing)*	Redroot pigweed
Cleavers (1 to 2 whorls)	Russian thistle (less than 2 inches-5 cm)
Common ragweed	Shepherd's-purse
Corn spurry	Stinkweed
Cow cockle	Tall mustard
Field bindweed*	Tartary buckwheat
Flixweed	Volunteer buckwheat
Green smartweed (including lady's-thumb)	Volunteer canola
Hedge bindweed*	Volunteer sunflowers
Hemp-nettle (less than 2 pairs of true leaves)	Wild buckwheat
Knotweed	Wild mustard
Kochia	Wormseed mustard
Lamb's-quarters	Yellow mustard
Night-flowering catchfly	

* Top Growth Control only

Rates:

0.4 to 0.6 L per acre (10 L treats 25 to 16.7 acres).

Use the higher rate under adverse weather conditions, when weed density is high, for cleavers control, winter annual control and for suppression of Canada thistle and perennial sow-thistle.

Although dicamba/mecoprop-p/MCPA is registered up to the 5 leaf stage of the crop for the rates listed here, the low rate should be used when the crop is at the 5 leaf stage for optimum crop safety.

For Canada thistle, post-harvest or summerfallow application, use 0.81 L/acre (one 10 L container treats 12.4 acres).

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground: Minimum 40 L per acre.

Aerial: Minimum of 12 L per acre

Nozzles and Pressure: 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift. Use a 50 mesh or coarser screen and filter system.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Hot and dry or cold and wet weather prior to spraying may result in reduced weed control and increased crop injury. Do not apply within 2 weeks of a killing frost.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

Spring wheat (including durum):

Horizon 240EC plus Score adjuvant.

Spring wheat (NOT including durum):

Everest*

Wheat and Barley:

Sencor or linuron for chickweed control.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

* May be tank-mixed with Sironi only. A reduction in wild oat control may be observed with the tank-mix

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the dicamba / mecoprop-p/MCPA labels only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Activity may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 3 hours of application. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Grazing: Do not graze or harvest for livestock feed within 7 days of application.

Pre-harvest: Leave at least 80 days from application to harvest.

Re-cropping: No restrictions the year after application.

Aerial Application: All may be applied by air.

Storage: Do not freeze.

Environment:

Application method	Crops	Buffer Zones (metres†) Required for the Protection of:		
		Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
		Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Ground *	Standing Crops	1	1	4
	Fallow and stubble	1	1	5
Fixed wing airplane	Cereals	1	0	60
	Canaryseed	1	0	75
	Forage	1	0	75
	Fallow and stubble	5	1	100
Helicopter	Cereals	1	0	50
	Canaryseed	1	0	60
	Forage	1	0	60
	Fallow and stubble	4	1	80

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance measured as metres from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive habitat.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Dichlorprop/2,4-D

Herbicide Group - 4
(Refer to page 34)

Company/Products:

United Agri Products (*Turboprop* - PCP#27967)
Nufarm Agriculture (*Estaprop Plus* - PCP#27968)
IPCO (*Dichlorprop-D* - PCP#27966)

Formulation:

300 g/L of dichlorprop and 282 g/L of 2,4-D ester formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Turboprop, *Dichlorprop-D*: Container sizes - 2 x 10 L, 115 L

Estaprop Plus: Container sizes: 2 x 10.6 L, 114 L and 450 L

Crops and Staging:

Wheat (spring, durum) and barley - 4 leaf until prior to the emergence of the flag leaf.

Winter wheat - in spring after the initiation of tillering but prior to the emergence of the flag leaf stage.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds and Staging:

Treat weeds when young and actively growing and before they are shielded by the crop. Additional stage restrictions are indicated.

Annual sow-thistle	Prickly lettuce (2 to 12 leaf) [†]
Ball mustard	Ragweed
Bluebur	Redroot pigweed
Burdock	Round-leaved mallow
Canada thistle*	Russian pigweed
Cocklebur	Russian thistle ^{◆◆◆}
Curled dock*	Shepherd's-purse
Dandelion***	Smartweed ^{◆◆}
Dog mustard	Stinkweed
Flixweed	Stork's-bill
Hare's-ear mustard	Tartary buckwheat ^{◆◆}
Indian mustard	Toadflax**
Kochia ^{◆◆◆}	Tumble mustard
Lady's-thumb ^{◆◆}	Volunteer canola ^{◆◆}
Lamb's-quarters	Volunteer sunflower ^{◆◆}
Night-flowering catchfly [◆]	Wild buckwheat ^{◆◆}

Oak-leaved goosefoot	Wild mustard
Perennial sow-thistle*	Wormseed mustard

* Top growth control only

** Suppression only. Treat before the majority reach 6 inches (15 cm).

*** *Estaprop Plus* and *Dichlorprop-D* only - season long control in winter wheat.

◆ Spring annuals only

◆◆ Treat prior to the 4 leaf stage

◆◆◆ Treat up to 2 inches (5 cm)

† *Estaprop Plus* and *Dichlorprop-D* only in winter wheat.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Dichlorprop-D: \$6.74 per acre

Estaprop Plus: \$7.26 per acre

Turboprop: \$7.30 per acre

Rates:

0.71 L per acre

One 10 L container treats 14 acres

One 10.6 L container treats 15 acres

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground: 20 to 97 L per acre*. Use a minimum of 40 L of water per acre to reduce the risk of drift.

Aerial: Minimum 12 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift.

* May vary by product. Check label closely.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Applications made under dry conditions may result in reduced control. Crops under stress from adverse environmental conditions, such as excess moisture, frost or drought, may be injured. Best weed control when adequate soil moisture is present and warm temperatures prevail. Do not apply when daytime temperatures exceed 27°C.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

	Spring Wheat (including durum)	Barley
<i>Turboprop</i>	<i>Achieve</i> , <i>Assert</i> , <i>Avenge</i> *, <i>Horizon</i> 240 EC, <i>Puma</i> ¹²⁰ <i>Super</i>	<i>Achieve</i> , <i>Avenge</i> , <i>Puma</i> ¹²⁰ <i>Super</i>
<i>Dichlorprop-D</i> or <i>Estaprop</i> <i>Plus</i>	None Registered	None Registered

* Refer to *Avenge* label for a list of tolerant wheat varieties.

Note: Always refer to the label or the Guide section of the tank mix partner for additional restrictions on staging and varieties.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on *dichlorprop* + 2,4-D labels only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of both products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfast period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Grazing: Do NOT graze the treated crop or harvest for hay or feed within 40 days of application. Withdraw meat

animals from treated fields at least 3 days before slaughter.

Re-cropping: No restrictions the year after application.

Aerial Application: May be applied by air. Refer to specific product labels for full details for application by air.

Storage: May be frozen.

Environment: Do NOT spray when winds are calm or greater than 8 km/hr. Apply when downwind of sensitive non-target plants, open water and wetland areas. No specific distance is indicated for an upwind buffer zone from these habitats. Contact Manufacturer for details.

Tank Cleaning:

Manufacturers of this product warn that even after thorough cleaning, the use of a sprayer that has come in contact with this product may cause damage to susceptible crops.

Do NOT use spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops sensitive to these products. To clean sprayer, rinse all parts several times with water, then fill sprayer with a water/ammonia solution (1 L of a 3% household ammonia solution per 100 L of water) and let stand for 24 hours. Rinse several times after with clean water.

Do NOT clean equipment upslope of water bodies or ditches, near cropland or shelterbelts. Clean your sprayer away from areas where family members or others are likely to frequent or walk.

Hazard Rating:



Warning – Poison



Warning – Skin Irritant (*Turboprop*)



Caution – Skin Irritant (*Dichlorprop-D*)

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Dual II Magnum

Herbicide Group – 15
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Syngenta (PCP#25729)

Formulation:

915 g/L s-metolachlor formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container size: 12 L.

Crops and Staging:

Pre-plant incorporated. In areas with good rainfall or under irrigation, *Dual II Magnum* may be applied as a pre-emergence surface treatment. When applied to the soil surface, after planting but prior to emergence, at least 0.5 inches of water (1.25 cm) is required within 10 days of application for proper activity. Refer to product label for more specific information on timing and rates of applications for each crop type.

Corn (field, sweet, silage)	Soybeans
Dry beans (white, kidney, and pinto)*	Sweet white lupins
Potatoes	

* Beans should be planted at least 4 cm deep to avoid crop injury. Dry bean varieties vary in their tolerance to *Dual II Magnum*. Test a limited acreage on all new varieties first.

Weeds and Staging:

Pre-emergent and Pre-Plant Incorporated Treatments:
Apply prior to weed emergence.

American nightshade	Old witch grass
Barnyard grass	Redroot pigweed*
Eastern black nightshade	Yellow foxtail
Green foxtail	Yellow nutsedge**

* Suppression only.

** Pre-plant incorporated treatment only.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$19.74 to \$27.86 per acre.

Rates:

0.47 to 0.7 L per acre (12 L treats 24 to 17 acres).

Use higher rates on heavy textured soils or when high populations of weeds are expected.

Do NOT apply to soils with less than 1% or more than 10% organic matter.

Make only one application per season.

Refer to product label for more specific information on timing and rates of applications for each crop type.

Application Information:

Water Volume: A minimum of 60 L per acre.

Pressure: 30 to 45 psi (200 to 300 kPa).

Nozzles: Use flat fan nozzles, 50 mesh screens.

Incorporation:

Apply to a firm seed bed free of large clods or lumps. If using tandem disks, set disks to work the soil at a depth of 4 inches (10 cm) and operate at a speed of 6 km/hr (4 mph). If using an S-tine cultivator, set the implement to work the soil to a depth of 4 inches (10 cm) and operate at a speed of 10 km/hr (6 mph). Incorporation equipment should include rolling or western harrows.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

A moderate rainfall or equivalent irrigation is required within 10 days to activate pre-emergent surface treatments. If rain does not occur, a shallow cultivation or use of a rotary hoe is necessary. Drought conditions that persist after any application may reduce annual grass control. On sandy soils, heavy rainfall following application may cause leaching of *Dual II Magnum*, resulting in reduced weed control.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In Corn: AAtrex in both PPI and pre-emergent applications.

In Soybeans: Sencor, and glyphosate, in both PPI and pre-emergent applications.

Fertilizers: May be applied with liquid fertilizer. May be impregnated onto dry bulk fertilizers (except nitrate fertilizers, superphosphate fertilizers or limestone).

Insecticides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Dual II Magnum* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: When PPI, 0.5 inches (1.25 cm) of rain is required after application for proper activity.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for at least 12 hours.

Grazing: Do not graze the treated immature crop or cut for hay. In corn, immature means before ear emergence.

Pre-harvest Interval: Do not harvest Corn within 80 days of post-emergent application.

Re-cropping: In the year of treatment, seed only corn, soybeans, white beans, potatoes, snap beans, lima beans, processing peas, sweet white lupins, or (a minimum of

4.5 months after application) winter cereals. If *Dual II Magnum* has been applied in a tank mix with another product, consult those products' labels for additional re-cropping restrictions.

Aerial Application: Do not apply by air.

Storage: May be frozen.

Environment: Leave a buffer zone of 29 meters between last spray swath and the edge of important wildlife habitats such as wetlands, sloughs and water bodies.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Warning – Eye Irritant



Potential Skin Sensitizer

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

DyVel

Herbicide Group – 4

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

BASF Canada (PCP#16545)

Formulation:

84 g/L of dicamba and 336 g/L of MCPA K+ formulated as a solution.

Container size: 2 x 10 L jugs, 110 L.

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum), barley or oats - 2 to 5 leaf stage.

Winter wheat - apply in spring when crop is 6 to 10 inches (15 to 25 cm) tall but before shot blade stage.

Note: Crop damage can occur if applications are made at other than the recommended crop stage.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds and Staging:

Weeds controlled in the 2 to 4 leaf stage unless otherwise stated:

Ball mustard	Kochia
Burdock	Pigweed (Prostrate, Redroot, Russian)
Cleavers (suppression only)	Ragweed (Common, False, Giant)
Cocklebur	Russian thistle
Corn spurry (2 to 3 leaf)	Shepherd's-purse
Cow cockle (2 to 3 leaf)	Stinkweed
Flixweed	Tartary buckwheat
Green smartweed (Lady's-thumb)	Wild buckwheat
Hemp-nettle (2 to 3 leaf)	Wild radish
Kochia	Volunteer canola (2 to 4 leaf)
Lamb's-quarters	Volunteer sunflowers
Mustards (Hare's ear, Indian, Tumble, Wild, Wormseed)	

Top growth control:

Canada thistle	Perennial sow-thistle
----------------	-----------------------

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$6.05 per acre.

Rate:

0.51 L per acre (one 10 L jug treats 19.6 acres).

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 to 45 psi (275 to 310 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. To reduce the risk of drift damage to sensitive non-target crops when using conventional nozzles, 20 to 30 psi (150 to 200 kPa) as well as higher water volumes are recommended. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with ASAE coarse droplets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

For best weed control, apply when temperature is between 10 and 25°C. Do NOT treat crops under stress from excessive moisture or drought. To avoid crop injury, do NOT apply when temperature is expected to exceed 30°C, or when there is a risk of a severe drop in overnight temperature.

Tank Mixes:**Herbicides:****In Spring wheat:**

Horizon 240EC (93 to 117 mL/acre)) plus Score adjuvant.

Everest - 17.4 g/acre plus non-ionic surfactant.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *DyVel* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfast period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for at least 12 hours.

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated crop or cut for hay within 30 days of application.

Pre-harvest Interval: Leave 60 days between application and harvest.

Re-cropping: No restrictions the year after treatment.

Aerial Application: May be applied by air. Use a minimum of 8 L/acre water volume.

Storage: May be frozen.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres [†]) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Ground only*	1	1	4
Fixed wing aircraft	1	0	60
Helicopter	1	0	50

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance measured as metres from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive habitat.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Caution - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

DyVel DSp

Herbicide Group - 4

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

BASF Canada (PCP#27856)

Formulation:

110 g/L dicamba, 295 g/L 2,4-D amine and 80 g/L mecoprop-p formulated as a solution.

Container size: 2 x 10 L jugs, 110 L.

Crops, Rates and Staging:

CROP	STAGE	RATE	
		(L PER ACRE)	ACRES PER 10L JUG
Spring wheat (including durum)	3 to 5 leaf	0.34 to 0.45	29 to 22
Barley	2 to 3 leaf	0.34	29
Winter wheat	Before crop is 12 inches (30 cm) tall in spring	0.34 to 0.45	29 to 22
Corn (field and sweet)	Before corn reaches 6 inches (15 cm) in height with the top leaf extended	0.34 to 0.45	29 to 22
Native range and permanent grass pasture*	Established	1.3	7.7
Fall stubble, summerfallow	Stage according to weed	0.45 to 0.71	22 to 14

* Legumes will be severely injured by this application.

Applications outside the recommended stage may result in crop injury.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds and Staging:

The low registered rate for each crop will control the following weeds at the 2 to 3 leaf stage unless otherwise indicated:

Annual smartweed (including lady's-thumb)	Lamb's-quarters
Annual sow-thistle	Mustards (wild, ball, tall, wormseed, yellow)
Cocklebur	Pigweed (prostrate, red-root)
Common ragweed	Russian thistle
Corn spurry	Stinkweed*
Hedge bindweed	Volunteer canola (2 to 4 leaf, prior to bolting)
Knotweed	Volunteer tame buckwheat
Kochia	Wild buckwheat

Use the high registered rate for each crop to control the following weeds:

Canada thistle (top growth only)***	Flixweed*
	Jerusalem artichoke
Cleavers (1 to 2 whorls)**	Round-leaved mallow**
Cow cockle	Shepherd's-purse*
Field bindweed†	Tartary buckwheat

† Apply when actively flowering.

* Rosette stage in winter wheat.

** Suppression only.

*** Canada thistle should be treated when 6 to 8 inches (15 to 20 cm) of new growth is present in Fall Stubble and in the early bud stage in Summerfallow.

Rates for Native Range and Pasture will control:

Alder	Poison ivy
Bull thistle	Ragwort
Chicory	Sheep laurel
Goat's-beard	White cockle

The high rate for each crop should be used for all weeds under adverse growing conditions, when weeds are at an advanced stage of growth or when weed densities are high. Guidelines are not provided for weed densities under light or heavy infestations. When in doubt as to the infestation level, use the high rate or contact the manufacturer.

NOTE: It is possible that poisonous plants such as ragworts, hemlocks and death camas could be more palatable to livestock after treatment with DyVel DSp. Suitable precautions should be taken to avoid livestock access when such plants are present.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$5.19 to \$6.85 per acre in crop applications.

\$6.78 to \$10.69 per acre for fall stubble and summer fallow.

\$19.56 per acre for pasture

Application Information:**Water Volume:**

Cereals: Minimum 40 L per acre.

Corn: 81 to 142 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Crops under stress from excess moisture, drought or disease may suffer a setback when this herbicide is applied. Do not apply when temperature exceeds 27°C or when relative humidity is high. Stubble treatments for thistle control in fall should be made at least 2 weeks prior to killing frost.

Do not apply DyVel DSp at wind speed greater than 5 mph (8 km/hr).

Tank Mixes:**Herbicides:****In corn:**

AAtrex Liquid.

In spring wheat (NOT including durum):

Everest (17.4 g/acre) plus non-ionic surfactant.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the DyVel DSp label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfast period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Grazing: Do not harvest for livestock feed within 30 days of application. Do not permit lactating dairy animals to graze fields within 7 days of application. Withdraw meat animals from treated fields at least 3 days before slaughter.

Re-cropping: No restrictions the year after treatment.

Aerial Application: Do not apply by air.

Storage: May be frozen.

Environment: If there are sensitive plants within 400 m, apply only when there is a light breeze away from the sensitive area. Do not contaminate wetlands or water used for domestic or livestock consumption, irrigation or natural habitat.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Warning – Poison



Warning – contains the allergen soy

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Eclipse III

Herbicide Group – 4, 9

(Refer to page 34)

This product is a prepackaged tank mix of *Eclipse III A* (Lontrel page 187) and *Eclipse III B* (Vantage Plus Max // pages 158). Information listed is restricted to Crop, Weeds, Rates and Cost and other important details. For other detailed information on the component products see the product pages listed above.

Company:

Dow AgroSciences

Formulation:

Eclipse III A (PCP#29032): 360 g/L clopyralid formulated as a solution.

Eclipse III B (PCP#29033): 480 g/L glyphosate present as an dimethylamine (DMA) salt and formulated as a solution.

Container size: Each case of Eclipse III treats 40 acres and consists of one 4.45 L jug of Eclipse III A and 2 x 7.5 L jugs of Eclipse III B.

Crops and Staging:

Glyphosate tolerant (Roundup Ready) canola varieties only in the 2 to 6 leaf stage. Some yellowing may occur when applied at the 4 to 6 leaf stage. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth, maturity or yield.

Weeds and Staging:

No staging is specified on the label.

Annual grasses:

Green foxtail	Volunteer barley
Wild oat	Volunteer wheat

Annual broadleaf weeds:

Chickweed	Redroot pigweed
Cleavers	Russian thistle
Corn spurry	Shepherd's-purse
Cow cockle	Smartweed
Hemp nettle	Stinkweed
Kochia	Wild buckwheat
Lady's-thumb	Wild mustard
Lamb's-quarters	Wild tomato
Night-flowering catchfly	Volunteer canola*

Perennial weeds (season long control):

Canada thistle	Perennial sow-thistle**
Dandelion less than 15 cm diameter**	Quackgrass
Dandelion greater than 15 cm diameter***	

* Not including glyphosate tolerant (Roundup Ready) varieties.

** Top growth only.

*** Suppression only.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$17.82 per acre.

Rates:

Eclipse III A: at 0.112 L per acre

Eclipse III B: at 0.375 L per acre

One case treats 40 acres.

To prepare spray solution, add *Eclipse III A* to the spray tank. Once it is half filled with water, add *Eclipse III B* as the remaining water is added to the tank.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift. Do NOT use with galvanized sprayer tanks since explosive hydrogen gas can be produced.

Restrictions:

Re-cropping: Wheat, oats, barley, rye (not underseeded to legumes such as alfalfa and clover), forage grasses, flax, canola, mustard and field peas* can be grown the year after application. Apply manure bedded with straw from treated crops only to the crops listed above excluding field peas.

*Do not seed to field peas for at least 10 months following treatment. Very dry soil conditions following application can result in

a risk of injury to field peas grown in rotation. If severe drought conditions are experienced during the months of June to August inclusive in the year of application delay seeding field peas an additional 12 months (22 months following application). Contact your local Dow AgroSciences representative or retailer for more information before seeding field peas following drought conditions in the previous year.

Aerial application: Do NOT apply by air.

Edge Granular

Herbicide Group – 3
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences (PCP#20980)

Formulation:

5% ethalfluralin formulated as a granular.
Container size: 25 kg or 544 kg.

Crops and Staging:

Edge can be applied prior to seeding the following crops:

Seedling alfalfa (seed production only)	Lentils (fall application only) [†]
Canola	Mustard (yellow only)
Caraway	Peas
Coriander	Safflower
Dry beans (white or kidney)	Soybeans
Fababeans	Sunflowers

[†] See special instructions for lentils section below

Weeds and Staging:

For pre-emergent control of the following weeds:

Grasses:

Barnyard grass	Volunteer barley*
Crabgrass	Volunteer spring wheat*
Foxtail (green & yellow)	Wild oat*

Broadleaf Weeds:

Cleavers*	Lamb's-quarters
Chickweed	Nightshade*
Corn spurry	Prostrate pigweed
Cow cockle	Purslane
Hemp-nettle*	Redroot pigweed
Kochia	Russian thistle*
Lady's-thumb*	Wild buckwheat

* Suppression only.

Rates:

TIME OF APPLICATION	RATE (KG PER ACRE)				
	LIGHT TEXTURED SOILS		MEDIUM TO HEAVY TEXTURED SOILS		
	2-6% Organic Matter/Dark Brown-Black	6-15% Organic Matter Deep Black	2-4% Organic Matter Dark Brown	4-6% Organic Matter Black	6-15% Organic Matter Deep Black
Spring	6.9	8.9	6.9	8.9	8.9 - 11.3
Fall *	8.9	11.3	8.9	11.3	11.3

* To conserve crop residue, one incorporation may be completed in the fall and the second incorporation completed in the spring prior to planting.

Do NOT apply to peat soils, mineral soils containing less than 2 percent organic matter or soils containing greater than 15 percent organic matter. Application to eroded knolls or grey-wooded soils with highly variable texture or organic matter may result in reduced crop stand, delayed development or reduced yields in either the treated or rotational crop.

To reduce the possibility of injury to the treated crop, use good quality certified seed. Seed shallow into a warm, moist, firm seedbed using recommended agronomic practices that will promote rapid and even crop germination and emergence.

† Special instructions for lentils:

Registered for use on lentils for fall application only. One incorporation must be completed in the fall. Seeding depth is critical - do NOT seed more than 1.5 inches (4 cm) deep. Avoid loose seedbeds and planting into cold soils.

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

\$17.30 to \$28.86 per acre.

Application Information:

Equipment: Apply using a calibrated granular applicator.

Incorporation: Two incorporations are required at right angles for thorough mixing. The first incorporation must be completed within 24 hours of application. Delay the second incorporation for at least three days after the first. When applying *Edge* in the fall, it is preferred that both incorporations be done in the fall. The second incorporation may be delayed until spring to conserve trash; however, both incorporations must be done to the same depth.

Incorporate with a tandem disc, discer or field cultivator (Vibrashank type). Cultivators should have 3 to 4 rows of sweeps spaced 8 inches apart and staggered so that no soil is left unturned. Set equipment to work at a depth of 3 to 4 inches (8 to 10 cm). Operate disc implements at 4 to 6 mph (7 to 10 km/hr), cultivators at 6 to 8 mph (10 to 13 km/hr).

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Crops stressed by cold weather, excessive moisture or drought may be injured by *Edge*. Dry soil conditions between application and emergence may result in decreased weed control.

Tank Mixes:

Not applicable.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No effect once incorporated.

Grazing: Do NOT graze or cut treated crops for livestock feed prior to crop maturity.

Re-cropping: Do NOT grow sugar beets, oats, and small-seeded annual grasses such as timothy, canaryseed and creeping red fescue in rotation following a crop treated with *Edge*. Do NOT seed wheat as a rotational crop onto land that has been treated with trifluralin and/or ethalfluralin at oilseed/special crop/barley rates for two consecutive crop years. Thinning of crop may occur in areas that have received abnormally low amounts of precipitation or in crops that are emerging slowly.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. May be frozen. Do not expose to prolonged sunlight or heat.

Environment: Toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. Do not contaminate water bodies or wetland areas.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Eptam 8-E

Herbicide Group - 8

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Gowan Canada (PCP#11284)

Formulation:

800 g/L of EPTC formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.
Container size: 10 L.

Caution:

The level of weed control may be reduced where *Eptam 8-E* is used on soils that have been treated with *Eptam 8-E* the previous growing season. It is expected that the reduction in control will be greater where *Eptam 8-E* have been used repeatedly for 2 or more years.

Crops, Rates and Staging:

Eptam 8-E is applied as a preplant incorporated treatment prior to seeding the following crops:

CROP	RATE (L/ACRE)	ACRES TREATED PER 10 L CONTAINER
Dry and snap beans	1.72 to 2.23	5.8 to 4.5
Alfalfa, Bird's-foot trefoil Cicer milkvetch** Sweet clover** Sunflowers*	1.72	5.8
Potatoes	1.72 to 3.44	5.8 to 2.9
Flax*	1.42 to 1.72	7.0 to 5.8

* May also be applied in late fall prior to freeze-up

** Seed production only

NOTE: The use of *Eptam 8-E* on flax is not recommended in Saskatchewan because of the risk of crop injury.

Where a rate range appears, use the lower rate on light textured soils and the higher rate on heavy textured soils. Do NOT use on soils with less than 3 percent organic matter or more than 15 percent organic matter.

Weeds and Staging:

Must be applied prior to the emergence of the following weeds. Emerged weeds will not be controlled.

Barnyard grass	Pigweed (prostrate, red-root, tumble)*
Chickweed*	
Corn spurry*	Purslane*
Green foxtail	Quackgrass (suppression)**
Hairy nightshade*	Volunteer cereals (wheat, barley, oats)
Henbit *	Wild oat
Lamb's-quarters*	Yellow foxtail
Nettleleaf goosefoot*	Yellow nutsedge**

* Will be controlled only if treatment is made when conditions are favourable for germination and growth.

** Roots of perennial weeds must be thoroughly chopped prior to application.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$20.59 to \$49.88 per acre

Application Information:

Carrier Volume: Minimum of 40 L per acre of water or liquid fertilizer (see label for liquid fertilizer compatibility).

Pressure: 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa).

Equipment and Nozzles: Since *Eptam 8-E* is highly volatile, the product must be incorporated immediately. This is best accomplished by mounting spraying equipment directly onto the incorporation equipment (tandem disks, field cultivators on light soil).

May also be applied to cleanly cultivated soil for potatoes, by metering into the irrigation water to achieve the recommended rate per acre ("herbigation" or "chemigation"). See label for detailed instructions.

Incorporation: All growth and stubble should be thoroughly worked into the soil before treatment. Apply to a dry soil surface. Incorporate immediately after application preferably during the spraying operation as *Eptam 8-E* is volatile. Set disc and cultivator implements to cut to a depth of 4 to 6 inches (10 to 15 cm). A second operation at a right angle to the first is required. The disc or cultivator must be followed with a harrow or other levelling device that extends beyond the width of the implement. Speeds in excess of 5 mph (8 km/h) will result in excessive pulverization and

trash destruction leaving the field susceptible to erosion. The maximum recommended tillage depth is 4 inches (10 cm).

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Crop injury can occur if stressful environmental conditions (cold, wet soils, drought or excessive heat) prevail after seeding. To minimize crop injury, delay seeding 10 days if these conditions prevail at the time of application, or select an alternative product. Very cold or dry soil conditions during weed emergence will reduce control.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

Dry beans (white and red kidney only): Liquid formulations of Treflan and Rival.

Fertilizers: May be mixed with liquid fertilizer.

Compatibility test should be conducted according to instructions on the herbicide label.

Dry bulk fertilizers, except nitrate fertilizers, may be impregnated or coated with Eptam 8-E. The impregnated fertilizer should be spread uniformly onto the field using a double overlap pattern immediately after impregnation. The impregnated fertilizer must be applied to the field when the soil surface is dry to at least 1/2 inch (1.5 cm) depth. The first incorporation must be done immediately after application.

Insecticides: Do NOT tank mix with insecticides.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the Eptam 8-E label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No effect once incorporated. Do NOT apply prior to pre-irrigation.

Grazing: Do NOT graze or feed treated crops to livestock in the year of application.

Re-cropping: Will not injure crops the year after spring application.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: May be frozen.

Environment: Do NOT apply within 15 m of fish bearing waters or wildlife habitat.

Soil Type: Do not use on soils with less than 3 percent organic matter as crop injury will result.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Equinox

Herbicide Group - 1
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

BASF Canada (PCP#27603)

Formulation:

200 g/L tepraloxym formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate

Container size: 3.24 liters per jug

Crops, Rates and Staging:

Rates are dictated by weed type and stage below.

CROP	RATE (mL/acre)	MAXIMUM STAGE
Canola*	54 to 81	Prior to bud and flower formation
Oilseed quality mustard*	54 to 81	6 leaf
Flax, Solin (low linolenic acid flax)	54 to 101	35 cm
Field pea, Lentil	54 to 101	9 leaf
CLEARFIELD lentil	54 to 101	6 node

* Including CLEARFIELD varieties.

Weed, Rates and Staging:

Apply at the 1 to 6 leaf stage of the annual weeds listed below unless otherwise indicated.

Optimum yield response occurs when weeds are controlled early.

Equinox will not control weeds emerging after application.

WEEDS AND STAGES	RATE	
	mL/ACRE	ACRES PER 3.24 L JUG
Green foxtail, Wild oat, volunteer cereals (barley, oat, and wheat including CLEARFIELD varieties)	54 to 81**†	60 to 40**†
Quackgrass control (3 to 6-leaf stage**)	101	32

Equinox must always be used with *Merge* adjuvant at a rate of 0.5 L of *Merge* per 100 L of total spray solution.

* Use the 40 acre/case rates when weed densities exceed 45-weeds per square meter.

** For optimum control of quackgrass apply at the 2 to 4 leaf stage prior to tillering (6 to 15 cm in height).

† Use higher rate in range when weed densities and overlapping are high, when staging is late, or when weeds are under stress and not growing as actively due to moisture stress or temperature stress.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$7.75 to \$11.62 per acre

Application Information:

Water Volume: 20 to 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Use a minimum pressure of 35 psi (240 kPa) when using conventional nozzles. For high weed pressures or if crop or weed growth is dense use a pressure 40 to 62 psi (275 to 425 kPa). Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use 80° or 110° flat fan nozzles designed to deliver thorough, even coverage of ASAE medium droplets tilted forward at an angle of 45° are recommended for optimum coverage. The use of flood jet or hollow cone nozzles is not recommended. Consult with herbicide manufacturer regarding the suitability of low drift nozzles for use with this product.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Most effective control is achieved when grasses are actively growing. Weeds stressed by drought, flooding, hot or prolonged cool temperatures (<15°C) and poor fertility are more difficult to control. Use the higher of the recommended rates for grasses under stress. To avoid reduced control do not apply to grasses stressed because of lack

of moisture, flooding, hail, herbicide damage, mechanical injury and widely fluctuating temperatures. To maximize control apply *Equinox* in warm weather as control may be reduced if temperatures are below 15°C.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In Flax and Solin (low linolenic acid flax):

Buctril M (0.41 L/acre) (Including Solin varieties)

Curtail M/FlaxMax II (0.81 L/acre) (Excluding Solin varieties)

In Field peas, CLEARFIELD canola, and CLEARFIELD lentil only:

Odyssey (17 grams/acre)

In LIBERTY LINK canola only:

Liberty 150SN (1.08 to 1.35 L/acre)

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Allow 4 days between the application of *Equinox* and any chemical not recommended as a tank mix.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: *Equinox* is extremely rainfast. Only one hour is required following application.

Re-Entry: Treated field may be re-entered 12 hours after application is completed and the sprayed plants have dried.

Grazing: Field peas may be used for grazing following the 60-day pre-harvest interval. Do not graze other treated crops or cut for feed prior to crop maturity.

Pre-harvest Interval: Lentil, field peas, canola & flax – 60 days.

Recropping: Leave at least 14 days between application and replanting of cereal or grass crops. Leave at least 40 days between application and the seeding of other crops. The company recommends that treated area be cultivated to a depth of 10 cm at least 7 days prior to seeding.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area without floor drain away from food, feed, seed or fertilizers.

Environment: Leave a buffer of 1 meter from the downwind edge of the boom and sensitive terrestrial habitat. Corn is particularly sensitive.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Poison



Warning – Eye and Skin Irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Escort

Herbicide Group – 2

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

E. I. duPont Canada (PCP#23005)

Formulation:

60% metsulfuron methyl formulated as a water dispersible granule.

Container size: 0.25 kg.

Crops and Staging:

Pasture, rough turf, and rangeland - No stage restrictions.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

For seedling weeds apply to young plants up to 4 inches (10 cm) tall or wide. For established non-woody plants (biennial or perennial) apply up to the early bud stage. For western snowberry, wild rose and other woody species, apply between mid-June and mid-August after the brush has leafed out, but before the leaves begin to turn their fall colours.

RATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	
8 g/acre	Canada thistle* Dandelion* Russian thistle Sow-thistle*	Common tansy Kochia† Scentless chamomile Sweet clover
10 g/acre	Above weeds plus: Canada thistle* Sow-thistle*	Dandelion* Western snowberry
12 g/acre	Above weeds plus: Wild rose Canada thistle*	Dandelion Sow-thistle*
40 g/acre**	Balsam poplar	Willow
60 g/acre**	Cherry	Trembling aspen

At all rates add Agral 90, Agsurf, or Citowett at 0.2 L per 100 L of spray solution.

* Suppression only.

** Rangeland only. See label for detailed application instructions.

† NOTE: Surveys of fields with kochia have found that roughly 90% of these kochia populations were resistant to Group 2 herbicides. Without testing that confirms otherwise, assume that kochia in your field is likely resistant as well and is unlikely to be controlled by Escort alone.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$15.04 to \$22.56 per acre for weeds and up to \$112.71 per acre for woody species.

Application Information

Water Volume: 40 to 91 L per acre for weedy growth and up to 809 L per acre applied to the point of run-off for woody species. See the label for details.

Nozzles and Pressure: 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Do not apply during periods of intense rainfall or to soil saturated with water. Warm, moist conditions following treatment enhance the activity of Escort, while cold, dry conditions may reduce or delay activity. Brush hardened off by cold weather and drought stress may not be controlled.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

2,4-D amine or ester at 0.79 L/acre (500 g/L formulations) plus surfactant.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfast period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Grazing: May be grazed by cattle on the day of treatment.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. May be frozen.

Environment: Leave a 15 meter buffer from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive areas for rates up to 12 g per acre and 45 meters for rates up to 60 g per acre.

Tank Cleaning:

Escort can cause severe injury to sensitive crops at very low concentrations. Sprayers used to spray *Escort* should be flushed out immediately after use. The manufacturer recommends that sprayers used to apply this product be flushed twice with water/ammonia solution (1 L of

3% household ammonia per 100 L of water). All nozzles, screens and filters should be removed and cleaned with water/ammonia solution after applying this product. Do not clean equipment upslope of water bodies or ditches, near cropland or shelterbelts. Clean your sprayer away from areas where family members or others are likely to frequent or walk.

Refer to page 14 for more information on tank cleaning.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Eye Irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Everest

Herbicide Group – 2

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Arysta LifeScience Canada (PCP#26447)

Formulation:

66% flucarbazone formulated as a water dispersible granule.

Container size: 567 g bottle.

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum) with 1 leaf to a maximum of 4 main stem leaves plus 2 tillers (6 total leaves). Tank mixes containing 2,4-D provide improved crop safety. Tank mix options are listed in the tank mix section.

Note: Several of the tank mix partners have more limiting staging than Everest. When tank mixing use the most restrictive application state or injury may result.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

WEED	STAGE	RATE	
		GRAMS PER ACRE	ACRES PER BOTTLE
Green foxtail	1 to 6 leaf, maximum of 4 main stem leaves and 2 tillers	8.7	66
Weeds listed above plus: Wild oat (light infestations) (< 100 plants/m ²), volunteer oat, green smartweed, redroot pigweed, shepherd's purse, volunteer canola*, wild mustard, stinkweed (2 to 9 leaf stage)	Grass weeds: 1 to 6 leaf, maximum of 4 main stem leaves and 2 tillers Broadleaf weeds: 2 to 6 leaf stage	11.5	50
Weeds listed above plus: Wild oat (heavy populations) (> 100 plants/m ²)	1 to 6 leaf, maximum of 4 main stem leaves and 2 tillers	17.4	33

Add non-ionic surfactant (Agral 90, Agsurf, Surf 92, Super Spreader, LI700) at 0.25 L per 100 L of spray solution.

Note: Only Agral 90 and Ag-Surf may be used with 20 L per acre water.

* Will not control imidazolinone tolerant (CLEARFIELD) canola volunteers.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions.

A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$12.86 to \$25.73 per acre, not including adjuvant and required tank mix partner.

Application Information:**Water Volume:**

Spring wheat: 20 to 40 L per acre.

Note: Only Agral 90 and Ag-Surf may be used at the 20 L per acre water rate.

Durum wheat and green foxtail control rate: 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Use 30 to 50 psi (200 to 345 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift.

Use of flood-jet or controlled droplet application equipment is not recommended due to poor coverage.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Crop tolerance and weed control may be reduced if applications are made to plants growing under stress. Stress includes saturated or water-logged soil, drought, extreme temperatures, low fertility or visible disease symptoms at application. Adopting practices to increase crop vigor will improve crop tolerance.

Tank Mixes:**Herbicides:**

Note: All mixes must be applied with a registered surfactant unless otherwise indicated. Only one registered surfactant is required. Both Everest wild oat rates (17.4 and 11.5 g/acre) can be used in the tank-mixes listed below, unless otherwise indicated. All tank-mix partners listed below may be mixed with Everest at the green foxtail rate (8.7 g/acre).

In spring wheat (including durum):

2,4-D Amine or Ester at recommended rates up to 0.34 L/acre (500 g/L formulation)* †

Spectrum (20 acres per case)*

In spring wheat (NOT including durum):

2,4-D Amine or Ester at recommended rates up to 0.45 L/acre (500 g/L formulation) †

Ally at 2 to 3 g/acre + 2,4-D Amine or Ester up to rates recommended above* † ‡

Attain (label rate)* † ‡

Buctril M (0.4 L/acre)

Curtail M (0.6 to 0.8 L/acre)* †

DyVel (0.5 L/acre)* †

DyVel DSp (0.34 L/acre)* † ‡

Estaprop/Dichlorprop D (0.71 L/acre) †

Express Pack (label rate)* †

Frontline 2,4-D (label rate)* †

MCPA Amine or Ester at recommended rates up to 0.45 L/acre (500 g/L formulation)*

Pardner (0.4 L/acre)* †

Prestige (labeled rate)* †

Target (0.4 to 0.6 L/acre)* † ‡

Thumper (0.4 L/acre) †

Unity (40 acres per case)* † ‡

* Registered for use with Agral 90 and Agsurf surfactants only.

† Apply in 40 L/acre of water only.

‡ Mixes containing 2,4-D provide improved crop safety.

†† Wild oat control may be reduced with this mix.

Tank-mix only with the high wild oat rate of Everest (17.4 g/acre).

Fertilizers: None.

Insecticides: None

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the Everest label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Rainfall within 1 hour of application may reduce control.

Grazing: Do not graze treated fields. Mature grain or straw may be fed to livestock.

Pre-harvest: Leave at least 80 days from application to harvest.

Re-cropping Interval: Follow the chart below:

Soil Zones and Rotational Crops			
Grey-Wooded	Black	Dark Brown	Brown
Spring Wheat	Spring Wheat	Spring Wheat	Spring Wheat
Barley	Barley	Barley	
Canola (all varieties)	Canola (all varieties)	Canola (all varieties)	
Field Peas*	Durum Wheat	Durum Wheat	
	Field Peas*	Field Peas*	
	Flax	Flax	
	Field Bean		

* Field peas may be grown the year following Everest application in fields where precipitation has been equal to or above the 10 year average during the growing season, and where organic matter content is above 4%, and pH is below 7.5. The company suggests a minimum of 100 mm (4 inches) of rain is needed in the 60 days following application for adequate breakdown to take place.

NOTE: Other rotational crops may also be affected if rainfall is less than the 10 year average for the area. Soils in the grey wooded, black and dark brown soil zones with a combination of low organic matter (less than 2%), light textured soils or high pH (greater than 7.5) (i.e. eroded knolls, sandy soils) may result in delayed growth and development in rotational crops.

Aerial Application: Do not apply by air.

Storage: Store in closed original container in a cool, dry area away from fertilizers, food or feed. Everest herbicide is not affected by storage at freezing temperatures.

Environment: Leave at least 20 m from the downwind edge of the spray swath to sensitive upland plants like shelterbelts and woodlots and at least 35 m to water sources or wetland habitats. Avoid drift onto sensitive crops like canola and tame oat. Do not mix or load within 10 m of water sources or wetland habitats.

Tank Cleaning:

Everest residues in the spray tank can cause severe injury to sensitive crops at very low concentrations. Sprayers should be cleaned out immediately before using another product.

Follow the steps below:

1. Drain the tank and thoroughly rinse the spray tank, boom and hoses with clean water. Pay particular attention to flushing out any visible deposits.

2. Fill the tank with ammonia/water solution (1 L of 3% household ammonia per 100L of water) and flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the solution. Circulate for at least 15 minutes. Flush hoses, boom and nozzles once more, then drain the tank.

3. Remove all nozzles, screens and filters and clean in a separate container using an ammonia/water solution as above.

4. Repeat #2.

5. Rinse tank, boom and hoses with clean water. And wash any residue from the outside of the tank.

Do not clean equipment upslope of water bodies or ditches, near cropland or shelterbelts. Clean your sprayer away from areas where family members or others are likely to frequent or walk. For additional information on tank cleaning see page 14.

Hazard Rating:

⚠ Warning – Contains the Allergen Milk

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Express Pack*

Herbicide Group – 2, 4

(Refer to page 34)

*This product is no longer manufactured but quantities may still remain in the distribution system. This product may be removed from future editions.

Company:

E. I. duPont Canada

Formulation:

The Express Pack package contains 2 containers:

Express (PCP#22335): 75% tribenuron methyl, formulated as a water dispersible granule.

Container size: 160 grams.

2,4-D herbicide (PCP#23192): 660 g/L 2,4-D LV ester, formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 10 L.

Crops and Staging:

Wheat (spring and durum), barley - 3 leaf up to emergence of the flag leaf.

Summerfallow.

Weeds: Rates and Staging,

Wheat (spring and durum), barley and summerfallow.

Express Pack case treats 40 acres. Apply when weeds are up to 4 inches (10 cm) tall or across, unless otherwise indicated:

Annual sunflower	Redroot pigweed
Ball mustard	Russian pigweed
Canada thistle*	Russian thistle
Cow cockle	Shepherd's-purse♦♦
Flixweed♦♦	Stinkweed♦♦
Hare's-ear mustard	Sweet clover
Indian mustard	Thyme-leaved spurge
Kochia♦♦♦†	Tumble mustard
Lamb's-quarters	Wild mustard

Narrow-leaved hawk's-beard ^{♦♦}	Wild radish
	Wormseed mustard
Prickly lettuce	Wild buckwheat ^{***♦}

- * Top growth control
- ** Suppression only
- ♦ 1 to 3 leaf stage only
- ♦♦ Fall rosettes and spring seedlings
- ♦♦♦ 2 to 10 leaf stage, if Group 2 resistant, use the Banvel II tank mix †

† NOTE: Surveys of fields with kochia have found that roughly 90% of these kochia populations were resistant to Group 2 herbicides. Without testing that confirms otherwise, assume that kochia in your field is likely resistant as well and is unlikely to be controlled by Express Pack alone at the stages given. (See 2,4-D pages for Kochia staging).

Express may degrade if left in the sprayer for an extended period. Apply within 24 hours of mixing.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions.

A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Express Pack: \$5.04 per acre. (2008 price)

Application Information:

Water Volume: Minimum 22 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Pressures recommendations are not listed on label. Use appropriate pressure for nozzle. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift, with 50 mesh (or coarser) line strainers and screens.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Do not apply to wheat, durum or barley that is stressed by severe weather conditions (frost, drought or water saturated soil, extreme heat), as crop injury may result. Under certain conditions (such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cool weather, frost conditions, wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures), lightening in crop colour and reduction in crop height may occur.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In spring wheat (including durum) and barley:
Assert (0.53 to 0.65 L/acre).

Puma¹²⁰ Super (0.155 L/acre - green foxtail rate only)

In spring wheat (excluding durum) and barley:

Banvel II (44.5 mL/acre)

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Express Pack* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check product labels for detailed application directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 6 hours will reduce control.

Grazing: Do NOT graze or feed to livestock within 7 days of application. Withdraw meat animals from treated fields at least 3 days prior to slaughter.

Pre-harvest: Do NOT harvest forage or cut for hay within 30 days of application.

Re-cropping: No restrictions the year after treatment. Canola, flax, lentils and alfalfa may be planted 2 months after an application of *Express Pack*.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. May be frozen.

Environment: Leave a 15 meter buffer zone between the last spray swath and important wildlife habitats such as shelterbelts, wetlands sloughs, and woodlots.

Tank Cleaning:

Express can cause severe injury to sensitive crops at very low concentrations. Sprayers used to spray Express should be flushed out *immediately* after use. The manufacturer recommends that sprayers, including booms and nozzles, be flushed and emptied twice with a water-household ammonia rinse (1 L of 3% ammonia per 100 L of water) followed by a clean water rinse. All nozzles, screens and filters should be removed and cleaned with the above solution after applying this product. Do not clean equipment upslope of water bodies or ditches, near cropland or shelterbelts. Clean your sprayer away from areas where family members or others are likely to frequent or walk.

Hazard Rating:



Warning - Poison



Warning - Eye Irritant



Potential Skin Sensitizer

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Express Pro

Herbicide Group – 2

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

E. I. duPont Canada (PCP#29212)

Formulation:

42.9% tribenuron methyl, and 8.6 % metsulfuron methyl formulated as a water soluble granule.

Container size: 560 g container.

Express Pro is purchased alone but must be used in a mix with glyphosate before use.

Crops and Staging:

Allow at least one day (24 hours) prior to seeding barley, winter wheat, and spring wheat (including durum) and summer-fallow.

Allow 10 days between summer-fallow treatment and tillage.

Weeds: Rates and Staging

Express Pro at 7 g per acre (one container treats 80 acres) plus glyphosate at a rate equivalent to 0.5 L/acre of a 360 g/L formulation (see page 149 for rates for other glyphosate formulations):

Weeds controlled by glyphosate products at these rates plus:

Canada thistle rosettes**	Volunteer canola (including glyphosate tolerant varieties) ****†
Cow cockle*	
Dandelion ****†	
Narrow-leaved hawk's-beard†	

† Residual control

* Up to the 3 leaf stage

** Suppression only

*** Up to 6 inches

Express Pro may degrade if left in the sprayer for an extended period. Apply within 24 hours of mixing.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions.

A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$3.95 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 22 to 45 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with *ASAE medium* droplets. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance activity. Weeds hardened off by environmental stress such as cold weather, drought or excessive heat may not be adequately controlled.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides: Must be mixed with glyphosate.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Express Pro* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check product labels for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfast period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Re-Entry: Wait 12 hours before re-entering treated fields.

Re-cropping: Barley and wheat (spring, winter and durum) may be seeded 24 hours after application. Canola and peas may be planted 10 months following application.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. May be frozen.

Environment: Leave a 1 metre buffer between the last spray path and water or wetland habitats and 4 metres to sensitive plants and upland habitats when applying by ground.

Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds

and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

Tank Cleaning:

Express Pro can cause severe injury to sensitive crops at very low concentrations. Sprayers used to spray this product should be flushed out immediately after use.

1. Drain tank and flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water.
2. Visually inspect tank to ensure removal of all visible herbicide residues. If necessary, repeat Step 1.
3. Fill the tank with clean water, and then add 1 litre household ammonia (containing minimum of 3% ammonia) per 100 litres of water, or equivalent amount of a sprayer tank cleaner containing ammonia.
4. Flush solution through boom and hoses, and then add more water to completely fill tank. Allow to sit for 15 minutes with agitation.
5. Drain the tank.
6. Remove the nozzles, screens, and boom end caps and clean separately in a bucket containing ammonia cleaning agent and water.

7. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing water through the hoses and boom.

Do not clean equipment upslope of water bodies or ditches, near cropland or shelterbelts. Clean your sprayer away from areas where family members or others are likely to frequent or walk. See product label for more detailed cleaning instructions. For additional information on tank cleaning see page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison



Warning - Eye Irritant



Potential Skin Sensitizer.

Contains the allergens sulphites and milk.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Express SG

Herbicide Group - 2
(mixed with 4 or 9)
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

E. I. duPont Canada

Formulation:

Express SG (PCP#28262): 50% tribenuron methyl, formulated as a water soluble granule.

Container sizes: 486 g jug.

Express SG is purchased alone but must be used in a mix with either 2,4-D ester or glyphosate before use.

Crops and Staging:

Express SG + glyphosate: One day prior to seeding barley, winter wheat, and spring wheat (including durum) and summer-fallow.

Express SG + 2,4-D ester: Summerfallow

Weeds, Rates and Staging,

Pre-seed wheat (including durum), winter wheat, barley, oat, canary seed, dry beans, fababeans, peas, lupins, soybeans^{***} and summerfallow^{*}.

Express SG 6 g/acre (one 486 g container of *Express SG* treats 80 acres) plus glyphosate (all products) at 180 g ae/acre (0.5 L/acre at a 360 g/L formulation - see glyphosate pages for equivalent rates for other formulations.)

Weeds controlled by glyphosate products at these rates plus:

Canada thistle rosettes**	Volunteer canola (including glyphosate tolerant varieties) ***
Cow cockle *	
Dandelion (up to 6 inches)	

Summerfallow[♦]

Express SG 6 g/acre (one 486 g package of Express SG treats 80 acres) plus 2,4-D ester 0.24 L/acre (LV 700 formulation);

Weeds controlled by 2, 4-D ester at 0.24 L/acre plus:

Flixweed ^{♦♦}	Stinkweed ^{♦♦}
------------------------	-------------------------

* Up to the 3 leaf stage

** Suppression only

*** Up to 6 inches

♦ Allow 10 days between summerfallow treatment and tillage.

♦♦ Fall rosettes and spring seedlings.

♦♦♦ Fields treated with *Express SG* and glyphosate tank mix can be seeded to registered crops 24 hours following treatment.

Express may degrade if left in the sprayer for an extended period. *Apply within 24 hours of mixing.*

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions.

A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$3.40 per acre plus cost of 2,4-D or glyphosate & adjuvant.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 22 to 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Pressures recommendations are not listed on label. Use appropriate pressure for nozzle. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift, with 50 mesh (or coarser) line strainers and screens.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of *Express*. Weeds hardened off by environmental stress such as cold weather, drought or excessive heat may not be adequately controlled.

Tank Mixes:**Herbicides:**

Prior to seeding registered crops:

Must be mixed with glyphosate.

Summerfallow:

Must be mixed with either glyphosate or 2,4-D ester.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Express SG* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check product labels for directions.

General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 6 hours will reduce control.

Re-entry: Wait at least 12 hours before entering treated fields.

Re-cropping: There are no restrictions one year after treatment. Canola, flax, lentils and alfalfa may be planted 2 months after an application of *Express* plus 2,4-D.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. May be frozen.

Environment: Leave a 15 meter buffer zone between the last spray swath and important wildlife habitats such as shelterbelts, wetlands sloughs, and woodlots

Tank Cleaning:

Express SG can cause severe injury to sensitive crops at very low concentrations. Sprayers used to spray *Express SG* should be flushed out immediately after use. The product label recommends that the sprayer, including booms and nozzles, be first flushed with clean water. Inspect the tank to ensure removal of all visible herbicide residue. If residue is observed flush again with clean water. Refill the tank with clean water and then add a household ammonia rinse (a minimum of 3% ammonia) at a rate of 1 L of ammonia per 100 L of water. Flush the ammonia solution through the tank, booms and hoses, and then add more water to completely fill the tank. Allow this solution to sit in the tank for 15 minutes while agitating. Drain the tank and remove nozzles and screens to be hand cleaned separately in a bucket of cleaning agent and water. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes. Flush water through the hoses and boom. Do not clean equipment upslope of water bodies or ditches, near cropland or shelterbelts. Clean your sprayer away from areas where family members or others are likely to frequent or walk. See product label for more detailed cleaning instructions. For additional information on tank cleaning see page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Warning – Eye Irritant



Potential Skin Sensitizer

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Fenoxaprop

Herbicide Group - 1

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Bayer CropScience (*Puma*¹²⁰ Super - PCP#25864)

MANA Canada (*Bengal* - PCP#29268)

Viterra (*Wildcat* - PCP#29151)

Formulation:

120 g/L fenoxaprop-p-ethyl formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container sizes - 6.2 L, 99.3L

Crops and Staging:

Application beyond the maximum rates provided below may result in crop injury.

CROP	STAGE
Spring wheat (including durum)	1 to 6 leaves on the main stem plus 3 tillers
Barley†	1 to 5 leaves on the main stem plus 2 tillers
Perennial ryegrass seedlings*†	2 to 4 leaves

† *Puma*¹²⁰ Super and *Wildcat* only. Apply to barley only when tank mixed with a registered broadleaf product.

* Perennial ryegrass grown for seed only. NOTE: Since this use on perennial ryegrass seedlings was registered under the User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion (URMULE) program, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance. Those who apply this use do so at their own risk.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Do not apply *fenoxaprop* to a field more than once per year.

WEEDS	RATE (L/ACRE)	AREA (ACRES) PER 6.2 L	STAGE†
Green foxtail only	0.156	40	1 to 6 leaf stage up to emergence of 3 rd tiller
Low wild oat infestations*	0.27	23	
Moderate-heavy wild oat infestations, barnyard grass, green and yellow foxtail	0.31	20	

† Apply at the 3 to 4 leaf stage for optimum control. Optimum weed control and yield response occurs when weeds are removed before tillering.

* Low wild oat rate for use on Wheat and Durum only, and when applied alone and not in a tank-mix.

Durum wheat, perennial ryegrass and barley may experience some initial, temporary stunting and yellowing that rarely results in yield loss. Injury is more likely under stress conditions (see "Effect of Growing Conditions" section).

Treatment at the 3 to 4 leaf stage of cereal crops and weeds will maximize crop tolerance and weed control. Temporary crop injury such as shortening or discolouration may be observed after application. Such injury is more likely to occur in barley and also when *fenoxaprop* is applied outside recommended stages.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Bengal: \$9.50 to \$19.00 per acre.

*Puma*¹²⁰ Super: \$9.67 to \$19.34 per acre.

Wildcat: \$9.38 to \$18.75 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground application: 23 to 45 L per acre. Use higher water volumes for dense canopies.

Aerial application: A minimum of 14 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure:

Ground application: Use 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional 80° or 110° flat fan nozzles. Angle nozzles forward at 45° to improve contact with vertical leaf surfaces. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Contact the herbicide manufacturer regarding the suitability of low drift nozzles for use with this product.

Do not use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application

equipment or Spra-foil equipment.

Aerial application: Use a combination of nozzles and pressure to a maximum of 42 psi (300 kPa) for a ASAE medium droplet size distribution (400-800 microns).

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

DO NOT apply *fenoxaprop* 2 to 3 days prior to, or following, temperatures of 3°C or lower as crop injury may occur. Under stressful conditions (hot/dry, water logging, disease or insect damage) or heavy crop canopy, early application will improve weed control.

Do NOT apply by air when both the temperature is greater than 25°C and the relative humidity is less than 30%.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In Spring Wheat, Durum Wheat and Barley:

NOTE: Do not apply Bengal in barley. Do NOT apply Puma¹²⁰ Super or Wildcat alone in barley. ALWAYS tank mix with a registered broadleaf herbicide.

2,4-D Ester LV 600 (0.28 L/acre), LV 700 (0.24 L/acre)

Ally (2 to 3 g/acre)

Bromoxynil/MCPA ester^{††} (0.4 L/acre)

Curtail M (0.6 to 0.8 L/acre)

Dichlorprop/2,4-D (0.71 L/acre)

DyVel^{**} (0.5 L/acre)

Express Pack^{**} (40 acres/case rate)

MCPA Amine or Ester (500 g ai/L formulation) (0.34 L/acre)

Prestige (20 acres/case rate)

Spectrum^{**} (20 acres/case rate)

Thumper (0.40 L/acre)

Triton C^{††} (40 acres per case)

Trophy^{*} (20 acres per case)

Unity^{***} (40 acres/case rate)

In Spring and durum wheat only:

Attain (40 acres/case rate)

DyVel^{**} DS (0.44 L/acre)

Lontrel 360 (0.17 L/acre)

Lontrel 360 (0.17 L/acre) + MCPA Ester (500 g ai/L formulation) (0.34 L/acre)*

Lontrel 360 (0.112 L/acre) + MCPA Ester (500 g ai/L formulation) (0.34 to 0.45 L/acre)*

Mecoprop-p* (2.2 to 2.8 L/acre)

† Not for use in malt barley.

†† Butril M only for Puma¹²⁰ Super. and Wildcat; Badge only for Bengal.

* Use only at the high rate of *fenoxaprop*.

** Use only at the green foxtail rate of *fenoxaprop*.

*** Not registered for use in Manitoba.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *fenoxaprop* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover

Leave an interval of 7 days prior to application or 4 days after application of *fenoxaprop*, when applying any pesticide that is not registered as a tank mix.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 1 hour may reduce control.

Re-Entry: Do NOT re-enter treated areas for 12 hours after application.

Grazing: Do NOT graze or cut cereal crops for hay, within 25 days of application. Do not graze or cut perennial ryegrass crop for hay within 65 days of application.

Pre-harvest Interval: Do NOT harvest within 65 days of application.

Re-cropping: No restrictions in the year after application. Only one application may be made per year.

Aerial Application: May be applied by air.

Storage: Do NOT freeze.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres [†]) Required for the Protection of:	
	Aquatic Habitats	Terrestrial habitat
Ground*	3	10
Fixed wing aircraft	3	33
Helicopter	3	33

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* These distances can be reduced by 30% using cones on individual nozzles and by 70% using a full shield (shroud, curtain) that extends to the crop canopy.

† Distance is measured from the downwind edge of the boom to sensitive areas.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

 Caution – Poison.

Puma120 Super and Wildcat:

 Warning – Eye and Skin Irritant.

Bengal:

 Danger – Eye and Skin Irritant

All:

 Warning – Contains the allergen soy

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

FlaxMax DLX

Herbicide Group – 1, 4

(Refer to page 34)

This product is a prepackaged tank mix of *Equinox* (page 135) and *FlaxMax* (*Curtail M* page 116). Information listed is restricted to Crop, Weeds, Rates and Cost and other important details. Refer to the component products listed above for detailed information on restrictions and the effects of growing conditions.

Company:

BASF Canada

Formulation:

One case of *FlaxMax DLX* contains 3 components:

Equinox (PCP#27603): 200 g/L tepraloxym formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 1.62 L.

FlaxMax (PCP#25819): 50 g/L clopyralid and 280 g/L MCPA ester formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 2 x 8 L.

Merge adjuvant (PCP#24702):

Container size: 4.05 L.

Crops and Staging:

Flax (NOT including Solin varieties): 2 to 6 inches (5 to 15 cm) in height. Spraying at an early stage will reduce the risk of crop injury.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Equinox at 81 mL per acre plus *FlaxMax* at 0.8 L per acre (20 acres per case):

Annual grass weeds at the 1 to 6 leaf:

Green foxtail	Volunteer wheat
Volunteer barley	Wild oat
Volunteer Oat	

Annual broadleaf weeds at the 2 to 4 leaf stage:

Annual sow-thistle	Shepherd's-purse
Buckwheat (tartary, wild)	Smartweed
Common groundsel	Stinkweed
Flixweed	Volunteer canola
Lamb's-quarters	Volunteer sunflower
Pigweed (redroot, Russian)	Wild mustard
Scentless chamomile	

Perennial weeds:

Canada thistle	Perennial sow-thistle***
Dandelion**	

** Apply at the spring rosette stage.

*** Top-growth control only.

Flaxmax DLX requires the addition of *Merge adjuvant* at 0.5 L per 100L of spray solution.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$19.43 per acre

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 35 to 40 psi (240 to 275 kPa) when using 80° or 110° flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Contact the herbicide manufacturer regarding the suitability of low drift nozzles for use with this product.

Restrictions:

Adhere to the most limiting of restrictions for *Equinox* and *FlaxMax* (Curtail M) components.

NOTE: Breakdown of *FlaxMax* (Curtail M) may be slowed or delayed by environmental conditions such as drought, and/or excessive cold resulting in an increased risk of injury to certain rotational crops. Legume crops are very sensitive to residues of *FlaxMax*. See rotational restrictions for Curtail M or contact manufacturer for additional information on recropping intervals (1-877-371-2273).

Flumioxazin (Chateau/Valtera)

Herbicide Group – 14
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Valent Canada, Inc.

Formulation:

51.1% flumioxazin formulated as a water dispersible granule.

Container size:

Chateau (PCP#29231) - 1.13 kg

Valtera (PCP#29230) - 2.27 kg

* Do NOT apply on soils with > 5% OM, or fine-textured soils (Fine textured soils are clay, clay loam, silty clay or silty clay loam). Do NOT apply to soils with greater than 90% sand and gravel.

Spray within 6 hours of mixing. Crops less than 2 inches deep at the time of application may be injured.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

The manufacturer has decline to provide a 2009 price for this product at this time.

Crops, Rates, and Weeds:

Apply prior to weed emergence. If weeds have emerged *Valtera* can be used in a tank mix with glyphosate at as part of a burn-off treatment prior to seeding soybeans or up to 3 days after seeding soybeans but prior to emergence (see tank mixes for rates).

WEEDS	Soil Type (all must have less than 5% organic matter)*	RATE (g/acre)
Chateau Herbicide - Potato		
Suppression of: Pigweed (green, redroot) Common ragweed Lamb's-quarters Hairy nightshade Eastern black nightshade	Coarse and medium textured	42.5
Valtera Herbicide - Soybeans		
Control of the weeds above plus; Dandelion Green foxtail (suppression)	Coarse textured	56.7
	Medium textured	85

Application Information:

Water Volume: Minimum application volume is not indicated on the label. Use appropriate water volumes to ensure good spray coverage.

Nozzles & Pressure: Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with ASAE medium droplets. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

A minimum of 5 mm of rainfall is required following application to activate.

Crop injury may occur when soils are wet and cool following application or soils are poorly drained. Severe injury may occur with flooded soils. Newly emerging foliage can be temporarily injured by heavy rain splashing treated soil on leaves.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides (Soybeans only):

Glyphosate IPA or K salts (1.35 L/acre - 360 g/L formulations - see page 158 for rates for other glyphosate formulations).

Fertilizers: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Rain or irrigation shortly after application is required for activation.

Re-entry: Do NOT re-enter treated fields for 12 hours.

Grazing: Do NOT graze or cut crops for livestock feed from treated fields.

Pre-harvest: No interval indicated.

Re-cropping: Soybeans may be seeded immediately after treatment. Winter wheat may be seeded in the fall following spring application. Alfalfa, barley, canola, field corn, sorghum, dry edible beans**, sunflower and spring wheat may be seeded the season after spring application. All other crops require a minimum of 12 months and a successful bioassay prior to indicate safe seeding.

** Note: Not all varieties of dry beans have been tested for recrop tolerance. Test new varieties of dry beans on a small area before attempting large acreages.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. May be frozen.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres†) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Potato	2	1	5
Soybean	3	2	10

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance is measured from the downwind edge of the boom to sensitive areas.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Fortress

Herbicide Group - 3, 8

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Gowan Canada (PCP#19521)

Formulation:

10% triallate and 4% trifluralin formulated as a granular.

Container size: 22.7 kg bag, 454 kg container.

Crops and Staging:

Prior to planting wheat (spring and durum), barley, canola, flax (not including Solin), mustard.

Preplant incorporated: In fall after September 15 until soil freeze-up or in the spring prior to seeding crop.

Surface application: Apply in the fall after October 1 and when soil temperature is less than 4°C at a depth of 2 inches (5 cm) and delay incorporation until the following spring.

Do NOT apply to fields with heavy trash cover or after snow has fallen. Some wheat or barley injury may be noted on eroded knolls.

Weeds and Staging:

Pre-emergent control of wild oats, green foxtail, yellow foxtail.

Suppression of lamb's-quarters, kochia, redroot pigweed, Russian thistle, wild buckwheat.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$15.76 to \$23.95 per acre.

Rates:Apply *Fortress* according to soil organic matter content.

ORGANIC MATTER	RATE (KG/ACRE)					
	RAPESEED (CANOLA), FLAX***, MUSTARD		BARLEY		SPRING WHEAT AND DURUM WHEAT	
	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall
< 2%	5.67	5.67	N.R.*	4.45	N.R.*	N.R.*
2-4%	5.67	5.67	4.45	5.67	N.R.*	4.45
4-6%	6.88	5.67	5.67	5.67	4.45	5.67
> 6%	6.88	6.88	6.88	6.88	5.67	5.67**

* N.R. -Not Recommended.

** For fall incorporated applications (not surface) apply 6.88 kg/acre when organic matter exceeds 8 percent.

*** Excluding Solin (low linolenic acid flax).

Application Information:

Fortress may be applied in the fall with or without a fall tillage operation, or in the spring as a preplant incorporated treatment. Before application of this product, the soil must be in good working condition. Application to a field that is wet, lumpy, rough or ridged will result in reduced weed control and promote crop thinning.

Fall Surface Application: Where fields are prone to water and/or wind erosion, and tillage is therefore undesirable, fall surface application should be made when the soil begins to cool (less than 4°C) and within 3 weeks of soil freeze-up, which usually occurs by October 1. Application can be made to standing stubble or to previously worked fields with incorporation delayed until spring. For best results on heavy wild oat infestations, use the incorporated treatment.

Fall Incorporated Application: *Fortress* must be applied after September 15 and before soil freeze-up. Application prior to September 15 may result in reduced weed control. Initial incorporation may be completed within 24 hours of application. The second incorporation may be done in the fall (prior to soil freeze-up) or in the spring prior to, or after, seeding. If performed after seeding, it must be completed with harrows prior to emergence of the crop. Fall incorporation is not recommended on soils where a lack of trash cover combined with the required incorporation operation could result in soil erosion.

Spring Application: *Fortress* can be applied before seeding but must be incorporated within 24 hours of application. The second incorporation must be delayed at least 48 hours after the first and may be performed at any time prior to crop emergence.

Incorporation:

Fortress applications require two incorporations, with the second incorporation at right angles to the first. Seeding with a seeder that provides soil disturbance equivalent to a cultivator may replace one incorporation. Incorporate to a maximum depth of 2 inches (5 cm) by setting disk or cultivator implements to cut a maximum of 3 inches (7.5 cm) into the soil. Mixing the product to greater depths will dilute the herbicide, decrease wild oat control, and may cause injury to cereals. If the second incorporation is conducted after seeding, it should be done with harrows or other suitable tillage equipment adjusted so as not to disturb the seed. Harrowing does not provide effective incorporation if compact soil prevents penetration of harrow teeth, if trash accumulates in the harrow sections, or if the harrows bounce.

Seeding Requirements: Accurate seeding depth control is critical. Thinning of wheat and barley has been known to occur when seeding depth has been inadequate. Ensure that cereals are seeded below the treated layer (2 to 3 inches or 5 to 7.5 cm). Do not seed deeper than 3 inches (7.5 cm). To ensure an even crop stand, increase the usual seeding rate of wheat or barley by 10 percent, especially if soil conditions are cold or dry. See product label for more information.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Crop injury can occur on fields where *Fortress* has been applied and heavy rainfall or cold weather occur after seeding but prior to crop emergence. Seeding under warm soil conditions (greater than 10°C and generally after May 15) will ensure optimum crop germination and emergence and will reduce the risk of crop injury. Very dry conditions in spring or prolonged cool soil temperatures at time of wild oat germination will result in reduced control. Poor results may be expected from incomplete incorporation due to wet, cloddy soil or heavy trash. Ridges left at seeding may disrupt the treated layer and allow weed escapes.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Moisture is required for activation. Rainfall of at least 0.6 inches (1.5 cm) within 2 weeks of seeding is required to ensure optimum results.

Grazing: Do NOT graze or cut treated crops for livestock feed prior to crop maturity.

Re-cropping: *Fortress* will leave a residue in the soil. Oats, canaryseed, and small seeded forage grasses may be injured if planted within 24 months of application. Do NOT apply *Fortress* on land to be sown to wheat if the land has been treated with trifluralin since June 1 of the previous year.

Aerial Application: May be applied by airplane with attachments designed for applying low volumes of granules.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place.

Hazard Rating:



Warning – contains the allergen soy.

May cause Skin and Eye Irritation

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Frontier

Herbicide Group – 15
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

BASF Canada (PCP#23462)

Formulation:

900 g/L dimethanamid formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 10 L.

Crops and Staging:

Pre-plant incorporated:

Corn (NOT sweet corn, popcorn, or corn grown for seed).
Dry beans (white and kidney beans only).

Pre-emergence surface:

Dry beans (white and kidney beans only).

Weeds and Staging:

Pre-emergent control of green foxtail.

Rates:

Pre-plant incorporated treatments:

Apply at 0.51 to 0.57 L per acre. Apply at the higher rate on fine-textured or high organic soils and for heavier anticipated weed problems.

Pre-emergence surface treatments:

SOIL TYPE	RATE (L PER ACRE)		
	Less than 3% Organic Matter	3 to 6% Organic Matter	7 to 10% Organic Matter
Coarse Textured Soils	0.45	0.45	0.51
Medium and Fine Textured Soils	0.45	0.51	0.57

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

\$28.96 to \$36.69 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume: A minimum of 40 L per acre.

Pressure: 30 to 45 psi (200 to 300 kPa).

Nozzles: Flat fan. Use 16 mesh suction screen, 50 mesh elsewhere on sprayer.

Incorporation: For pre-plant incorporated treatments, apply *Frontier* as a broadcast treatment and incorporate using a harrow, rolling cultivator or other implement capable of giving uniform, shallow incorporation into the top 5 cm (2 inches) of soil within 7 days of planting. Avoid deeper incorporation or reduced weed control and/or crop injury may result. Immediate incorporation after application is not necessary.

Beans must be planted at least 4 cm (1.5 inches) deep or crop injury may occur.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Rainfall is required within 7 to 10 days of application to activate and move *Frontier* into the soil zone. If dry conditions persist, a shallow cultivation or the use of a rotary hoe is necessary to move the herbicide into moist soil and control weed escapes. Shallow tillage is important to minimize dilution of the herbicide. If drought conditions persist after pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergence applications, weed control may not be adequate.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides: None registered.

Fertilizers: May be applied with a liquid fertilizer carrier. Test compatibility of *Frontier* with liquid fertilizer by mixing a small amount of herbicide with a proportional quantity of liquid fertilizer in a jar. May also be impreg-

nated on dry bulk fertilizers for pre-plant incorporated treatments. A minimum of 90 kg/acre of dry bulk fertilizer should be applied. Do NOT impregnate *Frontier* on nitrate fertilizers, superphosphates or limestone.

Insecticides: None registered.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of both products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Rainfall after application is important for good weed control.

Grazing: Do NOT graze or feed the treated corn crop within 40 days of application. Do NOT graze the treated bean crop or feed bean forage, hay or straw to livestock.

Re-cropping: Do NOT plant winter wheat within 120 days of application.

Aerial Application: Not registered.

Storage: Do NOT freeze. Must be stored under heated warehouse conditions.

Environment: Avoid drift onto non-target plants. Leave a buffer zone of 15 meters between the downwind edge of the treatment area and sensitive terrestrial and wetland habitats.

Tank Cleaning:

The manufacturer does not provide information on tank cleaning. Generally, a mixture of water and household ammonia (1 L per 100 L of water) flushed twice through the tank and circulated through the lines and nozzles is an effective method of cleaning the sprayer tank.

Hazard Rating:

Caution – Poison.



Warning – Eye Irritant and Potential Skin Sensitizer.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Frontline XL

Herbicide Group – 2, 4

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences (PCP#28804)

Formulation:

4 g/L florasulam and 280 g/L MCPA ester formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container size: 2 x 10 L

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum), barley and oats in the 2 to 6 leaf stage.

When tank-mixing, always check the tankmix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds and Staging:

Broadleaf weeds controlled at the 2 to 4 leaf stage:

Ball mustard	Redroot pigweed [◇]
Burdock**	Russian pigweed**
Chickweed	Shepherd's-purse
Cleavers	Smartweed
Flixweed	Stinkweed
Hemp-nettle [◇]	Sunflower (annual)**
Lamb's-quarters	Volunteer canola*
Prickly lettuce**	Wild mustard
Ragweed (common)	Wild buckwheat

Broadleaf weeds suppressed:

Canada thistle [†]	Stork's-bill [◇]
Dandelion***	Sow-thistle (annual)
Plantain [†]	Sow-thistle (perennial) [†]

* including all herbicide-tolerant canola varieties

** up to the 4 leaf stage of development

*** seedlings and overwintered rosettes less than 15 cm (6 inches)

◇ for improved control of this weed add an additional 57 ml per acre of MCPA LV500 (Frontline B)

† top growth control

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$8.39 per acre.

Rate:

0.5 L per acre

One case treats 40 acres.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions for this product and its mixes. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume: A minimum of 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) with conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with *ASAE coarse* droplets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance activity of *Frontline XL*. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be adequately controlled or suppressed and re-growth may occur. Under conditions of low crop and high weed density, control may be reduced. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperature prior to, at or following time of application may increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In spring wheat (including durum) and barley only:
Assert (0.65 L/acre) plus Acidulate.

In spring wheat (including durum) only:

Horizon240EC (93 or 117mL/acre) plus Score adjuvant.

Everest at 17.4 g/acre plus Ag-Surf or Agral 90 adjuvant.

In spring wheat (NOT including durum) and barley only:
Axial* (0.24 L/acre) plus Adigor adjuvant.

* This tank mix may result in reduced levels of green foxtail control.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Frontline XL* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfall period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Re-Entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for at least 12 hours.

Grazing: Do NOT allow lactating animals to graze treated

crop or cut for feed or hay within 7 days of application. Withdraw meat animals from treated feed 3 days prior to marketing.

Pre-harvest Interval: Do NOT apply within 60 days of harvest.

Re-cropping: Wheat, barley, oats, canola and peas may be grown the year following an application.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in dry, heated area. If frozen, bring to room temperature and agitate before use.

Environment: Leave a buffer zone of at least 30 m between the downwind edge of the boom and the closest edge of non-target areas such as shelterbelts, hedgerows and shrublands. A buffer zone of at least 5 m is required between the downwind edge of the boom and the closest edge of water or wetland areas such as ponds, streams, rivers, prairie potholes and sloughs.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Warning - Potential skin sensitizer.

May cause eye and skin irritation.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Frontline 2,4-D

Herbicide Group - 2, 4
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences

Formulation:

The *Frontline 2,4-D* package has 2 components:

Frontline 2,4-D A (PCP#27242): 50 g/L florasulam formulated as a suspension concentrate

Frontline 2,4-D B (PCP#27243): 564 g/L 2,4-D LV ester formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container sizes:

Frontline 2,4-D A: 1.6 L.

Frontline 2,4-D B: 2 x 8 L.

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum) - 3rd leaf fully expanded to 6 leaf stage.

When mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds and Staging:

Broadleaf weeds controlled at the 2 to 4 leaf stage:

Bluebur	Prickly lettuce
Burdock	Ragweed (common)
Chickweed	Redroot pigweed
Cleavers	Russian thistle
Cocklebur	Shepherd's-purse
Dandelion*	Smartweed
Flixweed	Sow-thistle (annual)
Kochia** ††	Stinkweed
Lady's-thumb	Sunflower (annual)

Lamb's-quarters	Tartary buckwheat
Mustard (ball, wild)	Vetch
Narrow-leaved hawk's-beard***	Volunteer canola†
	Wild buckwheat
Plantain	Wild radish

Broadleaf weeds suppressed:

Canada thistle (top growth control only)	Perennial sow-thistle (top growth control only)
Hemp-nettle	

* Seedlings and overwintered rosettes

** Up to 5 cm (2 inches) in height.

*** Up to 2 leaf stage.

† Including all herbicide-tolerant canola varieties

Note: Surveys of fields with kochia have found that roughly 90% of these kochia populations were resistant to Group 2 herbicides. Without testing that confirms otherwise, assume that kochia in your field is likely resistant as well and is unlikely to be controlled by Frontline 2,4-D alone at the stages given (see 2,4-D pages for kochia staging).

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$7.49 per acre.

Rate:

Frontline 2,4-D A: 40 mL per acre

Frontline 2,4-D B: 0.4 L (400 mL) per acre.

One case treats 40 acres.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions for this product and its mixes.

A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13 of the *Guide to Crop Protection*.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) with conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with *ASAE coarse* droplets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance activity of *Frontline 2,4-D*. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be adequately controlled or suppressed and re-growth may occur. Under conditions of low crop and high weed density,

control may be reduced. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperature prior to, at, or following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In spring wheat (including durum):

Assert 300 SC (0.65 L/acre) plus *Acidulate*

Everest (17.4 g/acre) plus recommended surfactant.

Puma¹²⁰ Super (0.154 L/acre)

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Frontline 2,4-D* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfast period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Grazing: Do NOT allow lactating dairy animals to graze treated areas within 7 days of application. Withdraw meat animals from treated fields at least 3 days before slaughter. Do NOT harvest forage or cut hay within 30 days of application.

Pre-harvest Interval: Leave 60 days between application and harvesting mature crop.

Re-cropping: Wheat, barley, canola, oats and peas may be grown the year following an application.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in dry, heated area. If frozen, bring to room temperature and agitate before use.

Environment: Leave a buffer zone of at least 30 m between the downwind edge of the boom and the closest edge of non-target areas such as shelterbelts, hedgerows and shrublands. A buffer zone of at least 5 m is required between the downwind edge of the boom and the closest edge of water or wetland areas such as ponds, streams, rivers, prairie pot-holes and sloughs.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Warning – Poison



May cause skin and eye irritation.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Fusion*

*This product is no longer manufactured but some supplies may still remain in the distribution system. This product may be removed from future editions when supplies are exhausted.

Herbicide Group – 1

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Bayer CropScience

Formulation:

One case of *Fusion* contains:

Component 1 (PCP#22845): 80.5 g/L fenoxaprop-p-ethyl.
Container size: 3.7 L.

Component 2 (PCP#22850): 125 g/L fluazifop-p-butyl.
Container size: 6.5 L.

Both components are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates.

Crops and Staging:

Crops are tolerant at all stages but the following pre-harvest restrictions apply:

CROP	STAGING
Canola	Do not apply beyond the 5 leaf stage, 80 day pre-harvest interval
Flax (including Solin)	Tolerant at all growth stages, 80 day pre-harvest interval
Field peas	Tolerant at all growth stages, 75 day pre-harvest interval
Lentils	Do not apply beyond the 6 node stage, 82 day pre-harvest interval
Mustard	Do not apply beyond the 5 leaf stage, 70 day pre-harvest interval

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds and Staging:

Apply at the 1 to 6 leaf stage of the following annual grassy weeds. Apply at the 2 to 3 leaf stage for optimum control. Optimum weed control and yield response occur when weeds are controlled before tillering.

Barnyard grass	Volunteer barley
Green foxtail	Volunteer wheat
Persian darnel	Wild oats

Cost (2008 suggested retail price):

\$9.95 per acre.

Rates:

Component 1: 0.19 L per acre.

Component 2: 0.32 L per acre.

One case treats 20 acres.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions for this product and its mixes.

A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 23 to 45 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Use 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional 80° or 110° flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Consult with herbicide manufacturer regarding the suitability of low drift nozzles for use with this product. Angle nozzles forward at 45° to improve coverage of vertical targets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

If daytime temperatures before or after application are very hot and dry with low humidity, reduced control may result. Do not apply to crop that is stressed (frost, heat, drought, water saturated soil, disease, etc.) as crop injury may result.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

Canola:

Lontrel (0.23 L/acre).

Mustar (8 to 12 g/acre) (Argentine varieties only).

Flax (including Solin):

Buctril M (0.40 L/acre)*.

Flax (not including Solin):

MCPA ester or amine (up to 0.34 L/acre - 500 g/L formulations)*.

Curtail M (0.6 to 0.8 L/acre)

* Under adverse conditions, tank mixes of *Fusion* and *Buctril M* or *Fusion* and *MCPA* may result in reduced grassy weed control.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: An interval of 4 days prior to, or 4 days after application of *Fusion* is required before any other pesticide can be applied (unless registered in a *Fusion* tank mix).

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of both products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Fusion* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 2 hours may result in reduced control.
Grazing: Do NOT graze treated crops or cut for feed prior to crop maturity.

Pre-harvest Interval: See "Crops and Staging" above.

Re-cropping: If it is necessary to re-seed a crop within 60 days of applying *Fusion* herbicide, seed only the broadleaf crops listed on the *Fusion* label. If tank mixed with a broadleaf herbicide refer to both labels for re-cropping information. There are no re-cropping restrictions for *Fusion* herbicide applied alone the year after application.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Do K freeze.

Environment: Do NOT apply within 15 m of non-target areas, water or wetland areas.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison



Warning - Eye and Skin Irritant

Contains allergen soy.

Experimental studies have shown that the active ingredient in Component 2 may cause birth defects in laboratory animals. Women capable of bearing children should avoid contact with this product.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

glyphosate

Herbicide Group – 9

(Refer to page 34)

Company, Formulation and Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

All products are formulated as solutions.

Product Name	Company	Salt type*	Active** content (g a.e./L)	Package sizes***	Cost Per 360 g ae/acre application†††
Cheminova Glyphosate (PCP#26828)	Cheminova	IPA	356	1, 2, 3, 5	Declined†
ClearOut 41 Plus (PCP#28322)	Farmers of North America	IPA	360	1, 5	\$3.75
Credit (PCP#25866)††	Nufarm Agriculture	IPA	356	1, 2, 3	\$5.80
Credit 45 (PCP#29124)	Nufarm Agriculture	IPA	450	1, 2, 3, 5	\$5.70
Factor 540 (PCP#27988)	IPCO	K+	540	1, 2, 3	\$4.50
Glyfos (PCP#24359)	Cheminova	IPA	360	1, 2, 3, 5	Declined†
Knockout Extra (PCP#29266)	Great Northern Growers	IPA	360	1, 2, 3, 5	\$4.50
Maverick III (PCP#28977)	Dow AgroSciences	DMA	480	1, 2	N/A new product
NuGlo (PCP#29470)	Nufarm Agriculture	IPA	450	1, 3, 5	\$4.50
Roundup Transorb HC (PCP#28198)	Monsanto	K+	540	1, 2, 3, 7	Declined†
Roundup Ultra 2 (PCP#28486)	Monsanto	K+	540	1, 2, 3, 5	\$5.25
Roundup WeatherMax (PCP#27487)	Monsanto	K+	540	1, 2, 3, 7	Declined†
R/T 540 (PCP#28487)	Monsanto	K+	540	1, 2, 3, 7	Declined†
Sharpshooter (PCP#28631)	UAP	IPA	356	2, 4, 5	\$5.00
Sharpshooter Plus (PCP#28623)	UAP	IPA	360	2, 4, 5	\$6.00
Touchdown Total (PCP#28072)	Syngenta	K+	500	1, 2, 3	\$7.95
Vantage Plus Max II (PCP#28840)	Dow AgroSciences	DMA	480	1, 2, 3	\$7.45
Wise-Up (PCP#29126)	Adjuvants Plus	IPA	356	2, 5	Declined†

* Salt type: IPA = Isopropylamine, MA = Monoammonium, DA = Diammonium, DMA = dimethylamine, K+ = Potassium

** Formulation concentration is expressed as "grams of acid equivalent per litre of product (g a.e./L). Glyphosate acid is the herbicidally active component of the formulation and is proportional to the activity of the formulation

Note: Some products may be more effective due to formulation differences (not related to higher glyphosate content) under adverse conditions, but that benefit is reduced when applications are made under optimal conditions for activity (i.e. rapid weed growth, clean leaf surfaces). When selecting a glyphosate product, consult the product

*** Container sizes available: 1) 2 x 10 L or 1 x 20L, 2) 115 L, 3) 450 L, 4) 750 L, 5) 1000 L, 6) 1200 L, 7) 1150 L

† These companies have declined to provide prices for their products at this time.

†† This product is no longer manufactured and may be removed from future editions of this publication.

††† Prices listed as 360 g ae/acre (or 1 L of a 360 g ae/L formulation equivalent)

Crops and Uses:

1. Annual weed control prior to crop emergence or in summerfallow.
2. Quackgrass control prior to seeding or after harvest.
3. Dandelion control (other than pre-harvest).
4. Canada thistle control in summer-fallow, shelterbelts and post-harvest.
5. Alfalfa control (other than pre-harvest).
6. Other perennial weeds control in summerfallow, shelterbelts and post-harvest.
7. Patch treatments of perennial weeds in cereals, corn, soybean and forages.
8. Pre-harvest perennial weed control.
9. For use in Glyphosate tolerant crops.
10. Tank Mixes.

1. Annual weed control prior to crop emergence or in summer-fallow:

Weeds listed may not occur on all product labels. Check individual product labels for a specific list of weeds controlled.

FORMULATIONS	RATE/ACRE	SURFACTANT*	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE
356-360 g/L	0.30 L	0.14 L/acre	Grasses: Green foxtail, volunteer cereals, wild oat (light infestations) Broadleaves: lady's-thumb, stinkweed, volunteer canola (NOT including glyphosate tolerant varieties), wild mustard.	Less than 3 inches (8 cm) high. Apply at the 1 to 3 leaf stage of wild oat.
450 g/L	0.24 L			
480 g/L	0.23 L			
500 and 540 g/L	0.20 L			
356-360 g/L	0.40 L	0.14 L/acre	<i>Above weeds plus:</i> Grasses: heavy infestations of wild oat. Broadleaves: suppression of flixweed, kochia.	1 to 3 leaves for wild oat Weeds 3 to 6 inches (8 to 15 cm).
450 g/L	0.32 L			
480 g/L	0.3 L			
500 g/L	0.28			
540 g/L	0.27 L			
356-360 g/L	0.51 to 0.77 L	Not required	<i>Above weeds plus:</i> Grasses: downy brome, Persian dandel. Broadleaves: Canada fleabane, cleavers, common ragweed, flixweed, hemp-nettle, lamb's-quarters, narrow-leaved hawk's-beard, redroot pigweed, Russian thistle, volunteer flax, wild buckwheat.	Canada fleabane, common ragweed, less than 3 inches (8 cm) high. Other weeds less than 6 inches (15 cm). Use high rate for narrow-leaved hawk's-beard 3 to 6 inches (8-15 cm) or wild buckwheat at the 3-4 leaf stage.
450 g/L	0.40 to 0.61 L			
480 g/L	0.38 to 0.57 L			
500 g/L	0.36 to 0.57 L			
540 g/L	0.33 to 0.51 L			
356-360 g/L	0.91 L	Not required	<i>Above weeds plus:</i> Grasses: annual blue grass, crabgrass. Broadleaves: annual sow-thistle, kochia, prickly lettuce, shepherd's-purse, narrow-leaved vetch.	Less than 6 inches (15 cm) high
450 g/L	0.73 L			
480 g/L	0.68 L			
500 g/L	0.65 L			
540 g/L	0.61 L			
356-360 g/L	1.42 L	Not required	<i>Above weeds.</i>	Greater than 6 inches (15 cm) high
450 g/L	1.13 L			
480 g/L	1.1 L			
500 g/L	1.0 L			
540 g/L	0.94 L			

* Unless otherwise specified, use one of the following surfactants: Agral 90, Agsurf, Companion, or LI 700.

2. Quackgrass control prior to seeding or after harvest:

FORMULATIONS	RATE PER ACRE	QUACK GRASS STAGE
356-360 g/L	1.0 L	Season long control of light to moderate infestations. Apply when quack grass is 8 inches (20 cm) tall and has 3 to 4 actively growing leaves. Apply spring or fall.
450 g/L	0.81 L	
480 g/L	0.76 L	
500 g/L	0.73 L	
540 g/L	0.67 L	
356-360 g/L	1.0 to 2.8 L	Apply when quack grass has 3 to 4 new leaves for long term control of heavy infestations. Use high rate for sod-bound quack grass (left undisturbed for at least 2 years).
450 g/L	0.81 to 2.27 L	
480 g/L	0.76 to 2.13 L	
500 g/L	0.73 to 2.02 L	
540 g/L	0.67 to 1.89 L	

Do not apply fall treatments if a hard frost has occurred (-5°C) or if plants are drought stressed. Spread straw to allow regrowth and good spray coverage.

Cultivation prior to application will result in reduced control. Do not cultivate between harvest and treatment when using fall applications. If using spring applications on fields which have been fall-tilled, delay application until the quack grass has reached the 4 to 5 leaf stage. (This will occur 1 to 4 weeks later on fall-tilled fields than in undisturbed fields).

Cultivation after application usually will improve control of quack grass. Wait a minimum of 3 days after application before cultivating. If growing conditions are poor (cold or dry), particularly in the fall, waiting longer than 5 days may improve control.

3. Dandelion control (other than pre-harvest):

Apply up to and including dandelion bloom for best results.

FORMULATIONS	Less than 6 inches (15 cm) diameter. Allow 3 or more days after treatment before tillage.	Greater than 6 inches (15 cm) diameter. Use higher rate when infestation is heavy.	Prior to seeding or after harvest. Use higher rate for weeds beyond 3 inches (8 cm) or for heavy infestation. Allow 7 or more days after treatment before tillage.
356-360 g/L	1.0 L/acre	1.5 to 2.0 L/acre	-
450 g/L	0.81 L/acre	1.21 to 1.62 L	-
480 g/L	0.76 L/acre	1.13 to 1.5 L/acre	-
500 g/L	0.73 L/acre	1.09 to 1.46 L/acre	-
540 g/L	0.67 L/acre	1.0 to 1.34 L/acre	-

4. Canada thistle control in summer-fallow, shelterbelts and post-harvest:

FORMULATION	RATE PER ACRE	WEED STAGING
-------------	---------------	--------------

356-360 g/L	1.9 to 2.8 L	Bud stage or beyond. Allow at least 5 days after application before tillage.
450 g/L	1.54 to 2.27 L	
480 g/L	1.44 to 2.13 L	
500 g/L	1.38 to 2.02 L	
540 g/L	1.28 to 1.89 L	
356-360 g/L	1.0 L	Rosettes at least 6 inches (15 cm) in diameter, treated in late summer, following tillage in spring and early summer (up to August 1). Allow thistles to regrow for 5 weeks following last tillage. Wait a minimum of 10 days after application before tillage. Treatment after a mild frost is possible if leaves are green and pliable and plants are actively growing.
450 g/L	0.81 L	
480 g/L	0.76 L	
500 g/L	0.73 L	
540 g/L	0.67 L	
356-360 g/L	1.9 to 2.8 L	Post-harvest stubble treatment. Allow 8 to 10 inches (20 to 25 cm) of new growth before application. Must be sprayed at least 2 weeks prior to killing frost. Straw should be removed or evenly spread to allow for proper regrowth and spray coverage.
450 g/L	1.54 to 2.27 L	
480 g/L	1.44 to 2.13 L	
500 g/L	1.38 to 2.02 L	
540 g/L	1.28 to 1.89 L	

5. Alfalfa Control (other than pre-harvest):

FORMULATION	RATE PER ACRE	WEED STAGING
356-360 g/L	1.50 to 2.00 L	Fall control of alfalfa in early bud to full bloom stage. Use high rate when alfalfa populations are high or when perennial grasses are present. Allow at least 5 days before tillage. See tank mix section for minimum tillage or spring applications. Apply with 23 to 135 L per acre water.
450 g/L	1.21 to 1.62 L	
480 g/L	1.13 to 1.52 L	
500 g/L	1.09 to 1.46 L	
540 g/L	1.00 to 1.34 L	
Touchdown Total (500 g/L)	0.65 to 1.30 L	Prior to seeding or after harvest. Use higher rate for weeds beyond 3 inches (8 cm) in height or for heavy weed infestations. Wait 7 days after application for tillage. Apply in 23 to 135 L per acre water.

6. Other perennial weed control in summerfallow, shelterbelts and post-harvest:

(Refer to individual product labels for detailed application information.)

FORMULATIONS	RATES IN UNITS PER ACRE			
	Foxtail Barley		Toadflax (vegetative stage in summer fallow)	Other Perennial weeds**
	Suppression only	Seedling to heading*		
356-360 g/L	0.4 L***	1.0 to 2.0 L	1.0 L	2.8 to 4.9 L
450 g/L	—	0.81 to 1.62 L	0.81 L	2.27 to 3.88 L
480 g/L	—	0.76 to 1.5 L	0.76 L	2.13 to 3.6 L
500 g/L	0.28 L***	0.73 to 1.46 L	0.73 L	2.02 to 3.48 L
540 g/L	—	0.67 to 1.34 L	0.67 L	1.89 to 3.24 L

* Late fall applications may provide better control of established foxtail barley plants than spring applications.

** Perennial weeds such as absinthe, blue grass spp., smooth brome grass, cattail, curled dock, field bindweed (bloom stage or beyond), hemp dogbane, hoary cress, poison ivy, purple loosestrife, perennial sow-thistle, and yellow nutsedge applied at the early heading to early bud stage.

*** Touchdown Total only.

7. Patch treatments of perennial weeds in wheat, oat, barley, corn, soybean, forage legumes and forage grasses:

(Refer to individual product labels for detailed application instructions)

FORMULATIONS	RATES PER ACRE				
	Quack grass 8 in (20 cm) tall	Canada thistle Bud or beyond	Milkweed Bud to bloom	Other perennial weeds*	Spot treatment rates for hand held equipment (per 10 L water**)
356-360 g/L	1.0 to 2.8 L	1.9 to 2.8 L	4.9 L	2.8 to 4.9 L	100 to 200 mL
450 g/L	0.81 to 2.27 L	1.54 to 2.27 L	0.81 L	2.27 to 3.89 L	100 to 200 mL
480 g/L	0.76 to 2.13 L	1.44 to 2.13 L	3.6 L	2.13 to 3.6 L	76 to 152 mL
500 g/L	0.73 to 2.02 L	1.38 to 2.02 L	3.48 L	2.02 to 3.48 L	73 to 146 mL
540 g/L	0.67 to 1.89 L	1.28 to 1.89 L	3.24 L	1.89 to 3.24 L	67 to 134 mL

* Perennial weeds such as absinthe, blue grass spp., smooth brome grass, cattail, curled dock, field bindweed (bloom stage or beyond), hemp dogbane, hoary cress, poison ivy, purple loosestrife, perennial sow-thistle, and yellow nutsedge applied at the early heading to early bud stage.

** Use the low rate for quack grass and the high rate for all other perennials.

8. Pre-harvest perennial weed control:

Do not apply to any crops grown for seed.

Not all glyphosate products are registered for pre-harvest applications on all crop species listed below. Refer to specific glyphosate labels for a list of registered uses and crop species.

Crops registered and rates (per acre):

FORMULATION	Barley*, bean (dry), canola, field pea, flax (including solin), lentil, oat*, soybean, wheat.	Chickpea**, lupin**, faba bean**	Forages
356-360 g/L	1.0 L	—	1.0 to 2.0 L
450 g/L	0.81 L	—	0.81 L to 1.62 L
480 g/L	0.76 L	—	0.76 to 1.52 L
500 g/L	0.73 L	—	0.73 to 1.46 L
540 g/L	0.67 L	0.67 L	0.67 to 1.34 L

* Registered for application to barley grown for malt and tame oat grown for milling. Contact malt barley or milling oat buyers prior to application to confirm acceptance of glyphosate-treated grain.

** Pre-harvest applications on these crops are registered with Roundup Transorb HC, Roundup WeatherMax, R/T 540 and Roundup Ultra 2 only. *NOTE: Since these uses are registered under the User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion (URMULE) program, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance. Those who apply glyphosate to chickpea, lupin or fababeans, do so at their own risk.*

Weeds Controlled with pre-harvest applications:

Quack grass 4-5 green leaves	Canada thistle and perennial sow-thistle at bud stage or beyond	Common milkweed at bud to bloom stage	Toadflax at bud to full bloom stage	Dandelion from rosette to full bloom stage
X	X	X	X	X

Crop Staging for pre-harvest applications:

Apply to crops (except forage) when grain moisture is less than 30%. The following chart lists visual symptoms that can be used as guidelines to when 30% grain moisture has been reached.

CROP*	VISUAL SYMPTOMS
Wheat, Barley, Oat	Hard dough stage – a thumbnail impression remains on seed.
Canola	Pods are green to yellow and most seeds are yellow to brown.
Flax (including Solin)	Majority (75 to 80% of bolls) are brown.
Lentil	Lowermost pods (bottom 15%) are brown and rattle when shaken.
Pea	Majority (75 to 80%) of pods are brown.
Chickpea**	Stems are green to brown in colour: pods are mature (yellow to brown in colour); 80%-90% leaf drop (original leaves).
Lupin**	Stems are green to brown in colour: pods are mature (yellow to brown in colour); 80%-90% leaf drop (original leaves).
Faba bean**	Stems are green to brown in colour: pods are mature (yellow to brown in colour); 80%-90% leaf drop (original leaves).
Soybean	Stems are green to brown in colour and pod tissue is brown and dry in appearance (80 to 90% leaf drop).
Dry Bean	Stems are green to brown in colour and pods are mature (yellow to brown) and 80 to 90% of the original leaves have dropped.
Forage	3 to 7 days prior to the last cut before rotation or forage renovation. Do not apply to forage stands that are to be maintained.

* Not all glyphosate products are registered for pre-harvest application on all crops species listed above. Refer to individual crop labels for a list of registered uses and crop species.

** Pre-harvest applications on these crops are registered with Roundup Transorb HC, Roundup WeatherMax, R/T 540, and Roundup Ultra 2 only.

9. For Use in glyphosate tolerant crops:

Glyphosate tolerant canola:

Weeds, Staging and Rates:

All applications must be made within the cotyledon to 6 leaf stage of glyphosate tolerant canola. Temporary yellowing may occur if applied at the 4 to 6 leaf stage of the crop.

Not all glyphosate products are registered for use on glyphosate tolerant canola at all rates listed. Refer to individual product labels for specific uses and rates.

FORMULATION	RATES (L/ACRE)	WEEDS CONTROLLED
Single applications of:		
356-360 g/L	0.33 L/acre	Weeds controlled at all stages unless indicated otherwise: Annual grasses: barnyard grass, green foxtail, volunteer cereals, wild oat. Annual broadleaves: annual smartweed spp.**, chickweed, corn spurry, cow cockle*, hemp-nettle, kochia, lamb's-quarters, night-flowering catchfly*, redroot pigweed, Russian thistle, shepherd's-purse*, stinkweed, volunteer canola (except glyphosate tolerant varieties), wild mustard, wild tomato.
450 g/L	0.27 L/acre	
480 g/L	0.24 L/acre	
500 g/L	0.24 L/acre	
540 g/L	0.22 L/acre	
356-360 g/L	0.50 L/acre	All stages of the weeds listed above plus: Annual broadleaves: cleavers, flaxweed, wild buckwheat, stork's-bill, narrow-leaved hawk's-beard. Perennial weeds suppressed: Canada thistle, dandelion, perennial sow-thistle, and season long quack grass control.
450 g/L	0.40 L/acre	
480 g/L	0.38 L/acre	
500 g/L	0.36 L/acre	
540 g/L	0.34 L/acre	
Double application (first application as above)		
356-360 g/L	0.50 L/acre	Additional flushes of the weeds Listed above plus: Annual broadleaves: round-leaved mallow Season long control of following perennials: Canada thistle, foxtail barley, and perennial sow-thistle.
450 g/L	0.40 L/acre	
480 g/L	0.38 L/acre	
500 g/L	0.36 L/acre	
540 g/L	0.34 L/acre	
Single application at the rates below:		
356-360 g/L	0.75 L/acre	All weeds in single applications above plus: Season long control of following perennials: Canada thistle and perennial sow-thistle.
450 g/L	0.61 L/acre	
480 g/L	0.56 L/acre	
500 g/L	0.55 L/acre	
540 g/L	0.51 L/acre	

* Low rates can be used only up to the 3 leaf stage of the crop otherwise use the high rate.

** Low rates can be used only when annual smartweed is in the 4 to 6 leaf stage.

NOTE: A maximum of 1.0 L/acre (356 to 360 g/L formulations), 0.81 L/acre (450 g/L formulations), 0.76 L/acre (480 g/L formulations), 0.73 L/acre (500 g/L formulations) and 0.67 L/acre (540 g/L formulations) per season is allowed in glyphosate tolerant Canola

Glyphosate tolerant corn and soybean:

Weeds, Staging and Rates:

All applications must be made within the following crop growth stages.

Corn -up to and including 8 leaf stage **Soybean** -first trifoliate leaf through flowering.

Not all glyphosate products are registered for use on glyphosate tolerant corn and soybeans at all rates listed. Refer to individual product labels for specific uses and rates.

	FORMULATION	RATE (L/ACRE)	WEEDS CONTROLLED
Single application	356-360 g/L	1.0 L/acre	Grasses: barnyard grass crabgrass spp. foxtail (green, yellow, giant) proso millet quack grass volunteer barley and wheat wild oats Broadleaves: biennial wormwood* Canada thistle chickweed cleavers corn spurry cocklebur cow cockle common milkweed (suppression only) common ragweed eastern-black flowering night-shade flixweed hemp-nettle kochia lamb's-quarters narrow-leaved hawk's-beard perennial sow-thistle night-flowering catchfly pigweed (smooth, redroot) round-leaved mallow Russian thistle shepherd's-purse smartweed spp. stinkweed (suppression only) stork's-bill velvetleaf volunteer canola (except glyphosate tolerant varieties) wild mustard wild buckwheat wild tomato
	450 g/L	0.81 L/acre	
	480 g/L	0.76 L/acre	
	500 g/L	0.73 L/acre	
	540 g/L	0.67 L/acre	
Second applications	356-360 g/L	1.0 L/acre	Late flushes of heavy infestations of the above weeds plus control of: common milkweed, field bindweed, round-leaved mallow, yellow nutsedge
	450 g/L	0.81 L/acre	
	480 g/L	0.76 L/acre	
	500 g/L	0.73 L/acre	
	540 g/L	0.67 L/acre	

* Registered for control in glyphosate tolerant soybean only with Roundup products and R/T 540 only.

Additional Weeds, Staging and Rates in glyphosate tolerant soybean (first trifoliate to flowering) and corn (up to and including 6 leaf stage)**:

PRODUCT	FORMULATIONS	RATE (L/ACRE)	WEEDS CONTROLLED
Single application**	356-360 g/L	2.0 L/acre	Heavy infestations of the annual weeds listed above plus control of: Field bindweed, common milkweed, perennial sow-thistle, Canada thistle, and yellow nutsedge.
	450 g/L	1.62 L/acre	
	480 g/L	1.51 L/acre	
	500 g/L	1.46 L/acre	
	540 g/L	1.35 L/acre	

** The single application rate in glyphosate tolerant corn and soybean is not labeled for all glyphosate products. Refer to individual glyphosate labels for the registration status of this rate usage in glyphosate tolerant soybean and corn.

Tank mixes in glyphosate tolerant crops:

Tank -mixes or rates listed may not occur on all product labels. Refer to individual product labels for registered tank-mixes.

Canola: Lontrel at 112 mL/acre.

Soybean: Assure II at 101 to 154 mL/acre, Venture L** at 0.18 to 0.24 L/acre, Pursuit at 65 to 85 mL/acre

Corn: Atrazine at 0.63 to 0.84 L/acre of 480 to 500 g/L formulations, 2,4-D single application (500 g ai/L formulation) (0.22 to 0.45 L/acre)*, 2,4-D split application (500 g ai/L formulation) (0.22 L/acre followed by 0.17 to 0.22 L/acre)*, DyVel DSp (0.44 L/acre)

* 2,4-D applications to corn may result in serious injury to some corn hybrids. Consult corn seed provider for varietal tolerance to 2,4-D applications. Apply prior to 4 leaf stage of corn.

10. Tank Mixes:

Not all glyphosate products are registered for all tank mix options below. Refer to individual glyphosate labels for registered tank mixes, glyphosate rates and registered crop species.

	RATE PER ACRE
Preseeding cereals***:	2,4-D [◇] (0.23 to 0.58L)*
	Banvel II (0.12 L)*
	Express TNG + Agral 90 (4 g/acre + 0.35 v/v)
	Bromoxynil - Pardner (0.51 L), Brotex (0.6 L)
	MCPA (0.2 to 0.4 L)*
	Bromoxynil / MCPA* - Buctril M (0.2 to 0.4 L), Logic M (0.25 to 0.5 L)
Preseeding corn (field and sweet) & flax:	MCPA ^{◇◇} (0.2 to 0.4 L)*
	Bromoxynil / MCPA* - Buctril M (0.2 to 0.4 L), Logic M (0.25 to 0.5 L)
Preseeding corn (field only)	Banvel II (0.12 L)*
Preseeding field pea, lentil [†] & chickpea [†] :	MCPA Amine ^{◇◇} (0.2 to 0.28 L)*
Preseeding canaryseed & seedling forage grasses ^{◇◇◇} :	Bromoxynil / MCPA* - Buctril M (0.2 to 0.4 L), Logic M (0.25 to 0.5 L)
Chem fallow:	2,4-D [◇] (0.5 L)*
	Dicamba (0.12 L)*
	Express TNG (4 g)
	Pardner (0.51 L)
Canada thistle control in stubble or fallow:	Dicamba (0.51 L)**
Alfalfa control in spring / fall:	2,4-D (0.50 to 1.0 L)*

* Volunteer glyphosate tolerant canola control: Tank mixes of 2,4-D at 0.23 to 0.34 L per acre, MCPA and Bromoxynil / MCPA will control volunteer glyphosate tolerant canola up to the 4 leaf stage and 2,4-D at 0.45 to 0.68 L per acre will give control up to the 6 leaf stage. Earlier application will result in more consistent control. Dicamba or Banvel II at 0.12 L per acre will not control glyphosate tolerant canola.

** See re-cropping restrictions for Dicamba with fall applications.

*** 2,4-D tank-mixes in cereals are registered for winter wheat, wheat, barley, and rye; Bromoxynil tank-mixes in cereals are registered on wheat, oats and barley; bromoxynil / MCPA and MCPA tank-mixes registered on cereals include wheat, barley oat and rye; Express Toss n Go tank-mixes in cereals include wheat, durum and barley; Banvel II tank-mixes in wheat, barley, rye oats.

Footnotes continued on next page.

- † Under drought conditions, deep seeding and/or brief rain showers after seeding may cause injury to emerging seedlings in sprayer overlaps
- ♦ Rates based on 500 g/L formulations. All formulations are registered for tank mixes.
- ♦♦ Use only amine formulations of MCPA prior to corn lentil, chickpea and field peas.
- ♦♦♦ Forage grasses include brome grass, crested wheatgrass, intermediate wheat grass, slender wheatgrass, tall wheatgrass, Russian wildrye, timothy, orchard grass, creeping red fescue, meadow fescue, meadow foxtail, tall fescue, meadow brome grass, streambank wheatgrass and reed canarygrass.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the glyphosate labels only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. See the general guidelines for mixing pesticides for more information.

Application Information:

Water Volume: Use 23 to 45 L per acre in most situations; use of the lower volume may improve control when hard water (Ca or Mg) or iron (Fe) ions are present (See Effects of Growing Conditions below).

Refer to specific weed control situations or labels for more information on water volumes and adjuvants.

Nozzles and Pressure: Use 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Best results are achieved when temperatures are near 20°C and when weeds are actively growing. Frost which kills more than 40% of the above ground tissue will reduce control. Control will also be reduced if foliage is heavily covered with dust. "Hard water" or water containing Calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg) or iron (Fe) ions will reduce the activity of glyphosate products proportional to the level hardness. Reducing application water volume and /or adding ammonium sulphate at 1.2 kg/acre (99% dry) or 2.4 L/acre (49% solution) will reduce the negative effects of low levels of hard water ions. If water is extremely hard (greater than 700 ppm or 40 grains), another water source should be found. Dirty water or water with suspended soil or organic matter will reduce control.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Do not apply if rainfall is forecast for the time of application, as weed control may be reduced. Consult manufacturer for more information.

Grazing Interval: All portions of forage and crops treated with glyphosate products may be fed to livestock.

Re-cropping Interval: No restrictions.

Aerial application: *Glyfos*, *Factor 540*, *Roundup Transorb HC*, *Roundup Ultra 2*, *Roundup WeatherMax*, *R/T 540*, *Touchdown Total*, *Vantage Plus Max*, and *Vantage Plus Max II* are the only glyphosate products are registered for aerial application for some pre-harvest treatments. Not all crop species listed in the pre-harvest section are registered for aerial application of these products. Do not apply any other brands of glyphosate by air. Consult manufacturer for current aerial pre-harvest registration status. *Roundup WeatherMax* may be applied by air when fields are too wet to access by ground sprayer (flooded) for preseed burndown, fallow treatment, or application to glyphosate tolerant crops (canola, corn, soybean and sugarbeet).

Storage: May be stored below 0° C.

Equipment: Do not mix, store or apply this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spraytanks.

Environment:

Application method	Uses	Buffer Zones (metres††) Required for the Protection of:	
		Aquatic habitats	Terrestrial habitat
Ground *	All uses	15	15
Aerial	Preharvest only**	25	55
	Preharvest only***	100	100
	Glyphosate tolerant canola only†	5	40
	Preseed, fallow, glyphosate tolerant crops (corn, soybeans, sugar beets)†	30	70

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

- * Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

- ** *Factor 540, Roundup Transorb HC, Roundup Ultra 2, Roundup WeatherMax, R/T 540, Touchdown Total*, only.
- *** *Glyphos, Vantage Plus Max II* only.
- † *Roundup WeatherMax* only when conditions are too wet for access by ground sprayer.
- †† Distance measured as metres from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive habitat.

Glyphosate is very toxic to non-target plants.

Ground applications - maintain a 15 m buffer zone from the downwind edge of the spray boom to non-target areas to minimize drift damage.

Pre-harvest aerial applications - maintain a 25 m buffer zone from water and wetland areas, and a 55 m buffer from shelterbelts, woodlots and other cover on the edge of treated fields.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Factor 540, Roundup Transorb HC, Roundup Ultra 2, Roundup WeatherMax, R/T 540:



Caution - Poison

Maverick III, Vantage Plus Max II:



Danger - Eye and Skin Irritant

ClearOut 41 Plus, Cheminova Glyphosate, Glyphos, Factor 540, KnockOut Extra, Roundup TransorbHC, Roundup Ultra 2, Roundup WeatherMax, R/T 540, Sharpshooter Plus:



Warning - Eye and Skin Irritant

All other products:



Caution - Skin and Eye Irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Gramoxone

Herbicide Group – 22

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Syngenta (PCP#8661)

Formulation:

200 g/L paraquat formulated as a solution.
Container size: 5 L, 20 L.

Crops and Staging:

Stale seedbed: Non-selective weed control applied 3 days prior to crop emergence in beans, corn, potatoes, peas, soybeans.

Non-selective inter-row weed control: Apply as a directed spray between rows in row crops. Avoid contact with crop foliage.

Control of weed seedlings in established alfalfa and bird's-foot trefoil for hay: Apply 5 days after first cut.

Control of weed seedlings in bird's-foot trefoil for seed: Apply in spring when bird's-foot trefoil shoots are 3 to 6 inches (7.5 to 15 cm) long.

Non-selective weed control – shelterbelts: Apply as a directed spray in and around shelterbelt trees or woodlot plantings. Avoid contact with foliage.

Pre or Post seeding burndown: Apply prior to crop emergence in barley, canary seed, canola, corn (field, sweet and pop), dry beans, field peas, flax (including low linolenic types), lentils, mustard, oats, potato, rye, soybean, sunflower, triticale, wheat.

Weeds and Staging:

Annual weed burn-off. Best control when weeds are less than 2 inches (5 cm) in height or diameter.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$21.09 to \$59.93 per acre.

Rates:

Pre or post seeding burndown: 0.8 to 1.6 L per acre

All other applications: If weeds are less than 2 inches (5 cm) in height, apply 1.1 L per acre (5 L treats 4.5 acres). If weeds are taller than 2 inches (5 cm), increase the rate of Gramoxone to 2.2 L per acre (5 L treats 2.2 acres).

Application Information:

Water Volumes:

Pre or post seeding burndown: Minimum 40 liters per acre.
All other applications: 135 to 500 L per acre. Use the higher water volumes within the range if weed growth is dense. Good coverage is critical for good control.

Nozzles and Pressure: 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage of ASAE medium droplets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Best results on cloudy days or just prior to darkness.

Tank Mixes:

Corn: AAtrex, Dual II Magnum, Frontier and Primextra II Magnum*

Soybean: Dual II Magnum, Frontier, Linuron, Sencor*

* Refer to product labels for time of application and restrictions.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 1 hour will reduce weed control.

Re-entry Period: Do NOT re-enter treated fields for 24 hours following application. If necessary, workers may re-enter field after 4 hours if wearing protective clothing. See label for details.

Grazing: Do NOT graze or harvest treated foliage. Regrowth from treated alfalfa or bird's-foot trefoil may be fed to livestock.

Re-cropping Interval: No restrictions

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Do NOT freeze.

Environment:

Crop	Buffer Zones (metres†) Required for the Protection of:			
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths			Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	1 m to 3 m	Greater than 1 m	
Conservation tillage soybean	40	30	20	15
All other crops	50	40	30	20

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance is measured from the downwind edge of the boom to sensitive areas.

Do not spray when conditions are dead calm or when wind is gusty or blowing faster than 16 km/hr.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Danger - Poison (may be fatal if swallowed)



Danger - Corrosive to eyes

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Grazon

Herbicide Group - 4
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences (PCP#26649)

Formulation:

65 g/L picloram and 240 g/L 2,4-D formulated as a solution. Container size: 2 x 10 L and 110 L (through select outlets).

Note: Available only through selected retail outlets.

Crops and Staging:

Permanent grass pasture and rangeland. Apply in spring or early summer.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Broadleaf weeds:

Apply at 1.5 L/acre: for season long control ONLY

Canada thistle	Dandelion
Common yarrow	

Apply at 2.8 L per acre: for control of the above weeds and the following weeds

Burdock	Goldenrod
Clovers (red, sweet)	Plantain
Common ragweed	Prickly lettuce
Dock	Vetch
Fleabane	Wild carrot

Woody plants:

Apply at 7.3 to 10.1 L per acre by ground and 10.1 to 14.2* L per acre by air:

Alder	Pine
Birch	Poplar species
Cedar	Spruce
Maple	

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):
\$15.50 per L.

Application Information:

Water volume:

Ground application: 80 L per acre.

Aerial application: 60 to 80 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Use nozzles that will deliver coarse droplets in a uniform pattern. Maximum 30 psi (207kPa) by ground or air when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance.

Drift of even small amounts of *Grazon* into sensitive plants or areas where sensitive crops may be grown can cause injury. Do not apply under conditions prone to drift (i.e. high winds, dead calm and temperature inversions).

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

IMPORTANT: Picloram is a very persistent and water-soluble herbicide. Treated soil should not be moved from the treated area. Do NOT apply to soils that are permeable, have sinkholes, or lie over limestone bedrock. Do NOT apply to soils whose surfaces are composed of fractured rock or unconsolidated gravel. Application to these sites may allow the movement of herbicide to underlying water sources or aquifers. When applying *Grazon* over sandy soils ensure that aquifers are not within 1.8 m of the soil surface. If shallow aquifers are present, do NOT apply *Grazon*. *Grazon* must not be applied on range and pasture acres that are irrigated. Do NOT compost or mulch clippings or manure from grass treated with *Grazon* unless being reapplied to the treated area.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Nothing listed on the *Grazon* label. Avoid application when pasture and target weeds are under stress from drought, flooding, extreme heat or cold, as injury to grass

or unacceptable control may result. Avoid application when temperatures exceed 28°C.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Do NOT apply if rainfall is forecast. No specific time frame is indicated on the label. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Grazing: Do NOT allow lactating dairy animals to graze treated areas within 7 days of application. Withdraw meat animals from treated fields at least 3 days before slaughter. Do not harvest forage or cut hay within 30 days of application. See restrictions in "How it Works" section above.

Re-cropping: Legumes may not be established in a pasture for several years after treatment. If legumes are essential in a pasture, do NOT use *Grazon*. Do NOT break up treated pasture and plant to sensitive broadleaf crops for at least 5 years after application of *Grazon*.

Storage: Store product in original containers in a secure, dry, cool area. Do NOT freeze.

Environment: This product is moderately toxic to fish. Apply this product well back from any water bodies to avoid contamination. Heavy rains can move this product from its application site down slope toward sensitive areas. Do NOT load or mix near wells, dugouts or other water bodies.

Contact the provincial environment department for permits to apply near water.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Poison



May cause skin and eye irritation

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Harmony K

Herbicide Group – 1, 2, and 4

(Refer to page 34)

Harmony K is equivalent to *Harmony SG* (page 173) tank mixed with *Banvel II* (page 119). For other detailed information on the component products see the product pages listed above and *Refine SG* (page 238) and *Horizon 240EC* (page 113).

Company:

E. I. duPont Canada

Formulation:

The Harmony K package contains the following components:

Refine SG (PCP#28285): 33.35% thifensulfuron methyl plus 16.65% tribenuron methyl formulated as a water soluble granule.

Container size: 486 g bottle.

Horizon WO (PCP#25477): 240 g/ L clodinafop-propargyl formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 1 x 3.68 L

Banvel II (PCP#23957): 480 g/L dicamba diglycolamine salt, formulated as a solution.

Container size: 2.35 L

Score Adjuvant (PCP#25476): Container size: 2 x 6.4 L

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum) from the 2 to 5 leaf stage.

Weeds and Staging:

Harmony K controls the same weeds as *Harmony SG* with the addition of Group 2 resistant kochia.

NOTE: Surveys of fields with kochia have found that roughly 90% of these kochia populations were resistant to Group 2 herbicides. Without testing that confirms otherwise, assume that kochia in your field is likely resistant as well.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$27.69 per acre

Rates:

Refine SG: 12 g per acre

Horizon WO: 93 mL per acre

Banvel II: 58.7 mL per acre

Score adjuvant: 0.8 L per 100 L of spray solution

One package treats 40 acres (16 ha)

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

See *Harmony SG*, *Horizon* and *Refine SG* pages for additional information and precautions.

Harmony SG

Herbicide Group - 1, 2

(Refer to page 34)

This product is a prepackaged tank mix of *Refine SG* (page 238) and *Horizon 240EC* (page 113). Information listed is restricted to Crop, Weeds, Rates, Cost and Tank mixes. For other detailed information on the component products see the product pages listed above.

Company:

E. I. duPont Canada

Formulation:

Refine SG (PCP#28285): 33.35% thifensulfuron methyl + 16.65% tribenuron methyl; formulated as a water soluble granule.

Container size: 486 g bottle.

Harmony Grass (PCP#29202): 128 g / L clodinafop-propargyl formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 1 x 7.1 L

Score Adjuvant (PCP#25476): Container size: 2 x 6.4 L

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum) up to the emergence of the 4th tiller.

Weeds and Staging:

Grass Weeds:

Wild oat - 1 to 6 leaves up to the emergence of the 4th tiller.

Green foxtail - 1 to 5 leaves up to the emergence of the 3rd tiller.

Broadleaf Weeds:

Unless otherwise noted below, apply to young and actively growing weeds that are less than 4 inches (10 cm) in height or width.

Controlled:

Ball mustard	Narrow-leaved hawk's-beard
Chickweed (1 to 6 leaf)	Redroot pigweed
Common groundsel	Russian thistle
Corn spurry	Shepherd's-purse
Cow cockle	Stinkweed
Flixweed	Tartary buckwheat
Green smartweed	Volunteer canola (CLEARFIELD canola only with MCPA Ester tank mix)
Hemp-nettle	

Kochia (Group 2 resistant biotypes with Banvel II tankmix only) [†]	Volunteer sunflowers
	Wild buckwheat (up to the 5 leaf stage)
Lady's-thumb	Wild mustard
Lamb's-quarters	

[†] NOTE: Surveys of fields with kochia have found that roughly 90% of these kochia populations were resistant to Group 2 herbicides. Without testing that confirms otherwise, assume that kochia in your field is likely resistant as well and is unlikely to be controlled by Harmony SG alone.

Suppressed:

Cleavers - 1 to 3 whorls

Stork's-bill, round-leaved mallow - 2 to 6 leaves

Canada thistle, perennial sow-thistle - under 6" (15 cm) tall, prior to budding

Scentless chamomile

Toadflax - less than 6" (15 cm) tall

For optimum control apply before the annual grasses tiller. Harmony SG will also control or suppress the broadleaf weeds listed for *Refine SG* alone at 12 g/acre.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$27.42 per acre

Rates:

Refine SG: 12 g per acre

Harmony Grass: 177 mL per acre

Score adjuvant: 0.8 L per 100 L of spray solution

One case treats 40 acres (16 ha)

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 22 to 45 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Consult with herbicide manufacturer regarding the suitability of

low drift nozzles for use with this product. Use a 50 mesh or coarser screen and filter system.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

MCPA Ester (0.34 to 0.45 L/acre of 500 g/L formulation).

Banvel II (44.5 or 59 mL/acre).

See component products for more information.

Horizon/Horizon NG (2009)

See Clodinafop on page 113.

Horizon BTM (2009)

See clodinafop + Bromoxynil/MCPA Ester on page 115.

Imazethpyr

Herbicide Group – 2
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

BASF Canada (*Pursuit* - PCP#23844)

Univar (*Gladiator* - PCP#28923)

Viterra (*Pulse Star/Multistar** - PCP#29259)

* Note - this product has undergone a name change. As a result, there may be containers with either name on the label on the market for a short time.

Formulation:

240 g/L imazethpyr formulated as a liquid.

Container size: 2 x 3.3 L jugs per case.

Crops and Staging:

CROP	STAGE
Dry bean (pinto, pink and red varieties only)	Up to and including the second trifoliate leaf stage
Soybean (Manitoba only)	Up to and including the third trifoliate leaf stage
Field pea	May be applied up to the sixth above-ground node stage (6 true leaves).
Seedling alfalfa (forage or seed production)*	Apply after the first trifoliate leaf stage.
Established alfalfa (seed production only)**	Apply before alfalfa reaches 12 inches (30 cm) in height.
Chickling vetch grown for seed	Apply at the 5 to 7 leaf stage.

* Apply only to seedling alfalfa that will remain in production for at least 3 years following application. Apply only once during the life of the alfalfa stand.

** Do NOT apply in the last year of established alfalfa stands.

Do NOT use in the brown or dark brown soil zones (except for use in dry beans and alfalfa under irrigated brown soils); rotational crops may be severely injured due to carryover in these soils.

Weeds and Staging:

In field peas. Apply up to the 4 leaf stage, unless otherwise indicated:

Chickweed	Smartweed
Cleavers	Stinkweed
Green foxtail	Volunteer canola (not CLEARFIELD varieties)
Hemp-nettle	Wild buckwheat†
Redroot pigweed	Wild mustard
Shepherd's-purse	Wild oats (2 to 4 leaf stage)

In seedling and established alfalfa:

Common groundsel*†	Shepherd's-purse*†
Green foxtail†	Stinkweed
Green smartweed *	Volunteer canola (not CLEARFIELD varieties)
Redroot pigweed	Wild mustard

In dry beans:

Hairy nightshade (up to 6 leaf stage)

* Seedling alfalfa only.

† Suppression

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Pursuit: \$26.88 per acre.

Gladiator: \$26.88 per acre.

Pulse Star/Multistar: \$26.88 per acre.

Rates:

85 mL per acre (40 acres per jug).

A non-ionic surfactant with at least 80% active ingredient (*Agral 90*, *Agsurf*, *Surf 92*) should be added at a rate of 0.25 L per 100 L of spray solution. Do NOT over apply *imazethapyr*, as crop injury may result.

Do NOT apply *imazethapyr* more than once per season or follow *imazethapyr* with any related product in the same year.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 to 160 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Plants are under stress when conditions before or after application are very hot or cold, excessively dry or wet. During periods of stress, plants are not actively growing and reduced weed control or crop injury may result.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Note: There are no tank mixes listed on the *imazethapyr* label. To check for other possible tank mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfast period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Grazing: Do NOT graze or harvest seedling alfalfa within 14 days of treatment. Do NOT graze or harvest field peas for feed within 30 days. Do NOT graze other treated crops or cut for feed prior to crop maturity.

Pre-harvest Interval: Do NOT apply within 60 days of harvesting field peas or chickling vetch, within 75 days of harvesting dry beans, or within 85 days of harvesting soybeans.

Re-cropping: Rotate to barley, spring wheat (not durum), lentils, alfalfa, field peas or CLEARFIELD canola the year following application. The manufacturer recommends that a field bioassay (a test strip grown to maturity) be conducted the year before growing any crop other than those listed above. However, yield losses within the test strips may not be noticed unless the yield can be compared to an untreated area seeded adjacent to the imazethapyr-treated strip. In case of crop failure, only field peas or CLEARFIELD canola may be replanted in the year of application.

NOTE: Breakdown of imazethapyr may be slowed or delayed by environmental conditions such as drought, excessive cold and/or acid soils (pH less than 6.5) resulting in an increased risk of injury to rotational crops. The most tolerant crops are CLEARFIELD

canola and legume crops, then cereals. Contact manufacturer for additional information on re-cropping intervals (1-877-3712273).

Aerial application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Do NOT freeze. If the product is exposed to temperatures below 0°C, thaw the product completely and shake the container vigorously prior to use.

Environment: Do NOT apply within 15 m of shelterbelts, water bodies, wetlands, and woodlots.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

▽ Caution – May cause skin irritation

▽ Caution – May cause eye damage

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Infinity

Herbicide Group – 6, 27

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Bayer CropScience - PCP#28738

Formulation:

37.5 g/L pyrasulfotole and 210 g/L bromoxynil formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 2 x 6.7 L jugs per case.

Crops and Staging:

The following crops may be treated when at the 1 leaf stage of growth until the flag leaf is just visible but still rolled:

Barley	Triticale
Timothy (seed production only)	Wheat (spring, durum, winter)

Weeds and Staging:

The following weeds are controlled at the 1 to 6 leaf stage unless otherwise noted.

Annual sow-thistle	Pale smartweed
Chickweed	Perennial sow-thistle*
Canada Thistle* (up to 30 cm)	Redroot pigweed
Cleavers (1 to 6 whorls)**	Round-leaved mallow*
Common Ragweed	Russian thistle (up to 10 cm)
Dandelion* (up to 25 cm across†)	Shepherd's-purse
Flixweed (up to 10 cm)	Stinkweed
Hemp-nettle	Volunteer canola***
Kochia (up to 10 cm)	Wild buckwheat
Lamb's-quarters	Wild mustard

* Suppression only

** Add ammonium sulphate at 202 g/acre (99% dry) or 0.4 L/acre (49% solution) at 4 to 6 whorls.

*** All herbicide tolerant varieties.

† Spring seedlings and overwintered rosettes.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$8.85 per acre.

Rates:

0.33 L per acre. One case will treat 40 acres.

Do NOT apply *Infinity* more than once or follow *Infinity* with any related products per in the same year.

Application Information:**Water Volume:**

Ground: Minimum 19 L per acre

Aerial: Minimum 11.4 L per acre

Higher water volumes should be used under dense crop and weed canopies to ensure thorough coverage of the target weeds.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 to 45 psi (275 to 310 kPa) with conventional flat fan nozzles. Use nozzles and pressure designed to deliver proper coverage with *ASAE medium* droplets. Angle ground sprayer nozzles forward at a 45° angle to improve coverage of vertical leaf targets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds according to the weed stages listed. Under stressed conditions and/or heavy crop canopy, early application will result in improved weed control. Weeds growing under adverse environmental conditions such as drought will be less susceptible herbicide effects

Tank Mixes:**Herbicides:**

Wheat (spring, winter, and durum), barley and triticale:

Liquid Achieve (0.2 L/acre) plus *Turbocharge* adjuvant

Wheat (spring and durum) and barley only:

*Puma*¹²⁰ *Super* (0.16 to 0.31 L/acre)

Wheat (spring and durum) only:

Horizon 240 EC (93 mL/acre) plus *Score* adjuvant

Wheat (spring) and barley only:

Axial (0.28 L/acre) plus *Adigor* adjuvant

Fertilizers: Do mix with fertilizers.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Infinity* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 1 hour of application may reduce weed control.

Re-entry: Do NOT re-enter treated area within 12 hours.

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated crops or cut for hay within 25 days of application.

Pre-harvest Interval: Leave at least 50 days for wheat and triticale and 45 days for barley from application to harvest of grain or straw.

Re-cropping: Alfalfa, barley, canaryseed, canola, field corn flax, field peas, soybeans, tame oat, and wheat (durum, spring) may be seeded the year following application. Lentils may be seeded the second season after application.

Aerial Application: May be applied by air.

Storage: Store product in original containers in a secure, dry area, away from other pesticides, food or feed above -20°C. If stored over winter, shake or mix well before using.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres [†]) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Ground *	1	1	5
Fixed wing airplane	10	1	375
Helicopter	10	1	225

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance measured as metres from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive habitat.

Tank Cleaning:

The manufacturer recommends a cleanout process similar to "Method A" on page 15 using a combination of water and ammonia solution rinses.

For additional information, refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Warning – Warning Poison



Warning – Eye and Skin Irritant.



Warning – Contains the allergen soy.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Kerb 50-WSP

Herbicide Group – 15

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences (PCP#25595)

Formulation:

50% propyzamide formulated as a wettable powder. Container size: 1.36 kg (3 x 454 g water soluble pouches).

Crops and Staging:

Apply to the following established crops between October 1 and freeze-up or very early spring*. Temperatures should be above freezing at time of application but should not exceed 12 degrees Celsius after application or a reduction in control may be observed. Applications are more effective if followed by a rain. Contact manufacturer for specific staging and application guidelines prior to application.

Established alfalfa, bird's-foot trefoil, and established pastures**.

* Early spring application for seed alfalfa only.

** Severe stand thinning may occur to pastures consisting primarily of crested wheatgrass, meadow fescue and timothy. Some thinning (10 to 15%) may occur with tall fescue and creeping red fescue.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Apply in late fall or very early spring (seed alfalfa only) prior to the emergence of weeds.

Established grass or grass/legume pastures for control of foxtail barley:

Brown, dark brown or gray wooded soils - 0.36 kg/acre.

Black soils - 0.45 kg/acre.

Alfalfa and bird's foot trefoil:

WEED	RATE (kg/acre)
Annual grasses, volunteer cereals, wild oat	0.71
Quackgrass, orchardgrass, timothy, chickweed	0.91 to 1.32*
Dodder (fall application only)	1.3

Note that complete control may not be achieved.

* Maximum 0.91 kg per acre with spring application. Low temperatures and adequate moisture following application are needed for efficacy.

Caution: Do NOT use on soils with more than 6% organic matter. Do NOT apply to soils prone to flooding. Do NOT apply to pastures that contain high proportions of timothy, crested wheat grass or meadow fescue. Consult the manufacturer for other forage grass species sensitivities to Kerb 50-WSP.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$94.38 per kg.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 120 to 200 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressures: Maximum 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) with conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with ASAE coarse droplets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Dry soil conditions at time of weed emergence may result in reduced control. Approximately 3 inches of total precipitation is required for adequate activation. Best results when soil temperatures are low but above freezing.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Surface applications are most effective if followed by 0.5 to 1 inch (1.25 to 2.5 cm) of rain within 2 days of application.

Grazing: Do NOT graze or harvest for livestock feed within 90 days of the 1.32 kg/acre rate and 60 days of application for lower rates.

Re-cropping: Do NOT re-plant to crops within 1 year of treatment.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. Do not freeze.

Environment: Do NOT contaminate domestic or natural water sources or wetlands.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

 Caution – Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Laddok

Herbicide Groups – 5,6

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

BASF Canada (PCP#16641)

Formulation:

200 g/L bentazon and 200 g/L atrazine formulated as a solution.

Container size: 10 L.

Crops and Staging:

Corn (grain, silage, sweet, and seed) at the 1 to 5 leaf stage. Seed corn producers should consult their seed corn company regarding the tolerance of seed production lines to Laddok and oil concentrates.

Weeds, Staging and Rates:

Add Assist at 1.0 L per 100 L of spray solution.

ANNUAL WEEDS	1.21 L PER ACRE		1.62 L PER ACRE	
	inches	(cm)	inches	(cm)
Bird rape	2 to 4	(5.0 to 10.0)		
Black nightshade			0.2 to 0.8	(0.5 to 2.0)
Buttercup			2 to 4	(5 to 10)
Cocklebur	3 to 7	(7.5 to 17.5)	7 to 12	(17.5 to 30.0)
Common chickweed			Apply 1 to 3 weeks after emergence	
Common groundsel			2 to 4	(5 to 10)
Common ragweed	1 to 1.5	(2.5 to 4.0)	1.5 to 3	(4.0 to 7.5)
Corn spurry			1 to 4	(2.5 to 10.0)
Giant ragweed			2 to 6	(5 to 15)
Hairy galinsoga			2 to 3	(5.0 to 7.5)
Lady's-thumb (smartweed)	1 to 3	(2.5 to 7.5)	3 to 8	(7.5 to 20.0)
Lamb's-quarters	1 to 2	(2.5 to 5.0)	2 to 4	(5 to 10)
Purslane			1 to 2	(2.5 to 5.0)
Redroot pigweed	0.7 to 1.2	(1.5 to 3.0)	1.2 to 1.5	(3 to 4)
Russian thistle			1 to 3	(2.5 to 7.5)
Venice mallow	1 to 2	(2.5 to 5.0)	2 to 4	(5 to 10)
Wild mustard	1 to 5	(2.5 to 12.5)	5 to 10	(12.5 to 25.0)
PERENNIAL WEEDS	Rate: 1.21 to 1.62 L per acre			
Yellow nutsedge	4 to 6	(10 to 15)	(repeat 7 to 10 days if necessary)	

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$18.70 to \$25.07 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 80 to 160 L per acre. The higher recommended water volumes and pressures should be used for dense weed infestations or for weeds approaching the upper limit of their recommended stage for treatment.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 to 45 psi (275 to 300 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles capable of delivering high water volumes. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with *ASAE medium* droplets. Consult with herbicide manufacturer regarding the suitability of low drift nozzles for use with this product.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Crop injury may occur if applications are made when crop is under stress because of prolonged cold weather, poor fertility or other factors; or when corn is wet and succulent from recent rainfall.

Best weed control is under warm, humid conditions.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 6 to 8 hours of application will reduce control.

Re-Entry: Do NOT enter treated field for 12 hours.

Grazing: Do NOT graze the treated crop or cut for hay prior to crop maturity.

Pre-harvest Interval: Leave 60 days between application and harvest of field corn, and 45 days for sweet corn.

Re-cropping: No restrictions the year following treatment when label rates for annual weeds have been used. Use of the double application for yellow nutsedge control may cause injury to rotational crops because of carryover of the

Atrazine component of the product. Under particularly dry soil conditions, there may be greater carryover of the *atrazine* component of *Laddok* that could damage a number of different special crops. Refer to the "*Atrazine*" product description for information.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Do NOT freeze.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres†) Required for the Protection of:	
	Aquatic Habitats	Terrestrial habitat
Ground only*	10	10

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance is measured from the downwind edge of the boom to sensitive areas.

Stay back 30 metres when mixing or loading next to aquatic habitats.

Tank Cleaning:

The manufacturer does not provide information on tank cleaning.

Refer to *Basagran* and *Atrazine* recommendations and page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Poison



Warning – Contains the allergen soy.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Liberty 150SN

Herbicide Group – 10
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Bayer CropScience (PCP#28837)

Formulation:

150 g/L glufosinate ammonium formulated as a solution.
Container sizes: 13.5 L, 108 L, 432 L.

Crops and Staging:

Liberty Link Canola - cotyledon to early bolting stage. Temporary crop discolouration (bronzing) may be observed after application.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

WEED	WEED STAGE (from emergence to stage)	RATE (L/ACRE)	ACRES PER 13.5 L
Cow cockle	4 leaf	0.54	25
Green foxtail	6 leaf (max. 3 tillers)		
Barnyard grass, volunteer canola ^{††}	4 leaf	0.81	16.6
Wild mustard	5 leaf		
Lamb's-quarters, smartweed (lady's-thumb)	6 leaf		
Stinkweed	8 leaf		
Volunteer flax	2.5 inches (6 cm)		
Russian thistle	3 inches (8 cm)		
Wild buckwheat	3 leaf	1.08	12.4
Redroot pigweed, round-leaved mallow, quackgrass*	4 leaf		
Light to moderate infestations [†] of volunteer wheat, volunteer barley*	4 leaf (max. 2 tillers)		
Hemp-nettle (1 to 3 leaf pairs), shepherd's-purse	6 leaf		
Common chickweed (max. 4 leaf pairs), sow-thistle	8 leaf		
Kochia	3 inches (8 cm)		
Canada thistle*, scentless chamomile	4 inches (10 cm)		
Cleavers	2 whorls (nodes)	1.35	10
Stork's-bill and heavy populations of wild buckwheat	3 leaf		
Quackgrass (light to moderate** or heavy infestations*) [†] , volunteer wheat, volunteer barley*, wild oat	4 leaf (max. 2 tillers except quackgrass)		
Hemp-nettle	8 leaf (1 to 4 leaf pairs)		
Dandelion rosettes	6 in. (15 cm) across		
Flixweed, Canada thistle*	4 inches (10 cm)		
Quackgrass***	4 leaf	1.6	8.3
Canada thistle**	4 inches (10 cm)		

* Temporary top growth control. Plants may return from surviving growing points.

** Extended top growth control.

*** Season long control.

† The company does not provide guidelines for weed densities. When in doubt as to the infestation level, use the high rate or contact the manufacturer.

†† NOT including Liberty Link varieties.

Second Application:

A second application may be made to fields that were treated initially with up to 1.6 L per acre. Apply *Liberty* at a rate of 0.81 to 1.35 L/acre in the second application. Do not apply more than 2.97 L/acre of *Liberty* in one season.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$9.18 per L.

Note: The pricing structure for *Liberty 150SN* has changed significantly since 2009. Those purchasing *Liberty 150SN* must have first signed a *Liberty and Trait Agreement* in order to purchase *Liberty 150SN* herbicide.

Application Information:**Water Volume:**

Ground applications: 45 L per acre.

Aerial applications:

In Liberty Link canola use 22 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure:

Ground Application: Use 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional 80° or 110° flat fan nozzles; 45 psi (310 kPa) when using check valves. Angle nozzles forward at 45° to improve coverage of vertical leaf surfaces. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with ASAE medium droplets.

Aerial applications: Do not use raindrop nozzles. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure to provide ASAE medium droplet size distribution.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Liberty 150SN activity is influenced by environmental conditions. Cool temperatures (less than 10°C), drought, and low humidity conditions slow weed growth. Applications made under these stressed conditions may result in reduced weed control.

Tank Mixes:**Herbicides:**

For enhanced control of wild oat and volunteer barley, in Liberty Link canola *Liberty* at 1.1 to 1.35 L/acre mixed with:

Clethodim (Centurion or Select only) (25.5 mL/acre).

Consult *Liberty 150SN* label for exact weed control options. For Centurion or Select tank mix add Amigo to the tank first at 0.5 L per 100 L spray solution followed by *Liberty* and then Centurion or Select. Consult label for specific mixing instructions.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Liberty 150SN* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 4 hours may reduce control.

Re-Entry: Do NOT re-enter treated areas for 24 hours after application, without protective clothing as for spraying.

Grazing: Do NOT graze the treated crop or cut for feed.

Re-cropping: No restrictions.

Aerial Application: May be applied by air.

Storage: Do NOT freeze.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres†) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Ground *	1	0	1
Fixed wing airplane or Helicopter	1	0	30

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance measured as metres from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive habitat.

Do not apply when dead calm or when winds exceed 16 km/hr when using unprotected booms or applying by air, or exceeding 25 km/hr when using shrouded booms.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to tank cleaning section on page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Warning – Poison



Caution – Skin Irritant



Warning – Eye Irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Liberty 200 SN

Herbicide Group – 10

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Bayer CropScience (PCP#25337)

Formulation:

200 g/L of glufosinate ammonium formulated as a solution.

Container sizes: 10 L

Crops and Staging:

Liberty 200 SN tolerant Corn only: 1 to 8 leaf stage. Refer to product label for appropriate method of determining crop leaf stage.

Weeds Rates and Staging:

Weeds controlled with 0.61 L per acre rate

WEED	WEED STAGE (from emergence to stage)
Cocklebur	4 leaf
Green foxtail, Proso millet, Ragweed	5 leaf
Redroot pigweed, Shepherd's-purse	6 leaf
Chickweed	8 leaf

Weeds controlled with 0.81 L per acre rate

WEED	WEED STAGE (from emergence to stage)
Perennial sow-thistle, Wild buckwheat, Wild mustard, Wild oat, Yellow foxtail	4 leaf
Barnyard grass, Eastern black nightshade	5 leaf
Canada thistle*, Field bindweed*, Lady's-thumb, Lamb's-quarters, Wormseed mustard	6 leaf
Ragweed	7 leaf
Stinkweed	8 leaf

* season long suppression.

Weeds controlled with 1.0 L per acre rate

WEED	WEED STAGE (from emergence to stage)
Quackgrass**	4 leaf

** season long suppression, apply with ammonium sulphate, 2.4 L per acre (49% solution) or 1.2 kg per acre (99%).

Second Application:

A second application may be made to fields treated initially with up to 1 L per acre, if weeds and crop are at the correct leaf staging. Do not apply more than 1.8 L per acre *Liberty 200SN* to a crop in a single season.

Split Application Program:

For season long control of the weeds above a split application of *Liberty 200SN* may be employed. The first application must be a minimum of 0.81 L per acre made at the correct weed staging. For the second application of a 0.51 L per acre rate may be used. The second application timing must be made as soon as the second flush of weeds occurs and before the maximum leaf stage for the crop.

Cost: (2010 suggested retail price)

NA

Note: The pricing structure for *Liberty 200SN* has changed significantly since 2009. Those purchasing *Liberty 200SN* must have first signed a *Liberty Technology Agreement*.

Application Information:

Water Volume: A minimum of 45 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Use 25 to 40 psi (175 to 275 kPa) when using conventional 80° or 110° flat fan nozzles. Angle nozzles forward at 45° to improve coverage of vertical leaf surfaces. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Liberty 200SN activity is influenced by environmental conditions. Cool temperatures (less than 10°C), drought and low humidity conditions slow weed growth. Applications

made under these stress conditions may result in reduced weed control.

Weed control may also be reduced when heavy dew, fog, or mist are present at the time of application.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

For use on glufosinate-ammonium tolerant field corn only.

Rainfall: Rainfall within 4 hours of application may reduce weed control.

Re-Entry: Do NOT re-enter treated areas for 24 hours after application, without protective clothing as for spraying.

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated fields within 20 days of application.

Pre-harvest Interval: Leave 86 days between application and grain harvest.

Re-cropping: No re-cropping restrictions the year after treatment.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Do NOT freeze.

Environmental: Do NOT contaminate water sources or wetlands by direct applications, spray drift, or when cleaning and rinsing spray equipment or containers. Leave 15 meters between the edge of treated fields and adjacent non-target areas (e.g. wetlands, ponds, rivers, or other open bodies of water, shelter belts or wildlife habitat).

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison



Caution - Skin Irritant



Warning - Eye Irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Linuron

Herbicide Group - 7
(Refer to page 34)

Company/Products:

Tessenderly Kerley Inc. (Lorox L)

United Agri Products (Linuron 400)

The following recommendations are a blend of recommendations of all linuron products. Consult the individual product labels for specific recommendations.

Formulations:

Linuron 400 (PCP#15544): 400 g/L linuron formulated as a flowable.

Container size: 10 L.

Lorox L (PCP#16279): 480 g/L linuron formulated as a flowable.

Container size: 10 L.

Crops, Rates and Stages:

Post-emergent applications only:

CROP	STAGE	LINURON 400 (L/acre)	LOROX L (L/acre)
Spring wheat (including durum), oats and barley*	2 to 4 leaf stage	0.20 to 0.26	0.17 to 0.22
Field corn (post-emergent** directed spray, do not spray over top of corn)	Apply when corn is at least 15 inches (38 cm) high (highest leaf on free standing plant)	1.16 to 2.18	0.97 to 1.82
Caraway, coriander	Apply when in the 2 to 4 leaf stage	—	0.50 to 0.67
Dill†	Apply when dill has at least 2 full leaves developed	—	0.77 to 1.9
Shelterbelts (caragana, green ash, Siberian and American elm, Manitoba maple, poplar, willow, white spruce, Colorado spruce, Scots pine)	Apply as an overall spray to dormant stock or as a directed spray if buds have broken.	2.18	1.82

* Only when tank mixed with MCPA amine at 0.34 to 0.45 L per acre (500 formulation) or 0.4 to 0.57 L per acre MCPA K (400 formulation).

** Use lower rate when weeds do not exceed 2 inches (5 cm) and higher rate for weeds up to 8 inches (20 cm) in height, preferably before they are 5 inches (13 cm) high. Requires the addition of a mineral oil surfactant blend at 1 to 2 L per 100 L of spray solution or spray oil at 1 to 2 L per 10 L of spray solution. See oil labels for directions. DO NOT apply if linuron has been applied pre-emergent.

† A split pre-emergent/post emergent application of linuron may be made in dill. See below for more information.

Pre-emergent surface (not incorporated) applications for use on loam to clay soils only:

	LINURON 400 (L/acre)		LOROX L (L/acre)	
	<i>less than 2%</i>	<i>from 2 to 5%</i>	<i>less than 2%</i>	<i>from 2 to 5%</i>
Soil organic matter				
Field corn	1.09*	1.58	0.91*	1.31*
Soybeans	1.09 to 1.58	1.58 to 2.18	0.91 to 1.31	1.31 to 1.82
Sweet white lupins	1.01	1.50	0.85	1.25
Potatoes	1.11 to 1.72	1.72 to 2.22	0.91	1.82
Dill†	—	—	0.53 to 0.77	0.77 to 1.0

* Must be tank mixed. Refer to specific labels for registered tankmix partners.

† A split pre-emergent/post emergent application of linuron may be made in dill. See below for more information.

If used on sandy soils, severe crop injury may result.

Seed the crop at least 2 inches (5 cm) deep. Make only one application per year to field crops.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Split applications:

This product may also be applied to dill as a split pre/post-emergent application. A pre-emergent surface application of up to 0.77 L per acre, followed by a second post-emergent application, no sooner than two weeks after the first, of up to 1.0 L per acre. Minimum staging for post-emergent applications given above still applies.

Banded Applications:

This product may also be applied in a narrow band directly over the row in wide rowed crops if another method is to be used for weed control in between the rows. For band treatment, use proportionately less; for example, for 10 inch band on 30 inch row, use 1/3 of the broadcast rate.

Weeds and Staging:

Post-Emergence

When tank mixed with MCPA amine in cereals, the following weeds are controlled:

Chickweed	Lamb's-quarters
Corn spurry	Ragweed (common, giant)
Cow cockle	Redroot pigweed
Flixweed	Shepherd's-purse
Green foxtail (suppression possible)	Stinkweed
	Stork's-bill
Green smartweed	Tartary buckwheat
Hemp-nettle	Wild buckwheat
Lady's-thumb	

Apply when annual broadleaf weeds are in the 2 to 4 leaf stage and when green foxtail is in the 1 to 3 leaf stage.

In shelterbelts, apply when weeds are less than 4 inches (10 cm) tall.

Pre-emergent surface treatments and Post-emergent applications in corn and shelterbelts:

Sufficient moisture (1 to 2 inches or 3 to 5 cm) in the form of rainfall or irrigation is necessary within 7 to 10 days of a pre-emergence application or poor weed control will result.

Barnyard grass*	Plantain (seedlings only) [■]
Common chickweed	Purslane
Common groundsel [■]	Ragweed (common)
Corn spurry [■]	Shepherd's-purse
Crabgrass*	Smartweed (annual)
Dandelion (seedlings only) [■]	Sow-thistle (annual, perennial [■] seedlings only)
Foxtail (green and yellow)*	
Goosefoot	Stinkweed [°]
Knotweed	Wild buckwheat
Kochia [■]	Wild radish [■]
Lamb's-quarters	Witchgrass
Pigweed (prostrate [■] , redroot)	Wormseed mustard

*partial control

[■] Not registered with Lorox L.

[°] Not registered with Linuron 400.

Costs (2009 suggested retail prices):

Lorox L: \$25.27 per L (2008 price)

Linuron 400: \$22.50 per L

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Post-emergent: Cereals, coriander & caraway - 40 L per acre.

Field Corn directed spray - 69 to 138 L per acre.

Dill - 89 to 178 L per acre

Pre-emergent surface: 81 to 162 L per acre.

Shelterbelts: 90 to 180 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) when using conventional stainless steel flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift. Use a 50 mesh or coarser line strainers and screens.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

In post-emergent applications the best weed control occurs when temperatures are moderate, when relative humidity is high and when soil moisture is adequate. Injury to cereals (crop lightening) will occur when the crop is under stress because of drought or disease. This injury is worse when the product is applied at advanced leaf stages. In pre-emergent surface treatments, rainfall or irrigation (1 to 2 inches or 3 to 5 cm) is required to move linuron into the root zone of germinating seeds. Insufficient moisture will result in poor weed control. Drought conditions after application will result in little to no weed control. If rainfall does not occur within 7 to 10 days of application and prior to crop emergence, a shallow rotary hoeing (0.75 to 1.5 inches/ 2 to 4 cm) should be made to mix the top layer of soil to help activation. Avoid covering treated ground with un-treated soil. If unusually heavy rain follows application, severe crop injury may result from herbicide in the root zone of the crop. Do NOT use on sandy soils or severe crop injury will result.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In Cereals: For post-emergent applications in cereals, linuron must be tank mixed with MCPA amine or MCPA K. Do NOT tank mix with other herbicides.

In Corn: Atrazine, Dual II Magnum and Primextra II Magnum. Not all linuron products have the same tank mix options, refer to specific labels.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the linuron labels only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfast period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Pre-emergent applications require rainfall for activation. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated crops or cut for feed prior to crop maturity.

Pre-harvest Interval:

Sweet Corn: Do NOT harvest within 50 days of treatment.

Field Corn: Do NOT harvest within 60 days of treatment or until after tassle emergence.

Caraway, Coriander & Dill: Do NOT harvest within 60 days of treatment.

Re-cropping: If the intended crop fails, fields treated with pre-emergent surface applications of linuron, may be seeded back to corn, soybeans, sweet white lupins, or potatoes. Till the soil thoroughly before reseeding. No restrictions 1 year after treatment.

Aerial Application: Do not apply by air.

Storage: Do not store liquid Linuron formulations at temperatures below 5°C. Lorox L may be frozen.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Lontrel 360

Herbicide Group - 4

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences (PCP#23545)

Formulation:

360 g/L clopyralid formulated as a solution.

Container size: 4.45 L.

Crops Rates and Staging:

Applications of 0.17 to 0.23 L/acre (26.2 to 19.3 acres/jug):

Barley, spring wheat (NOT including durum), oat - 3 to flag leaf emergence stage.

Applications of 0.23 to 0.34 L/acre (19.3 to 13.1 acres/jug):

Flax, solin (low linolenic acid flax) - 2 to 4 inches (5 to 10 cm) in height.

Applications of 0.17 to 0.34 L/acre (26.2 to 13.1 acres/jug):

Canola - 2 to 6 leaf stage.

Seedling forage grasses* - 2 to 4 leaf stage.

Established grasses* - at the shot blade stage, or in the fall after harvest or in early spring.

Seedling and established grasses* for forage and seed production include:

Bromegrass (smooth)	Reed canarygrass
Fescue (creeping red, meadow, tall)	Timothy
Kentucky bluegrass	Wheatgrass (crested, intermediate, slender, streambank, tall**)
Meadow foxtail	Wildrye (Altai, Russian)
Orchardgrass	

Applications of 0.34 L per acre (13.1 acres per jug):

Summerfallow - Stage according to weeds.

Shelterbelts* containing villosa lilac, acute willow, Colorado spruce, white spruce, buffaloberry and chokecherry.*

Plantation poplar (including hybrid poplar)*

* **NOTE:** Since these uses are registered under the User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion program, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance. Users of this product for these uses do so at their own risk.

** for forage use only

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

The following weeds will be controlled at 0.17 L per acre when young and actively growing:

Alsike clover	Vetch (Vicia sp.)
---------------	-------------------

The following weeds will be controlled from 0.23 to 0.34 L per acre when young and actively growing:

Common groundsel	Scentless chamomile
Common ragweed	Wild buckwheat
Perennial sow-thistle (top growth only)	Volunteer alfalfa -2 to 20 inches (5 to 50 cm) tall

Canada thistle - after all thistles have emerged and when the majority are in the rosette to pre-bud stage;

0.17 L/acre Provides top growth control of Canada thistle for 6 to 8 weeks.

0.23 L/acre Provides season long control of Canada thistle. Not all root stalks will be killed and some regrowth may occur by the end of the growing season.

0.34 L/acre Provides season long control of Canada thistle with suppression into the following year.

Spotted and diffuse knapweed is controlled up to flower emergence at 0.28 L/acre.

Sheep sore and oxeye daisy is controlled at 0.34 L/acre.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$28.20 to \$56.40 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 to 89 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) with conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use nozzles and pressures designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with ASAE coarse droplets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Poor control may occur under dry conditions. Injury to flax may occur when tank mixing with MCPA. To reduce the risk of crop injury, do not apply tank mixes if temperature exceeds 27°C.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

Lontrel applications following applications of products containing bromoxynil (*Approve*, *Badge*, *Bromotril*, *Buctril M*, *Koril*, *Logic M*, *Mextrol*, *Pardner*, *Thumper*) should be delayed by 14 days to allow the Canada thistle to recover from leaf burn.

Recommended rates of *Lontrel* may be used for each crop unless otherwise indicated.

In Canola:

Fusion (*Lontrel* at 0.23 L/acre).

Poast Ultra plus *Merge* adjuvant.

Select plus *Amigo* Adjuvant (*Lontrel* at 0.17 to 0.34 L/acre).

Venture L

In Canola (ROUNDUP READY varieties only):

*Roundup Transorb** (*Lontrel* at 0.112 L/acre).

In Canola (CLEARFIELD varieties only):

*Odyssey*** (*Lontrel* at 0.17 to 0.23 L/acre).

* Roundup Ready varieties only

** CLEARFIELD varieties only

In Flax:

MCPA amine or ester (600 g ai/L formulation) 0.28 to 0.38 L/acre

(*Lontrel* at 0.17 L/acre)

Poast Ultra plus *Merge* adjuvant.

Poast Ultra + MCPA Ester (rates as above)

Select plus *Amigo* adjuvant.

In Spring wheat (NOT including durum) and barley:

Lontrel at 0.11 to 0.17 L/acre for the following mix:

2,4-D or MCPA (amine or ester) at label rates.

In Oat:

MCPA amine or ester (*Lontrel* at 0.11 to 0.17 L/acre).

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Lontrel* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance.

Check labels of products to be mixed for directions.

General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfast period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Grazing: Crops or areas treated with this product may be grazed immediately following treatment.

Re-cropping: *Lontrel* residues in the soil may affect succeeding crops. The year after application, replant to wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax, forage grasses, mustard or canola.

Do NOT use manure from animals fed or bedded with *Lontrel*-treated straw except on fields that are to be sown to *Lontrel*-tolerant crops.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in heated storage. If product is frozen, bring to room temperature and agitate before use.

Environment: Avoid contamination of or drift toward non-target land, water or irrigation ditches.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Poison



Danger – Eye Irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

MCPA

Herbicide Group – 4

(Refer to page 34)

Company, Formulation and Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

	Price per L (PCP number)									
	600 Ester**		500 Amine*		600 Amine*		400 (K) Potassium salt*		300 (Na) Sodium salt*	
IPCO	\$12.75	(27802)	\$7.90	(20308)	—	—	\$9.25	(20305)	\$6.95	(20306)
Nufarm Agriculture	\$13.55	(27803)	—	—	\$11.55	(28384)	—	—	\$7.55	(14718)
UAP	\$13.54	(27804)	\$8.80	(9516)	—	—	—	—	\$7.55	(9858)
Viterra	\$12.32	(29001)	\$9.24	(29244)	—	—	—	—	—	—

* formulated as a solution.

** formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Crops, weeds and rates and other application details may differ with different product labels. Consult specific product labels for more information.

Weed Control

Crops, Rates and Staging:

The maximum safe rates for various crops are given below. Higher rates used for harder to control weeds (see "Weeds, Rates and Staging") may cause crop injury. Application rates for individual products may vary from those listed. Refer to the label for product specific use rates. Rates greater than these for harder to control weeds may cause crop injury. When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

CROP	STAGE	RATE (L/ACRE)			
		AMINE 500	AMINE or ESTER 600	K SALT	NA SALT
Wheat (spring and durum), barley	3 leaf to early flag leaf.	0.45	0.42	0.53	0.81
Oats	3 leaf to early flag	0.45	0.36	0.53	0.81
Spring rye	2 leaf to early flag leaf.	0.45	0.42	0.53	0.81
Flax (not Solin varieties)	2 inches (5 cm) in height to prebud stage. Apply at 2 to 4 inches (5 to 10 cm) in height for maximum crop tolerance.	0.4	0.28 (E) or 0.34 (A)	0.65	0.71
Winter wheat (WW), fall rye (FR)	In spring, apply from the time growth commences until the early flag leaf stage.	0.45	0.42	0.61 (WW) 0.40 (FR)	0.81
Corn	As a broadcast spray up to 6 to 7 in. (15 to 18 cm) tall or 6 leaf stage. Up to 3 weeks before tassling as a directed spray using drop nozzles.	0.45	0.37 (Amine only)	0.51	0.61
Peas	Vines 4 to 7 inches (10 to 18 cm) long. For short-statured, determinate flowering peas, apply at the early stages within this range.	0.22*	0.17 (Amine only)	NR	0.36*

(E) or (A) indicates Ester or Amine formulations.

Crops, Rates and Staging continued on next page.

Crops, Rates and Staging *continued*

CROP	STAGE	RATE (L/ACRE)			
		AMINE	AMINE or ESTER 600	K SALT	NA SALT
Cereals underseeded to alfalfa (not Flemish varieties)	Apply when the majority of seedling legumes are in the 1 to 3 trifoliate leaf stage.	0.22	0.19 (Amine only)	NR	0.4
Underseeded alsike, ladino and red clover	Apply when the majority of seedling legumes are in the 1 to 3 trifoliate leaf stage.	0.28	NR	NR	0.4
Red clover ⁺ Seedling (seed and forage) Established ⁺ (seed only)	Seedlings: 1 to 3 trifoliate stage. Do not feed to livestock in the first year. Established: Apply at the breaking of dormancy in the spring up to 7.5 cm.	0.23	0.19 (Amine only)	NR	NR
Grass pastures	Spring or fall.	1.42	1.13 (E) or 1.42 (A)	NR	0.71
Seedling forage ^{**} grasses (not for seed)	Apply from the 3 leaf stage to the shot blade stage.	0.45 ^{**}	NR	NR	NR
Established forage ^{**} grasses (not for seed)	Apply in the spring up to the shot blade stage or in the fall after harvest.	0.45 ^{**}	NR	NR	NR

(E) or (A) indicates Ester or Amine formulations.

NR = Not Registered

* The rates given are lower than the registered rates for peas. Less than the maximum label rates are recommended because of crop injury concerns.

^{**} MCPA is NOT registered for use on forage grasses, any such use is entirely at the risk of the user.⁺ Nufarm Agriculture MCPA Amine only.

Formulation Characteristics:

Formulation	Risk of Vapour Drift	Activity on Weeds	Risk of Crop Injury
LV Ester	Medium	Fast	Medium
Amine	Very Low	Medium	Low
Salts	Very Low	Slow	Very Low

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Apply at lower rates when weeds are small (2 to 4 leaf stage) and actively growing. Higher rates are needed when weeds are larger, in heavy populations, or growing under stressful conditions (excessively cold, hot, dry or wet). Lower rates may be applied in late fall to control winter annual weeds.

NOTE: The following rates are a general range for all products. Rate ranges for individual products may differ slightly. Consult the product label for specific rates for each application.

+ Not controlled by MCPA K salt formulation

++ Not controlled by MCPA K or Na salt formulations

Susceptible weeds:*Amine 500 formulations – 0.28 to 0.45 L/acre**Amine and Ester 600 formulations – 0.24 to 0.36 L/acre**K formulations – 0.61 to 0.71 L/acre.**Na formulations – 0.5 to 0.81 L/acre.*

Burdock	Prickly lettuce+
Cocklebur	Ragweed
Flixweed (late fall applications or small seedlings)*	Russian pigweed
Kochia	Shepherd's-purse*
Lamb's-quarters	Stinkweed*
Mustards (except dog and tansy)	Wild Radish
	Wild Sunflower+

* Winter annual weeds

Harder to control weeds:*Amine 500 formulations – 0.45 to 0.71 L/acre.**Ester 600 formulations – 0.42 to 0.61 L/acre.**K formulations – 0.71 to 0.81 L/acre.**Na formulations – 0.81 to 1.1 L/acre.*

Annual sow-thistle+	Hemp-nettle
Biennial wormwood+	(suppression only)
Bluebur+	Mustard (dog and tansy)+
Common peppergrass+	Plantain+
Curled dock+	Purslane+
Flixweed (overwintered rosettes prior to bolting)+	Redroot pigweed+
Goat's-beard+	Smartweed (annual)+
Goosefoot+	Tumble pigweed+

Top growth control only (rates as for harder to control weeds):

Blue lettuce+	Field horsetail++
Canada thistle	Hedge bindweed+
Corn spurry++	Hoary cress+
Dandelion++	Leafy spurge+
Gumweed+	Perennial sow-thistle+
Field bindweed+	Russian thistle++

Application Information:**Water Volumes:***Cereals, flax, pastures, forage grasses:* 40 to 81 L per acre.*Peas:* Minimum 61 L per acre.*Cereals Underseeded to Forage Legumes:* 61 to 81 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Best weed control occurs when temperatures are above 21°C (daytime) or 10°C (night time) and humidity is above 70 percent. Do not apply if temperature exceeds 27°C. If applying to flax, injury and a delay in maturity may result from application under hot or humid conditions. Extremely hard water may reduce performance or cause problems in spraying the product.

Tank Mixes:**Herbicides:*****In Wheat and barley:****Avenge (500 ester only).**Banvel II (amine and K salt only).**Pardner (K salt only).**Linuron and Sencor (500 amine only).****In Oats:****Pardner (K salt only).**Linuron (500 amine only).*

Not all brands are labelled for tank mixing. Check the product label prior to use for registered mixes and rates. Follow all precautions and restrictions on both labels.

Fertilizers: Liquid nitrogen (28-0-0) may be used in place of water as a carrier with certain amine formulations for application in spring to winter wheat or fall rye.

Insecticides: None registered.**Fungicides:** None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the MCPA labels only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 6 hours of MCPA Na salt or MCPA K salt, 4 hours of MCPA amine, or 2 hours of MCPA ester application will reduce control.

Grazing: Do NOT graze within 7 days of application.**Re-cropping:** No restrictions the year after application.

Aerial Application: Some products may be applied by air to specific crops. Check the label for detailed instructions.

Storage: MCPA ester may be frozen. Do not freeze MCPA amine, MCPA sodium salt and MCPA K.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Warning – Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

MCPB / MCPA

Herbicide Group – 4

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

IPCO (Clovitox Plus – PCP#24336)

Nufarm Agriculture (Tropotox Plus – PCP#8211)

UAP (Topside – PCP#22003)

Formulation:

375 g/L MCPB, 25 g/L MCPA present as sodium salts and formulated as a solution. Container size: 10 L.

Crops, Rates and Staging:

Registered for all products:

Apply 1.11 to 1.72 L per acre. Apply only that needed to control the target weeds.

CROP	STAGE
Peas	3 to 6 expanded leaves.
Clover (alsike, ladino, red, white Dutch, wild white)	Monofoliolate to 3 trifoliolate leaf stage (with or without a cover crop).
Oats, wheat, rye or barley (alone or as a companion crop)	2 leaf to flag leaf stage.
Field corn	45 cm high to the start of tassling – use drop nozzles.
Established pasture	After grazing or cutting when weeds have regrown to a susceptible stage.

Seedling Forage Grasses:

Apply at 1.11 to 1.42 L per acre from the 2 to 4 leaf stage:

Bromegrass (smooth, meadow)	Timothy
Fescue (altai, red, meadow, tall)	Wheatgrass (crested, creeping intermediate, northern, pubescent, slender, stream-bank, tall, western)
Green needlegrass	Wild rye (altai, Russian)
Reed canarygrass	

Registered for Tropotox Plus, and Clovitox Plus only:

Seedling alfalfa for seed production* at the 3 to 6 trifoliolate stage.

Note: Seedling alfalfa vigour may be reduced in the year of treatment, however, the crop recovers and yield will not normally be affected.

* Since this use is registered under the User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion program, the manufacturers assume no responsibility for herbicide performance. Users of this treatment on seedling alfalfa do so at their own risk.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

WEEDS	STAGE	RATE (L/ACRE)
Ball mustard, Lamb's-quarters, Stinkweed, Wild mustard, Wormseed mustard	Seedlings	1.11
Annual sow-thistle*, Hemp-nettle*, Redroot pigweed, Ragweed, Shepherd's-purse, Volunteer rapeseed (including canola), Wild radish*	Seedlings	1.72
Curled dock, Perennial sow-thistle**, Plantain	Rosette	1.72
Bull thistle	Rosette to early bud	1.72
Buttercup (Creeping, Tall), Field bindweed	In spring during rapid growth	1.72
Canada thistle	6 inches (15 cm) to early bud	1.72
Horsetail*	6 inches (15 cm)	1.72

* Suppression only

** Top growth control only

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

Clovitox Plus: \$15.00 per L

Topside: \$14.64 per L

Tropotox Plus: \$14.65 per L

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Clovitox Plus: 71 to 91 L per acre.

Tropotox Plus, Topside: 61 to 81 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Damage to peas or seedling forage legumes may occur if the crop is sprayed when under drought or disease stress. Under extremely hot or humid conditions, crop injury may be severe. Do not apply when temperatures are over 27°C. Best activity on weeds occurs in warm weather.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfast period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Grazing: Do NOT graze crop treated with *Topside* or cut for hay in the year of establishment. Cereals or pastures treated with *Tropotox* or *Clovitox* may be used for grazing or cut for greenfeed or hay 30 days after application. Forage legumes and peas treated with *Clovitox* may be used for animal feed 30 days after application.

Re-cropping: No restrictions listed. Phenoxy herbicides can persist in soils for weeks, particularly if dry or cool weather persists.

Do NOT seed sensitive crops immediately after spraying.

Aerial Application: *Clovitox* may be applied by air to established pasture and cereal crops (not underseeded to clover).

Storage: Do NOT freeze.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Clovitox Plus:



Danger – Poison

Tropotox Plus & Topside:



Caution – Poison

Tropotox Plus:



Warning – Contains the allergen caseinate (milk)

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Mecoprop-p

Herbicide Group – 4

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

United Agri-Products (*Mecoprop-P* – PCP#27891)

Nufarm Agriculture (*Compitox* – PCP#27824)

Formulation:

150 g/L mecoprop-p present as potassium salt.
Container size: 10 L.

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum), barley and oats - 3 leaf to flag leaf stage.

Weeds and Staging:

Apply to weeds from the 2 to 4 leaf stage.

Black medic*	Clover (volunteer)
Canada thistle (top growth control only)	Corn spurry
	Lamb's-quarters*
Chickweed	Plantain
Cleavers	Wild mustard*

* not *Compitox*

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Compitox: \$8.10 per L.

Mecoprop-P: \$11.50 per L.

Rates:

2.2 to 2.8 L per acre.

Use the high rate for weeds in an advanced stage of growth.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 81 to 121 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Apply in warm weather under good growing conditions. Avoid spraying in very hot weather or in drought conditions.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfast period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Grazing: Do NOT graze or feed treated crop to livestock prior to crop maturity.

Re-cropping: No restrictions the year after application.

Aerial application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Do NOT freeze.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Caution – Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Metsulfuron

Herbicide Group – 2

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

E. I. duPont Canada (*Ally* - PCP#24388)

Chemnova Canada (*Accurate* - PCP#29242)

Formulation:

60% metsulfuron methyl formulated as a water dispersible granule.

Container size:

Ally: 122 g package (4 x 30.5 g water soluble bags).

Accurate: 120 g container.

Crops, Rates and Staging:

Cereals – up to 3 g/acre, plus surfactant:

Wheat (spring and durum), barley: 2 leaf up to emergence

of the flag leaf.

Established forage grasses for forage or seed production*
– up to 3 g/acre, plus surfactant:

Apply from the 2 leaf to flag leaf stage and before canopy is dense enough to prevent thorough leaf coverage.

Crested wheatgrass*	Creeping red fescue*
Intermediate wheatgrass*	Orchardgrass*

Pasture and Rangeland – up to 12 g/acre

* NOTE - Since applications to forage grasses have been registered under the User Requested Minor Use program, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance. Application to forage grasses is at the risk of the user.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Cereals and forage grasses:

Unless otherwise indicated, apply to weeds at the 2 to 4 leaf stage.

Alone or in tank mix with a grass control herbicide use 3 g/acre (One 122 g package treats 40 acres). A rate of 2 to 3 g/acre may be used when mixing with certain other herbicide (See **Tank Mixes**). Add a non-ionic surfactant such as *Agral 90*, *Ag-Surf*, *Companion*, *Super Spreader* or *Citowett Plus* at 0.2 L per 100 L spray volume.

Weeds Controlled:

Ball mustard	Lady's-thumb
Bluebur	Prostrate pigweed
Chickweed	Redroot pigweed
Common groundsel	Scentless chamomile
Corn spurry	Shepherd's-purse
Cow cockle	Stinkweed
Flixweed	Stork's-bill
Green smartweed	Tartary buckwheat
Hemp-nettle	Volunteer canola*
Kochia†	Wild mustard

* CLEARFIELD varieties will be controlled only with the addition of 2,4-D or MCPA.

Weeds Suppressed:

Canada thistle**	Sow-thistle (annual and perennial)**
Lamb's-quarters◇	Toadflax
Russian thistle◇	Wild buckwheat***

** Apply when thistles are less than 6 inches (15 cm) tall.

*** Apply to wild buckwheat up to the 3 leaf stage.

◇ Apply when weeds are less than 3 inches (8 cm) tall.

† NOTE: Surveys of fields with kochia have found that roughly 90% of these kochia populations were resistant to Group 2 herbicides. Without testing that confirms otherwise, assume that kochia in your field is likely resistant as well and is unlikely to be controlled by metsulfuron alone.

Pastures and Rangelands:

Western snowberry - 10 g per acre

Wild rose - 12 g per acre

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Ally: \$4.48 to \$6.72 per acre.

Accurate: N/A new product.

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Cereals and forage grasses: Minimum 40 L per acre.

Pastures and Rangelands: 40 to 91 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: No application pressures are recommended by the manufacturer. Typical application pressures for standard flat fan nozzles are from 35 to 40 psi (240 to 275 kPa). Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use nozzles and pressures designed to deliver proper coverage with ASAE *coarse* droplets. Use a 50 mesh and filter system.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Metsulfuron may injure crops stressed by heavy rainfall, prolonged cool weather, frost conditions, wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures, drought, or water-saturated soils, either before or after application. Weed control will be reduced under dry, cold conditions.

Tank Mixes:

Do not mix the soluble bags with any substance containing boron or which releases chlorine.

Herbicides:

In wheat and barley:

2,4-D Amine or Ester (up to maximum rate for susceptible weeds on 2,4-D page), plus surfactant*.

Avenge (1.72 L/acre), no surfactant required*.

Avenge + MCPA Ester, no surfactant required*.

MCPA Amine or Ester (0.28 to 0.45 L/acre of 500 g/L formulation), plus surfactant.

In spring wheat (including durum):

*Puma*¹²⁰ *Super* (0.15 to 0.31 L/acre), no surfactant required.

In spring wheat:

Horizon (95 or 115 mL/acre) plus *Score* adjuvant*

In creeping red fescue:

Assure II (0.2 to 0.3 L/acre) plus *Sure-Mix* adjuvant*.

Consult tank mix partner labels for additional crop staging and variety restrictions.

* Use with the 3 g per acre rate of metsulfuron only.

Fertilizer: None registered. Do not mix the soluble bags with fertilizers.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Metsulfuron* labels only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of both products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Rain within 4 hours of application of tank mixes with 2,4-D amine, 2 hours of application of tank mixes with 2,4-D ester, will reduce weed control.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for 12 hours.

Grazing: No restrictions.

Re-cropping: Refer to table below. The following re-cropping intervals, based on soil pH, should be considered as guidelines only. *Metsulfuron* residues may affect crops for a

longer period of time than outlined in the following table. Add 12 months to recommendations if less than 5 inches (130 mm) of rainfall in brown and dark brown soils or less than 10 inches (250 mm) rainfall in black or grey wooded soils in any year following application.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. May be frozen.

Environment: Do NOT apply within 15 metres of any body of water or wetland or other sensitive upland habitat.

Caution:

Metsulfuron residues can persist for long periods, potentially limiting re-cropping options. Degradation of *metsulfuron* is dependent on the pH, moisture, and temperature of the soil. Refer to the label for details on rotation and minimum re-cropping intervals.

MINIMUM Re-cropping INTERVAL (MONTHS)

SOIL PH	BARLEY, WHEAT	OAT*	CANOLA*	FLAX*	LENTILS	CANARY- SEED	YELLOW MUSTARD
less than 7.0	10	10	10 (22)	10 (22)	34	48	48
7.0-7.9	10	10 (22)	22 (34)	34	48	48	48

* Figures in brackets refer to re-cropping intervals in brown and dark brown soil zones.

ALL OTHER DATA refer to re-cropping intervals in all soil zones. On black and grey wooded soils with pH of 7.5 or less, fescue may be planted 10 months after application and alfalfa, red clover, peas and flax may be planted 22 months after application. Do not use on soils with pH greater than 7.9.

Effects of *metsulfuron* residues on crops other than those listed in the table have not been fully evaluated. Because of the length of re-cropping restrictions and the lack of information on many rotational crops, *metsulfuron* is not recommended for use on farms where special crops are grown (such as fababeans, beans, sunflowers, buckwheat, corn, potatoes, sugar beets, etc.).

Tank Cleaning:

Metsulfuron can cause severe injury to sensitive crops at very low concentrations. Sprayers used to spray *metsulfuron* should be flushed out immediately after *metsulfuron* is used. The manufacturer recommends that sprayers used to apply this product be flushed 2 times with a water/household ammonia rinse (1 L of 3% ammonia per 100 L water). All nozzles, screens and filters should be removed and cleaned after applying this product.

Do not clean equipment upslope of water bodies or ditches, near cropland or shelterbelts. Clean your sprayer away from areas where family members or others are likely to frequent or walk.

For additional information refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison



Caution - Eye Irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Muster Toss-N-Go

Herbicide Group – 2

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

E. I. duPont Canada (PCP#23569)

Formulation:

75% ethametsulfuron-methyl formulated as a water dispersible granule.

Container sizes: 320 g package (containing 4 x 80 g water soluble bags).

Crops and Staging:

CROP	STAGE
Canola	2 leaf stage (main stem leaves) to the start of bolting. Do not apply prior to this stage as severe crop injury can occur.
Brown & Oriental condiment mustards (<i>Brassica juncea</i>) Oriental oilseed mustard (<i>Brassica juncea</i>), NOT for use on Yellow mustard, <i>Brassica alba</i> :	4 leaf stage but prior to bolting.
Sunflower	2 to 8 leaf stage (15 to 45 cm)

* NOTE: Do not apply prior to this stage as severe crop injury can occur.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Apply from the 2 to 6 leaf stage. Stinkweed must be sprayed in the 1 to 4 leaf stage

At the 8 g/acre rate (one 320 g package treats 40 acres):

Flixweed * Stinkweed **
Green smartweed Wild mustard
Hemp-nettle

The 12 g/acre rate (one 320 g package treats 26.7 acres)*** controls above weeds plus:

Redroot pigweed ** Stinkweed

* Spring seedlings only.

** Suppression with *Muster* alone but control with *Assure II* plus *Sure-Mix* or a *Poast Ultra* plus *Merge* tank mix.

*** High rate is for use in canola and sunflower only. DO NOT use high rate on condiment mustard crops.

Muster applied alone requires the addition of *Agral 90*, *Ag surf*, or *Citowett* at 0.2 L per 100 L of spray solution. Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$18.49 to \$28.45 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 L per acre.

Equipment, Nozzles and Pressure: 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage of *ASAE medium* droplets. Use a 50 mesh or coarser screen and filter system. Sprayer must be equipped with continuous agitation. Maintain the spray boom at 24 inches or less above the crop canopy.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Do not use on crops that are stressed because of drought or flooding. Less than acceptable control will occur in fields where high weed populations exist and where stressful environmental conditions prevail (drought, cold weather). Heavy rainfall soon after application may result in visual crop injury or possible yield reduction. Thin crop stands or application prior to the 2 leaf stage, sandy soils or soils with low organic matter may increase the severity of the injury.

Tank Mixes:

Do not mix with substances that contain boron or that release chlorine.

Herbicides:

Canola, Brown and Oriental Mustards (*Brassica juncea*): *Assure II*. The adjuvant used with this product is all that is required for this tank mix.

Canola only: *Poast Ultra*. The adjuvant used with this product is all that is required for this tank mix.

Fertilizers: None registered. Do NOT mix soluble bags with liquid fertilizers.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Muster* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 4 to 6 hours may reduce control.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for at least 12 hours.

Grazing: Do NOT graze or feed crop to livestock within 60 days of application. Do NOT graze treated sunflowers.

Pre-harvest: Leave at least 60 days from application to harvest.

Re-cropping: Do NOT sow wheat, barley, oats or flax within 10 months of application. Do NOT sow canola, lentils, peas, fababeans, tame mustard, alfalfa, canaryseed, dry beans, fescues or red clover within 22 months of application. All other crops must not be sown until a "field bioassay" is performed at 22 months (or more) after application. Growers may experience reduced yields if other crops (such as corn) are grown without following these guidelines.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: May be frozen.

Environment:

Crop (By ground only*)	Buffer Zones (metres†) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Canola, Sunflower	4	2	55
Mustard (Condiment and Oilseed types)	3	2	40

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance measured as metres from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive habitat.

Tank Cleaning:

Sprayers used to spray *Muster* should be flushed out immediately after *Muster* is used. The manufacturer recommends that sprayers used to apply this product be flushed twice with a water/household ammonia rinse (1L of 3 % ammonia per 100 L water). All nozzles, screens and filters should be removed and cleaned after applying this product.

Do not clean equipment upslope of water bodies or ditches, near cropland or shelterbelts. Clean your sprayer away from areas where family members or others are likely to frequent or walk.

Refer to page 14 for additional information.

Hazard Rating:

None indicated.

Odyssey

Herbicide Group - 2
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

BASF Canada (PCP#25111)

Formulation:

35% imazamox and 35% imazethapyr formulated as a dispersible granule.

Container size: 8 x 86.5 g water soluble packs per 40 acre case.

Crops and Staging:

Field peas - 1 to 6 above-ground nodes (1 to 6 true leaves).

CLEARFIELD canola - 2 to 6 leaf stage.

CLEARFIELD lentil - 1 to 6 above ground nodes.

Soybean - 1 to 3 true leaves.

Fenugreek (seed production only) - 1 to 4 leaf stage.

Alfalfa and bird's-foot trefoil (seed production only, seedling or established)

Temporary crop yellowing may be observed shortly after application in field peas, and CLEARFIELD canola.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

At 17.3 g/acre (40 acres per case), Odyssey will control:
Grasses - 1 to 4 main stem leaves, until tillers are visible:

Barnyard grass	Volunteer cereals (wheat excluding CLEARFIELD varieties, barley, oats)
Green foxtail	
Persian darnel	Wild oat

Broadleaf Weeds - cotyledon to 4 leaf stage unless otherwise indicated:

Chickweed	Shepherd's-purse
Cleavers (up to 4 whorls)	Stinkweed
Flixweed	Stork's-bill
Green smartweed	Volunteer canola (not CLEARFIELD varieties)
Hemp-nettle*	
Kochia** ††	Volunteer tame mustard (not XCEED varieties)
Lamb's-quarters***	
Redroot pigweed	Wild buckwheat*
Russian thistle†	Wild mustard

* Suppression only in field peas and CLEARFIELD lentils.

** Suppression only in field peas and CLEARFIELD canola, not controlled in CLEARFIELD lentils.

*** Suppression only.

† Suppression only in CLEARFIELD lentils.

†† NOTE: Surveys of fields with kochia have found that roughly 90% of these kochia populations were resistant to Group 2 herbicides. Without testing that confirms otherwise, assume that kochia in your field is likely resistant as well and is unlikely to be controlled by Odyssey alone.

Merge adjuvant (sold separately) must be used with Odyssey.

CLEARFIELD Canola, CLEARFIELD Lentil, Soybean, Alfalfa (seed production only), and Peas: Use only Merge adjuvant at a rate of 0.5 L of Merge in 100 L of spray solution.

Do NOT apply Odyssey more than once or follow Odyssey with any related product in the same year.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions for this product and its mixes. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$24.28 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift. Use 50 mesh or coarser filter screens.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

No information provided on the product label. Plants are under stress when conditions before or after application are very hot or cold, or excessively dry or wet. During periods of stress, plants are not actively growing and reduced weed control or crop injury may result.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In CLEARFIELD canola only:

Lontrel (0.17 to 0.23 L/acre).

In field peas and CLEARFIELD lentils only:

Equinox (67 to 101 mL/acre).

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the Odyssey label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Rainfall within 3 hours of application may reduce control.

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated canola or soybean or cut for hay. Field peas may be fed to livestock 30 days after application. Do not harvest forage or cut for hay.

Pre-harvest Interval: Do NOT apply within 60 days of harvesting canola, field peas, and lentils. Do not apply within 85 days of harvesting soybeans.

Re-cropping: Field peas, lentils, CLEARFIELD canola, canaryseed, oat, barley, field corn, and spring wheat (including durum) may be seeded the first spring after application. Flax, canola and sunflower may be seeded the second spring after application. The company recommends that a field bio-assay (a test strip grown to maturity) be conducted the year before growing any crops other than those listed above.

NOTE: Breakdown of Odyssey may be slowed or delayed by environmental conditions such as drought, excessive cold and/or acid soils (pH less than 6.5) resulting in an increased risk of injury to rotational crops. The most tolerant crops are CLEARFIELD canola and legume crops, then cereals. Contact manufacturer for additional information on re-cropping interval (1-877-371-2273).

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Do NOT freeze. Store in a cool, dry place above 5°C.

Environment: Avoid spraying in situations where drift may occur. Leave a buffer zone of at least 14 m between the outside boundary of the sprayed area and sensitive areas such as shelterbelts, hedgerows, wetlands, woodlots, vegetated ditch banks, ponds, streams, and sloughs.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

⚠ Warning – Eye and Skin Irritant

⚠ Warning – Contains allergen "sulfites"

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Odyssey DLX

Herbicide Group – 1, 2

(Refer to page 34)

This product is a prepackaged tank mix of *Equinox* (page 135) and *Odyssey* (page 199). Information listed is restricted to Crop, Weeds, Rates and Cost and other important details. Refer to the component products listed above for detailed information on restrictions and the effects of growing conditions.

Company:

BASF Canada (PCP#25111)

Formulation:

The Odyssey DLX package contains three components:

Odyssey (PCP#25111): 35% imazamox and 35% imazethapyr formulated as a dispersible granule.

Container size: 8 x 86.5 g water soluble bags per 40 acre case.

Equinox (PCP# 27603): 200 g/L tepraloxymid as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 2.67 L jug.

Merge adjuvant (PCP#24860):

Container size: 8.1 L jug.

Crops and Staging:

Field peas: 1 to 6 above ground nodes (1 to 6 true leaves).

CLEARFIELD lentil: 1 to 6 above ground nodes.

CLEARFIELD canola: 1 to 6 leaf stage.

Temporary crop yellowing may be observed shortly after application in field peas and CLEARFIELD lentils.

Weeds and Staging:

Grasses – 1 to 4 main stem leaves, until tillers are visible:

Barnyard grass	Persian darnel
----------------	----------------

Grasses - 1 to 6 main stem leaves, until tillers are visible:

Green foxtail	Volunteer oat
Wild oats	Volunteer wheat (including CLEARFIELD varieties)
Volunteer barley	

Broadleaf Weeds - cotyledon to 4 leaf stage unless otherwise indicated:

Chickweed	Shepherd's-purse
Cleavers (up to 4 whorls)	Stinkweed
Flixweed	Stork's-bill
Green smartweed	Volunteer canola (not CLEARFIELD varieties)
Hemp-nettle*	
Kochia** †	Volunteer tame mustard (not XCEED varieties)
Lamb's-quarters*	
Redroot pigweed	Wild buckwheat*
Russian thistle***	Wild mustard

* Suppression.

** Not controlled in lentils, suppression in field peas.

*** Controlled in field peas, suppression in lentils.

† NOTE: Surveys of fields with kochia have found that roughly 90% of these kochia populations were resistant to Group 2 herbicides. Without testing that confirms otherwise, assume that kochia in your field is likely resistant as well and is unlikely to be controlled by Odyssey DLX alone.

Rate:

Odyssey: 17.4 g per acre.

Equinox: 67 mL per acre.

One case of *Odyssey DLX* will treat 40 acres.

Merge adjuvant: Merge must be used with *Odyssey DLX* at a rate of 0.5 L of Merge in 100 L of spray solution.

Add components in the order listed above.

Do NOT apply *Odyssey DLX* more than once or follow *Odyssey DLX* with any related product in the same year.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions for this product. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$27.95 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Contact the herbicide manufacturer regarding the suitability of low drift nozzles for use with this product. Use 50 mesh or coarser filter screens.

Restrictions:

Follow the most stringent of restrictions for either the *Equinox* and *Odyssey* components.

NOTE: Breakdown of *Odyssey* may be slowed or delayed by environmental conditions such as drought, excessive cold and/or acid soils (pH less than 6.5) resulting in an increased risk of injury to rotational crops. The most tolerant crops are CLEARFIELD canola and legume crops, then cereals. Contact manufacturer for additional information on re-cropping intervals (1-877-371-2273).

Option 35 DF/Option 2.25 OD

Herbicide Group – 2
(Refer to page 34)

For use in Manitoba only.

Company:

Bayer CropScience

Formulations:

Option 35 DF (PCP#27425): 35% foramsulfuron formulated as a dispersible granule.

Container size: 8 x 100 g packets per case.

Option 2.25 OD (PCP#27424): 22.5 g/L foramsulfuron formulated as an oil dispersion.

Container size: 6.3 L jug.

Crops and Staging:

Field corn at the 1 to 8 leaf stage or 5 to 6 visible collars

Weeds and Staging:

Annual Grasses:

WEED	LEAF STAGE
Barnyardgrass	1 to 6 (to early tillering)
Foxtail, green and yellow	2 to 5 (to early tillering)
Proso millet	2 to 5 (to early tillering)
Witchgrass	2 to 4

Broadleaf Weeds:

WEED	LEAF STAGE
Chickweed, common	4 to 6
Lamb's-quarters	4 to 8
Mustard, wild	5 to 7
Mustard, wormseed	5 to 9
Nightshade, eastern black	1 to 5
Pigweed, redroot	1 to 7
Ragweed, common*	2 to 4

* Suppression only.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$26.50 per acre

Rates:

Option 2.25 OD: 0.63 L per acre (10 acres per jug) plus 28% UAN (liquid 28-0-0) at 1.0 L per acre.

Option 35 DF: 40.5 g per acre (20 acres per case) plus 28% UAN (liquid 28-0-0) at 1.0 L per acre plus *Hasten* Adjuvant at 0.71 L per acre.

NOTE: Option 35 DF and Option 2.25 OD must be tank mixed with *Banvel II* at 121 mL per acre.

Add Option 35 DF or Option 2.25 OD to a half full tank, followed by *Banvel II*, then 28% UAN then *Hasten* adjuvant (for use with Option 35 DF only).

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Option 35 DF: 89 L per acre.

Option 2.25 OD: 60 L per acre

Nozzles and Pressure: Use 25 to 40 psi (175 to 275 kPa) when using conventional 80° or 110° flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage of ASAE medium droplets. Use with 50 mesh or larger screens.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Under optimum conditions weed growth ceases within 1 to 3 days and yellowing of the growing point occurs in 5 to 10 days. Warm moist conditions provide for the best activity. Activity may be reduced or delayed if applied under cool and/or dry conditions or in the presence of heavy dew, fog, mist or rain or if weeds are dust covered. If the crop or weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions, delay application until the both crop and weeds have resumed active growth.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

Banvel II (121 mL/acre)*.

Fertilizers: Do not use any fertilizers or additives other than 28% UAN (1 L/acre), recommended*.

Insecticides: Avoid application to corn that has been treated with organophosphorous insecticides.

Fungicides: None registered.

* *Option 35 DF* must be applied to corn in Manitoba as a tank-mixture with *Banvel II*, 28% UAN and *Hasten* adjuvant. *Option 2.25 OD* must be applied to corn in Manitoba as a tank-mixture with *Banvel II* and 28% UAN. See 'Rates' section above.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of both products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 6 hours may reduce control.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields until residues have dried.

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated corn crops or cut for forage within 45 days of application.

Pre-harvest Interval: Leave 70 days between application and harvest of grain.

Re-cropping: The following crops may be grown the season following application: alfalfa, barley, beans (dry common), canola, clover (red), corn (field and sweet), oats, peas, potatoes, soybeans, timothy, spring wheat. Winter wheat may be seeded 4 months after application.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Keep dry.

Environment:

Application method (ground only*)	Buffer Zones (metres) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Option 35 DF	1	1	3
Option 2.25 OD	1	1	3

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones for ground applications can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

Tank Cleaning:

Option residues in the spray tank can cause severe injury to sensitive crops at very low concentrations. Sprayers should be cleaned out immediately before using another product. Follow the steps below:

1. Drain the tank and thoroughly rinse the spray tank, boom and hoses with clean water. Pay particular attention to flushing out any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with ammonia/water solution (1 L of 3% household ammonia per 100L of water) and flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the solution. Circulate for at least 15 minutes. Flush hoses, boom and nozzles once more, then drain the tank.
3. Remove all nozzles, screens and filters and clean in a separate container using an ammonia/water solution as above.
4. Repeat #2.
5. Rinse tank, boom and hoses with clean water. And wash any residue from the outside of the tank.

Do not clean equipment upslope of water bodies or ditches, near cropland or shelterbelts. Clean your sprayer away from areas where family members or others are likely to frequent or walk. For additional information on tank cleaning see page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Option 35 DF:

⚠ Warning – Skin and Eye Irritant.
Potential Skin Sensitizer

Option 2.25 OD:

⚠ Caution – Eye Irritant
⚠ Warning – Skin Irritant
Potential Skin Sensitizer

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Pinnacle

Herbicide Group – 2
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

E. I. duPont Canada (PCP#22002)

Formulation:

75% thifensulfuron methyl as a water dispersible granule.
Container size: 8 x 8 g water soluble pouches.

Crops and Staging:

Soybeans - First fully expanded trifoliate leaf to flower initiation.

Weeds and Staging:

Apply up to 4 inches (10 cm) tall or wide:

Lady's-thumb	Wild mustard
Lamb's-quarters*	Velvetleaf*
Redroot pigweed	

* High rate of application only.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$10.77 to \$15.34 per acre.

Rates:

2.2 to 3.2 g/acre (one container treats 20 to 28.5 acres).

Requires the addition of a non-ionic surfactant such as *Agral 90*, *Agsurf*, or *Citowett* at 1 L per 1000 L of spray solution. Oil surfactant blends such as *Assist*, *CanPlus 411* or *Sure-Mix* may be used as adjuvants (check label for use rates).

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions.
A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume: Minimum of 45 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage of ASAE medium droplets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Pinnacle applied to crops that have been under stress before application may result in crop injury. Stress conditions within 3 days after application may also result in crop injury.

Weeds under stress conditions at the time of application may not be adequately controlled.

Stress conditions are severe weather conditions, frost, low fertility, drought, water-saturated soils, and disease or insect damage.

Injury symptoms can be crop discoloration (yellowing, purpling or reddening), or stunting.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

Assure II (0.2 L/acre) plus *Sure-Mix**.
Basagran (0.71 or 0.91 L/acre) plus *Assist* adjuvant*.
Basagran Forté (0.71 or 0.91 L/acre)*.
Assure II (0.25 L/acre) plus *Basagran Forté* (0.71 or 0.91 L/acre) plus *Sure-Mix* or *CanPlus 411* adjuvant*.

* Refer to appropriate labels for *Pinnacle* and adjuvant rates of application.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Pinnacle* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: If rainfall occurs soon after application control may be reduced. Several hours of dry weather are needed after application to allow uptake by the plants.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for at least 12 hours.

Grazing: Do NOT graze or cut for feed.

Pre-harvest: Leave at least 60 days from application to harvest.

Re-cropping Interval: Do NOT plant any crop other than wheat or barley for 30 days after application.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in closed original container in a dry area away from food or feed.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres†) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Ground only*	1	0	15

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance measured as metres from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive habitat.

Tank Cleaning:

Pinnacle can cause severe injury to sensitive crops at very low concentrations. Sprayers used to spray *Pinnacle* should be flushed out immediately after use. The manufacturer recommends that sprayers used to apply this product be flushed twice with a water/household ammonia rinse (1 L of 3 percent ammonia per 100 L of water). All nozzles, screens and filters should be removed and clean separately during the cleaning process. Do a clean water rinse of the tank, booms, hoses and nozzles to complete the procedure. Refer to page 14 for additional information.

Hazard Rating:

None indicated.

Poast Ultra

Herbicide Group - 1
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

BASF Canada (PCP#24835)

Formulation:

450 g/L sethoxydim formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.
Container size: 2 x 7.7 L jug of *Poast Ultra*.

Crops, Rates and Staging:

Crops are tolerant at all growth stages. However, the pre-harvest interval outlined in the "Restrictions:" section must be followed to avoid unacceptable residues of sethoxydim in harvested crops.

To a maximum rate of 0.45 L per acre:

Alfalfa	Lentil
Alsike clover*	Lupin
Canola	Mustard
Chickling vetch	Potatoes
Cicer milkvetch*	Sainfoin*
Creeping red fescue (for seed only)	Shelterbelts

Dry beans (adzuki, kidney, lima, mung, pinto, white)	Soybeans
Dry field peas	Sunflower
Fababeans	Sweet clover*
Flax (not including Solin)	

To a maximum rate of 0.26 L per acre:

Alsike clover**	Safflower
Caraway	Sainfoin**
Cicer milkvetch**	Solin (low linolenic flax)
Coriander	Sweet clover**
Dill	

To a maximum rate of 0.23 L per acre:
Tame buckwheat

To a maximum rate of 0.19 L per acre:
Chickpea

* Established stands

** Seedling stands

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Optimum yield response occurs when weeds are controlled early.

WEEDS AND STAGES	STAGING	RATE (L/ACRE)	ACRES TREATED PER 7.7 L CONTAINER
Green or yellow foxtail, barnyard grass, volunteer corn, Persian dandel, proso millet, witchgrass, large crabgrass	1 to 6 leaf	0.13	60
Wild oats, volunteer wheat, oats and barley	1 to 6 leaf stage except for low rate (See footnote*)	0.13* or 0.19	60 or 40
Quackgrass suppression	1 to 3 leaf stage	0.19	40
Quackgrass (season long control)	1 to 3 leaf stage	0.45	17
Foxtail barley suppression	prior to tillering	0.45	17

* Use the low rate in canola, flax and peas only when

- wild oat, volunteer wheat and volunteer barley are from 1 to 4 leaves (best results prior to tillering)
- under ideal growing conditions (adequate moisture, good fertility and moderate temperatures (15 to 28°C). Do not apply under stress conditions.
- with water volumes between 20 to 40 L per acre.

Merge Adjuvant (sold separately): Must always be used with *Poast Ultra*. When *Poast Ultra* is applied alone use *Merge* at 0.5 L to 1.0 L per 100 L of total spray solution. When applying to quackgrass and/or foxtail barley use *Merge* at 1.0 L per 100 L of spray solution. See the tank mix section for *Merge* rates for tank mixing. *Merge* should be added at rates of 0.10 to 0.20 L per acre when applied by air.

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

\$4.93 to \$17.41 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground: 20 to 40 L per acre

Minimum of 40 L per acre if crop or weed growth is dense, and when spraying quackgrass.

Aerial: 10 to 20 L per acre

Nozzles and Pressure: Use 40 to 45 psi (275 to 300 kPa) with conventional 80° or 110° flat fan nozzles tilted forward at an angle of 45°. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Contact the herbicide manufacturer regarding the suitability of low drift nozzles for use with this product. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with ASAE medium droplets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Most effective control is achieved when grasses are actively growing. Weeds stressed by drought, flooding, hot or prolonged cool temperatures (<15°C) and poor fertility are more difficult to control. Use the higher of the recommended rates for grasses stressed for less than 20 days. Do NOT

apply to grasses stressed more than 20 days because of lack of moisture. Control may be reduced if temperatures are below 15°C. Subsequent tillering may occur under stress conditions or if fertility is low.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides: The following tank mixes can be applied with 0.13 to 0.19 L/acre of *Poast Ultra*.

Merge Adjuvant (sold separately): Use at 0.75 to 1.0 L of *Merge* per 100 L of mixed spray solution for most mixes except when mixing with *Pursuit* use 1.0 L per 100 L of solution.

In Flax:

Buctril M (0.4 L/acre)(including Solin).

Logic M (0.5 L/acre)(including Solin).

Lontrel 360 (0.23 to 0.34 L/acre).

Lontrel 360 (0.23 to 0.34 L/acre) + MCPA Ester (0.34 to 0.45 L/acre - 500 g/L formulations).

MCPA Ester (up to 0.45 L/acre - 500 g/L formulations)

The above tank mixes may reduce grass control, especially under adverse weather conditions.

In Canola:

Lontrel (0.17 to 0.34 L/acre).

Muster (8 to 12 g/acre).

Lontrel (0.17 L/acre) + *Muster* (8 g/acre) + *Merge* (0.4 L/acre).

In Liberty Link canola only:

Poast Ultra (90 mL/acre) + *Liberty* (1.08 L/acre)

In Field peas:

Poast Ultra (0.19 L/acre) plus *Merge* (0.4 L/acre) may be tank mixed with:

Pursuit (40 mL/acre) to control:

chickweed	stinkweed
cleavers	volunteer canola (non-CLEARFIELD varieties)
hemp-nettle (peas only)	wild buckwheat (light infestations only)
redroot pigweed (light infestations only)	wild mustard
smartweed	

The company does not provide guidelines for weed densities under light infestations. When in doubt, use the higher rate below or contact the manufacturer.

Pursuit (85 mL/acre) for all weeds on the *Pursuit* label.

Check label directions for mixing order and additional timing restrictions for broadleaf partners.

Allow 4 days between application of *Poast Ultra* and application of herbicides other than those registered for tank mixing. Allow 5 days between application of *Sencor* and *Poast Ultra*. Allow 14 days for regrowth when applied in sequence with a grass control herbicide.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Poast Ultra* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 1 hour of application may reduce control.

Re-Entry: Do NOT enter treated field for 12 hours.

Grazing: Do NOT graze the treated crop or cut for feed prior to crop maturity. Forage legumes may be cut after the specified pre-harvest interval.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	CROPS
30	Forage legumes (excluding alfalfa)
60	Dry peas, flax
65	Lentil, chickpea
70	Canola, chickling vetch, alfalfa
76	Mustard
80	Potato, dry bean, soybean, fababean, lupin
85	Buckwheat
86	Solin
90	Safflower
105	Sunflower

Re-cropping: Do NOT plant cereals or grass within 14 days of application.

Aerial Application: May be applied by air.

Storage: May be frozen.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres†) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Ground†	0	0	1
Fixed wing airplane	55* or 0**	0	200* or 60**
Helicopter	40* or 0**	0	150* or 50**

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

† Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

* Distance from downwind edge of spray boom and non-crop terrestrial areas including orchards, ornamental trees and shelterbelts.

** Distance from downwind edge of spray boom and food or feed crops.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14. Empty and clean spray tank if an oil film accumulates.

Hazard Rating:

Caution - Poison



Caution - Eye and Skin Irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

PrePass

Herbicide Group – 2,9
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences

Crops and Staging:

PrePass can be applied either in the fall or in the spring prior to seeding either spring wheat (including durum), barley or oats or as an initial treatment in summerfallow.

Weeds Controlled and Staging:

Grasses at the 2 to 4 leaf stage:

Downy brome	Volunteer barley
Green foxtail	Volunteer wheat
Persian dandel	Wild oat

Broadleaf weeds controlled at the 2 to 4 leaf stage:

Canada fleabane**	Redroot pigweed
Common chickweed	Russian thistle
Cleavers	Shepherd's-purse
Dandelion seedlings	Stinkweed
Flixweed	Smartweed (including Lady's-thumb)
Hemp-nettle	Volunteer canola (all varieties)
Lamb's-quarters	Volunteer flax
Narrow-leaved hawk's-beard**	Wild buckwheat*
Ragweed (common)**	Wild mustard

Broadleaf weeds suppressed:

Annual sow-thistle	Perennial sow-thistle***
Kochia	

* up to 5 leaf stage.

** up to 8 cm in height.

*** better results from earlier applications.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$9.49 per acre.

Formulation:

Each case of *PrePass* contains 2 components:

PrePass A (PCP#27395): 50 g/L florasulam formulated as a suspension concentrate.

PrePass B (PCP#27394): 360 g/L glyphosate IPA salt formulated as a solution.

Container sizes:

PrePass A - 1.6 L (40 acre), 4 x 8 L (800 acre).

PrePass B - 2 x 10 L (40 acre), 4 x 100L (800 acre).

Rate:

PrePass A: 0.04 L (40 mL) per acre.

PrePass B: 0.5 L per acre.

One case treats 40 acres.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions for this product. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 20 to 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Use 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

PrePass A: Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be adequately controlled or suppressed and re-growth may occur.

PrePass B: Best results are achieved when temperatures are near 20°C and when weeds are actively growing. Frost that kills more than 40% of above ground tissue will reduce control. Heavy dust layer on leaves will also reduce control.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Heavy rainfall immediately after application may wash the chemical off the foliage. Do not apply if rainfall is forecast for the time of application. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated crop or cut for feed within 7 days of application.

Pre-harvest: Leave 60 days between application and harvest.

Re-cropping: Spring wheat (including durum), barley and oat, may be seeded after application or the field may be fallowed. Barley, canola, field peas, oat and wheat, may be grown the following season (10 months following an application).

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in dry, heated area. Do NOT freeze.

Environment: Leave a buffer zone of at least 30 m between the downwind edge of the boom and the closest edge of

sensitive terrestrial areas such as shelterbelts, hedgerows and shrub lands. A buffer zone of at least 5 m is required between the downwind edge of the boom and the closest edge of aquatic areas such as ponds, streams, rivers, prairie potholes and sloughs.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison



Caution - Irritant, may cause eye irritation.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Prestige/ Prestige XC

Herbicide Group - 4

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences

Formulation:

Prestige A (PCP#25465): 180 g/L fluroxypyr.

Container sizes: 6.4 L.

Prestige B (PCP#25464): 50 g/L clopyralid and 280 g/L MCPA ester. Container size: 2 x 8.0 L.

Prestige XC A (PCP# 294692): 333 g a.e./L

Container size: 3.3 L or in bulk package 4 x (2 x 9.9 L)

Prestige XC B (PCP# 29465): 50 g/L clopyralid and 280 g/L MCPA ester.

Container size: 2 x 8.0 L. or bulk package 4 x 96 liter.

All of the above components are formulated as an emulsifiable concentrates.

Crops and Staging:

Cereals:

Spring wheat (including durum), barley and canaryseed* from the 3 leaf stage until flag leaf emergence,

Forage Grasses* grown for seed production:

Seedling and established stands - 4 leaf to flag leaf stage

Bromegrass (meadow, smooth)	Timothy
Fescue (creeping red, tall)	Wheatgrass (crested, intermediate)

* NOTE: Since these uses are registered under the User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion (URMULE) program,

the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance. Users of this product on forage grasses and canary seed do so at their own risk.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Unless otherwise stated, the following weeds will be controlled if sprayed in the 2 to 4 leaf stage.

The 27 acre per case rate (Prestige A at 0.24 L/acre; Prestige B at 0.6 L/acre) or Prestige XC A at 0.13 L/acre; Prestige XC B at 0.6 L/acre controls:

Canada thistle (light infestations)	Shepherd's-purse
	Stinkweed
Cleavers (1-4 whorls)	Stork's-bill (1-8 leaf) **
Flixweed***	Volunteer flax (1-12 cm)
Kochia	Volunteer sunflower
Lamb's-quarters	Wild mustard

The 20 acre per case rate (Prestige A at 0.32 L/acre; Prestige B at 0.8 L/acre) controls the above weeds plus:

Annual sow-thistle	Redroot pigweed
Canada thistle* (moderate to heavy infestations)	Round leaved mallow (1 to 6 leaf)
	Russian pigweed
Chickweed**	Scentless chamomile

Continued on next page

Common groundsel	Smartweed
Dandelion***	Tartary buckwheat
Hemp-nettle (2-6 leaf stage)**	Volunteer canola
Perennial sow-thistle*	Wild buckwheat (1-4 leaf)

* Spray when 4 to 6 inches (10 to 15 cm) high. Season long control, with some regrowth in the fall.

** Suppression only.

*** Spring rosettes only.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$12.11 to \$16.46 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) with conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use nozzles and pressure designed to deliver proper coverage with ASAE coarse droplets. Tilt nozzles forward at a 45° angle to improve coverage of vertical targets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

The activity of the *Prestige* is influenced by weather conditions. The temperature range for optimum activity is 12°C to 24°C. Reduced activity will occur when temperatures are below 8°C or above 27°C. Frost 3 days before or after application may reduce weed control and crop tolerance. Weed control may be reduced during stress conditions (drought or heat stress) or if heavy infestations exist.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In spring wheat (including durum) and barley:

Liquid Achieve (0.2 L/acre) plus *Turbocharge* adjuvant.

Assert (0.53 to 0.65 L/acre) plus acidifier.

*Puma*¹²⁰ *Super* (0.16 to 0.31 L/acre).

In spring wheat (including durum):

Horizon 240EC (93 mL/acre) plus *Score* adjuvant.

Everest (17.4 g/acre) plus recommended surfactant.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Prestige* label only. For other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance.

Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General

guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 6 hours of post-emergent application may result in reduced weed control.

Grazing: Do NOT cut or graze treated fields of wheat, barley or canaryseed for 7 days after application. Do not cut treated forage grass fields for hay or forage. Do not graze treated forage grass fields.

Pre-harvest Interval: Do NOT harvest crop within 60 days of application.

Re-cropping: Wheat, oats, barley, rye (not under-seeded to forage legumes, clover or alfalfa), flax, canola, field peas* and mustard may be seeded the season following application.

*NOTE: Do NOT seed to field peas for at least 10 months following treatment. Very dry soil conditions following application can result in a risk of injury to field peas grown in rotation. If severe drought conditions are experienced during the months of June to August inclusive in the year of application delay seeding field peas an additional 12 months (22 months following application). Contact your local Dow AgroSciences representative or retailer for more information before seeding field peas following drought conditions in the previous year.

Do NOT seed legume forages or crops other than those listed above until the second season following application.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store product in original containers in a secure, dry, heated area. If the product is frozen, bring to room temperature and agitate before use.

Environment: This product contains elements that are toxic to aquatic organisms and can damage susceptible non-target plants. Leave a 15 metre buffer between the nearest sprayer pass to non-target areas and domestic, irrigation or natural water or other wetland areas. Do NOT spray when winds are greater than 8 km/hr or blowing toward sensitive crops or if calm.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Danger - Poison.



Warning - Eye Irritant.



Caution - Skin Irritant.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Primextra II Magnum

Herbicide Group – 15, 5
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Syngenta (PCP#25730)

Formulation:

400 g/L of s-metolachlor + 320 g/L of atrazine formulated as a liquid. Container size: 14 L.

Crops and Staging:

Corn - Preplant incorporated (PPI) or Pre-emergence if irrigated within 10 days of application.

Weeds and Staging:

Apply prior to the emergence of weeds. Weeds that have emerged prior to application will not be controlled.

American nightshade	Ragweed
Barnyard grass	Redroot pigweed
Buckwheat	Smartweed (lady's-thumb)
Eastern black nightshade	Wild mustard
Green foxtail	Witchgrass
Lamb's quarters	Yellow foxtail
Prostrate pigweed	Yellow nutsedge*
Purslane	

* Herbicide must be incorporated for best control.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$25.41 to \$33.78 per acre.

Rates:

WEED POPULATIONS	RATE (L/ACRE)	ACRES TREATED PER 14 L CONTAINER
Light infestations	1.2	11.7
Medium infestations	1.4	10
Heavy infestations	1.6	8.8

Do not apply to soils with less than 1% or more than 10% organic matter.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 61 L per acre

Pressure: 30 to 45 psi (200 to 300 kPa).

Nozzles: Flat fan with 50-mesh nozzle screens.

Incorporation:

Incorporate using S-tine or C-tine cultivators or tandem disk. Do not incorporate deeper than 4 inches (10 cm).

To ensure that the product remains in the top 2 inches (5 cm) of soil, apply to a firm seedbed free of large clods or lumps. If using tandem disks, set disks to work the soil at a depth of 4 inches (10 cm) and operate at a speed of 4 mph (6 km/hr). If using an S-tine cultivator, set the implement to work the soil to a depth of 4 inches (10 cm) and operate at a speed of 6 mph (10 km/hr).

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Extended periods of dry soil conditions may result in reduced weed control. Moderate rainfall after application will enhance activity. Heavy rainfall following application of *Primextra II Magnum* may dilute the metolachlor deeper than 2 inches (5 cm) and result in reduced weed control, particularly on light textured soils.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides: None registered.

Fertilizers: May be tank mixed with liquid fertilizer for preplant incorporated applications. Conduct a compatibility test by performing a jar test prior to mixing the products in the tank. May be impregnated onto dry bulk fertilizers (except nitrate or superphosphate fertilizers or limestone).

Insecticides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Primextra* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of both products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Moderate rainfall shortly after application will enhance activity. Heavy rainfall reduces weed control by leaching the chemical out of the top few centimeters of soil. Inadequate rainfall after application (within 10 days) will cause reduced weed control.

Re-entry: Do NOT re-enter treatment area within 12 hours of application.

Grazing: Do NOT graze or cut corn for feed before ear emergence.

Re-cropping: This product contains *Atrazine*. All crops except corn and triazine-tolerant canola may be affected the year following the use of *Atrazine*. Other more sensitive crops may be affected two or more growing seasons after application.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in a dry place.

Environment: Do not mix or load this product within 30 m, or apply within 29 m of any sensitive aquatic habitats or within 10 m of sensitive terrestrial habitats. Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Ratings



Caution Poison



Caution - Eye Irritant
Potential Skin Sensitizer

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Prism

Herbicide Group - 2
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

E. I. duPont Canada Inc. (PCP#23983)

Formulation:

25% rimsulfuron formulated as a water dispersible granule.
Container size: 480 g.

Crops and Staging:

Irrigated potatoes* prior to flower initiation.

Potato tolerance to *Prism* differs by variety. Limit first use of *Prism* to a small area of each variety prior to adoption as a field practice. Delay cultivation for 7 to 10 days after application.

* NOTE - Since applications to irrigated potato in western Canada has been registered under the User Requested Minor Use program, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance. Application to irrigated potato in western Canada is at the risk of the user.

Weeds and Staging:

WEED	STAGE
Barnyard grass Green foxtail Yellow foxtail Witchgrass	1 to 6 leaf stage, maximum 2 tillers
Quackgrass	3 to 6 leaf stage (less than 10 inches or 25 cm leaf extended).
Redroot pigweed Lamb's-quarters (suppression only)	4 to 6 leaf stage (less than 4 inches or 10 cm tall or across).

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):
\$23.96 per acre (plus adjuvant).

Rates:

24 g per acre (one package treats 20 acres).

Add a recommended non-ionic surfactant such as *Citowett Plus*, *Agsurf*, or *Agral 90* at 0.2 L per 100 L spray solution.

Make only one application per growing season.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions for this product and its mixes.

A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume: Minimum 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: 25 to 40 psi (175 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage of ASAE medium droplets. Use a 50 mesh or coarser screen and filter system.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Apply *Prism* when the temperature 24 hours before and after application is between 5°C and 28°C. Temperatures beyond this range increase the potential for crop injury. Rapid fluctuations in temperature will stress the crop (greater than a 20°C difference within 24 to 36 hours). Allow 48 to 72 hours for the crop to acclimatize before spraying *Prism* if severe temperature fluctuations occur. Crop injury may result if applications are made when potatoes are stressed by abnormally hot, humid, or cold weather conditions, frost, low fertility, drought, water saturated soil, compacted soil, previous pesticide applications, disease or insect damage. If potatoes have been injured by frost, wait 48 to 72 hours after normal growing conditions have resumed before applying *Prism*.

Warm, moist conditions after application promote good weed control with *Prism* while cool and/or dry conditions may reduce or delay activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 2 to 4 hours of applying may reduce control.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for at least 12 hours.

Pre-harvest: Leave at least 30 days from application to

harvest.

Grazing: Do NOT graze the treated crop or cut for hay.

Re-cropping: Spring barley, soybeans, white beans, red clover, sorghum, potatoes and field corn may be planted the year after application. Winter wheat may be planted 4 months after application. For all other crops, a field bioassay is recommended before planting.

Aerial application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: May be frozen.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres [†]) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Ground only*	1	1	5

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance measured as metres from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive habitat.

Do NOT apply in areas where surface water from the treated area can run off to adjacent cropland, streams, irrigation water or wells.

Tank Cleaning:

Do not clean equipment near desirable trees or other plants. Do not contaminate water sources. Drain tank, hose down tank interior and flush clean water through hoses for a minimum of 5 minutes. Create a water-ammonia cleaning solution (1 L of minimum 3% household ammonia per 100 L water) in spray tank. Flush hoses and nozzles, and add water to fill tank. Circulate cleaning solution for 15 minutes, and flush through boom again. Wash nozzles and screens in cleaning solution in pail. Repeat above tank and hose cleaning procedure. Rinse system with clean water for 5 minutes. Prior to using sprayer for next application, flush system with fresh water for 5 minutes.

Refer to page 14 for additional information.

Hazard Rating:



Warning – Eye Irritant

Warning – Contains the allergen sodium sulfite.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Pulsar

Herbicide Group – 4

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Syngenta Crop Protection

Formulation:

DyCler (PCP#28761): 480 g/L dicamba present as diglycolamine salt and formulated as a solution.

Container size: 3.68 L jug.

Starane (PCP#24815): 180 g/L of fluroxypyr formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 2 x 6.4 L jug.

Crops and Staging:

Barley and Spring wheat (including durum) from the 2 to 5 leaf stage.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds and Staging:

Unless otherwise indicated apply when weeds are at the 2 to 3 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2 inches (5 cm) across.

At a rate of one case per 80 acres:

Cleavers Wild buckwheat (up to 9-leaf)*
Kochia (up to 9-leaf)

* Suppression only

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$5.03 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume: Minimum 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: For conventional flat fan nozzles use a maximum pressure of 22 PSI (150 kPa). Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with ASAE coarse droplets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Do NOT apply to crops that are stressed (frost, low fertility, drought or flooding, disease or insect damage) as crop injury or reduced weed control may result.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

Barley, Spring wheat, and durum:

MCPA LV500 ester (0.28 L/acre)

Spring wheat, and durum:

Horizon 240EC (93 mL/acre) plus Score adjuvant

Fertilizers: None registered

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Pulsar* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfast period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Re-Entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for at least 12 hours.

Preharvest: Leave 60 days between treatment and harvest.

Grazing: Do NOT graze or harvest for livestock feed prior to crop maturity.

Re-cropping: Wheat, barley, oats, rye, forage grasses, flax, canola, mustard, lentils and peas may be grown the year after a *Pulsar* application. There are no recropping restrictions the second year after application.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: May be frozen. If frozen, bring to room temperature and agitate before use. This product is combustible. Do NOT store near heat or open flame.

Environment: Avoid drift onto non-target areas. Leave a minimum buffer of 15 meters from water bodies, wetland areas and plants that may be injured by *Pulsar*. Legumes are particularly sensitive to the constituents of *Pulsar*.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating: Danger – Poison Warning – Eye Irritant Caution – Skin Irritant.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Puma¹²⁰ Super (2009)

See fenoxaprop on page 145

Pursuit (2009)

See "imazethapyr" on page 174.

Quizalofop

Herbicide Group - 1
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

E. I. duPont Canada (*Assure II* - PCP#25462)

Gowan Canada (*Yuma* - PCP#29134)

Formulation:

96 g/L *quizalofop*-P-ethyl formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container size: 8 L.

Sure-mix adjuvant. Container size: 8 L.

Crops and Staging:

No leaf stage restrictions, but do not apply beyond pre-harvest intervals listed in the table:

CROP	Pre-harvest INTERVAL (DAYS)
Canola	64
Chickpea	85
Dry Edible Beans*†	30
Flax, or Solin (low linolenic acid flax)	82
Soybeans	80
Lentils	65
Oriental mustard (condiment types and oilseed quality types)	64
Peas (field and processing)	65

† **NOTE:** While *Quizalofop* has been authorized for use on all dry field bean types (except faba beans) not all types have been tested for tolerance. When using *Quizalofop* on a new dry bean type or variety for the first time evaluate tolerance on a small area first before applying large acreages and check with seed supplier for variety sensitivity.

Forage Crops (no pre-harvest interval restrictions):

Alfalfa (seed production)

All seedling legume forage species for seed production*

Creeping red fescue for seed (seedling or established)*.

***NOTE** - Since applications to these crops have been registered under the User Requested Minor Use program, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance. **Application to these crops is at the risk of the user.**

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Add *Sure-Mix* or *Merge* at 0.5 to 1.0 L per 100 L. Use 1.0 L per 100 L when wild oats or quackgrass are present in the field or when growing conditions are poor.

WEED	STAGE	RATE	
		L/ ACRE	ACRES PER CASE
Wild oat*	1 to 5 leaf prior to tillering	0.15	54
	up to 2 tillers	0.20	40
Green fox-tail	2 leaf to early tillering	0.15	54
Volunteer wheat, barley & oat*	2 leaf to early tillering	0.15	54
Volunteer corn	2 to 6 leaf stage	0.15	54
Barnyard grass, yellow foxtail, proso millet, old witch-grass	2 leaf to early tillering	0.20	40
Quack grass suppression	2 to 6 leaf stage	0.20	40
Quack grass season long control	2 to 6 leaf stage	0.30	26

* Best results are likely to occur if applications are made before tillering begins. Apply at the 2 to 3 leaf stage for optimum control. Optimum weed control and yield response occurs when weeds are removed before tillering. Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Assure II: \$4.96 to \$10.12 per acre.

Yuma: N/A

Application Information:

Water Volume:

By Ground: Minimum 40 L per acre. Up to 162 L per acre of water may be used under heavy populations to improve coverage.

By Aircraft: Minimum 10 L per acre to a maximum of 20 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: 30 to 40 psi (210 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Consult with herbicide manufacturer regarding the suitability of low drift nozzles for use with this product. Use a 50 mesh or coarser screen and filter system.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Crop injury may occur if crops are stressed because of drought or flooding. Less than acceptable weed control may be expected if weeds are under stress because of drought, flooding or cool weather.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In Canola: *Muster* (8 to 12 g/acre).

In Dry Beans (Pinto, Pink, Great Northern and Small Red): *Basagran* (label rates with *Quizalofop* at 0.25 L/acre plus *SureMix* adjuvant)

In Oriental Mustard: *Quizalofop* (0.15 to 2.0 L/acre) plus *Muster* (8 g/acre) plus *Merge* or *SureMix* adjuvants.

In Soybeans:

Pinnacle (2.2 to 3.3 g/acre).

Quizalofop (0.25 L/acre) plus *Pinnacle* (2.2 to 3.3 g/acre) plus *Basagran Forté* (0.71 to 0.91 L/acre) plus *Merge* or *SureMix* to control grasses controlled by *Quizalofop* alone at 0.20 L/acre plus the broadleaf weeds controlled by *Pinnacle* and *Basagran Forté*.

In Established creeping red fescue for seed: *Quizalofop* at 0.2 to 0.3 L/acre may be tank mixed with *Ally* (3 g/acre). Allow 24 hours after application before applying a broadleaf herbicide. If the broadleaf herbicide is applied first, wait 7 days before application of *Quizalofop*.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Quizalofop* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 1 hour of application may reduce control.

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated crops or cut for feed prior to crop maturity.

Pre-harvest Interval: See 'Crops and Staging' chart above.

Re-cropping: No restrictions the year after treatment.

Aerial Application: May be applied by air alone.

Storage: Do NOT freeze.

Environment: Do NOT apply within 15 m of sensitive habitats such as shelterbelts, wetlands, sloughs, or woodlots.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Danger – Poison Corrosive to eyes



Skin irritant, Potential skin sensitizer

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Refine SG (2009)

See thifensulfuron + tribenuron on page 238.

Reflex*

*(For use only in the Red River Valley of Manitoba)

Herbicide Group – 14

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Syngenta (PCP#24779)

Formulation:

240 g/L fomesafen formulated as a solution.

Container size- 10 L.

Crops and Staging:

Dry beans* in the 1 to 2 trifoliate leaf stage. For use in the Red River Valley of Manitoba only.

* NOTE - Since applications to beans in the Red River Valley has been registered under the User Requested Minor Use program, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance. Application to beans is at the risk of the user.

Weeds and Staging:

Broadleaf weeds controlled by Basagran at the 0.71 L per acre rate plus improved control of the following weeds up to the 4-leaf stage:

Cocklebur	Ragweed (common)
Eastern black nightshade	Redroot pigweed*
Lady's-thumb	Wild mustard
Lamb's-quarters	

* Suppression only

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

\$9.47 per acre, not including cost of Basagran or adjuvant.

Rate:

Reflex is registered in the Red River Valley of Manitoba only as a tank mix at a rate of 235 mL per acre Reflex plus 0.71 L per acre Basagran plus Agral 90 at 1 L per 1000 L of spray solution.

Application Information:

Water Volume: Minimum 81 L per acre. Increase water volume to 142 L per acre for fields with heavy weed densities or with weeds at the upper limit of their recommended stage.

Pressure: 275 kPa (40 psi). Increase pressure to 420 kPa (60 psi) for fields with heavy weed densities or with weeds at the upper limit of their recommended stage.

Nozzles: Use nozzles capable of delivering appropriate pressures and volumes.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Weed control and crop tolerance may be reduced under certain stress conditions such as cold temperatures, excess moisture, drought and injury from hail or previous herbicide applications.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides: Reflex is only registered for use in a Basagran tank mix. See Rates.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 4 hours may reduce control.

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated crop or cut for hay. There is insufficient data to support such use.

Pre-harvest: Leave at least 84 days from application to harvest.

Re-cropping: Winter wheat may be sown 4 months after application. Spring wheat, dry beans, soybeans and field corn may be grown the year following an application.

Do NOT apply Reflex to any field more often than once every 2 years.

These re-cropping restrictions refer only to the Red River Valley of Manitoba. Use outside this region is not registered as re-cropping options have not been determined.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: No information on label.

Environment: Leave a buffer zone of at least 15 m between the last spray swath and the edge of sensitive terrestrial areas such as shelterbelts, hedgerows and shrublands as well as aquatic areas such as ponds, streams, rivers, prairie potholes and sloughs. Do not apply when winds are greater than 15 km/hr.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Danger – Corrosive to Eyes

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Reglone Desiccant

Herbicide Group - 22
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Syngenta (PCP#26396)

Formulation:

240 g/L diquat formulated as a solution.
Container size: 10 L.

Crops and Staging:

Reglone is used to dry immature green material at top of indeterminate crops and green weeds to facilitate harvest. *Reglone* will not speed maturity of green crops. Treatment before the recommended stage can result in reduced yield and quality. Add 0.1 L of *Agral 90* or *Agsurf* per 100 L of spray solution for all applications except those indicated.

CROP	STAGE	RATE (L/ACRE)	
		Ground	Aerial
Dry beans, soybeans	Crop has lost 80 to 90 percent of leaves and 80 percent of pods are yellow.	0.5 to 0.7 (use high rate for dense crop, heavy weed infestations)	0.7 to 0.9 (use high rate for dense crop, heavy weed infestations)
Flax, solin	75 percent of bolls brown		
Lentils	Lowest pods are light brown and rattle when shaken.		
Mustard (condiment type only)	75 percent of seed has turned brown		
Canola*	60 to 75 percent of seed has turned brown.		
Peas	Bottom pods are ripe and dry, seeds detached from pods.		
Chickpeas [◇]	Plants yellow, pods mature, seeds changed colour and detached from pods.		
Sunflowers	Backs of sunflower heads and bracts are turning yellow and seed moisture is 20 to 50 percent.	0.7 to 0.9**	2 applications required. First application – 0.7 to 0.9 L/acre**. Second application (4 to 5 days later) at 0.5 L/acre
Potatoes (some top growth and/or some weeds)	Two weeks prior to harvest		
Potatoes (dense crop, heavy weed infestations)		1.4**	
Alfalfa, bird's-foot trefoil, red and white clover (for seed production only).***	Pods are ripe but before shattering. Harvest within 7 days.	0.7 to 1.1 (use high rates for dense crops, heavy weed infestations)	0.7 to 1.1 (use high rates for dense crops, heavy weed infestations)

* This product can cause shattering losses in canola. It should only be used on Argentine canola to assist in the harvest of a severely lodged crop.

** Use high rate for dense or immature vines.

*** Do not use on forage legumes that have been treated with a residual herbicide in the previous 12 months.

◇ Aerial applications to chickpea - 0.7 L per acre only.

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

\$28.40 per L plus surfactant.

Application Information:**Water Volumes:**

Ground applications: 91 to 222 L per acre. Use 222 to 445 L per acre on potatoes.

Aerial applications: 18 L per acre.

Use the highest water volumes when crop canopy is heavy or if weed growth is dense.

Pressure:

Ground application: 200 to 275 kPa (30 to 40 psi).

Aerial applications: 150 to 200 kPa (22 to 30 psi).

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Best results under cloudy conditions or in evening. Shattering losses can increase if heavy winds, rain or hail occur after the crop has dried down.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides: None registered.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: Fungicides may be added when applying *Reglone* to potatoes for vine killing.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 15 minutes may reduce effectiveness.

Grazing: Crop residues remaining after harvest may be fed to livestock.

Pre-harvest Interval: Wait 4 to 7 days before harvesting

lentil. Do not exceed 7 days to harvest when treating forage legumes. Wait at least 7 days before harvesting Lupins. Wait 7 to 10 days before combining canola and mustard, but do not wait longer than 14 days. Wait 15 to 20 days for sunflowers. Harvest flax and peas when sample tests dry.

Re-cropping: No restrictions the year after application.

Aerial Application: May be applied by air in a minimum of 18 L per acre water volume.

Storage: Do NOT freeze.

Environment: Do NOT apply by air where wetlands or other good wildlife cover are present. Leave a 15 m border around the edges of sloughs and other wildlife cover. Apply when wind is between 3.5 and 9 km/hr.

Tank Cleaning:

When finished spraying *Reglone*, rinse the sprayer out with clean water. Run through pump, lines and nozzles. Drain tank by spraying out on an untreated portion of a crop on which the product is registered, or by spraying on uncropped land. Refill sprayer with water and *Agral 90*, *Agsurf* at 0.6 L per 1,000 L spray solution. Run the solution through lines and boom. Spray out, then refill with clean water. Leave equipment standing overnight, then drain water out.

Do not clean equipment upslope of water bodies or ditches, near cropland or shelterbelts. Clean your sprayer away from areas where family members are likely to frequent or walk.

Refer to page 14 for additional information.

Hazard Rating:

Warning - Poison



Caution - May cause eye damage

Potential Skin Sensitizer

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Remedy EC

Herbicide Group - 4

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences (*Remedy EC* - PCP#26420)

Formulation:

480 g/L of triclopyr acid formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container size: 2 X 10 L jugs.

Note: Available only through selected retail outlets.

Crops and Staging:

Pastures and rangeland. Staging is based on weed stage.

Weeds and Staging:

For best results, apply to the following weeds when leaves are fully expanded and plants are actively growing, until autumn coloration begins to appear. Single stem applications should not be used on woody species greater than 8 ft. (2.5 m) tall.

Woody plants controlled:

Alder	Chokecherry*	Pines*
Ash	Cottonwood	Poplar
Aspen	Dogwood	Red maple*
Basswood	Elderberry	Raspberry*
Beech	Elm*	Sumac
Birch	Hawthorn	Tamarack
Blackberry	Maples	Wild rose
Buckthorn	Oaks*	Willow
Cherry*	Poison oak	

* These species may require treatment at the higher rate and may need to be retreated the following year, particularly if the original treatment was made at the lower rate.

Non-woody annual and perennial broadleaved weeds controlled are:

Burdock	Field bindweed	Smooth bedstraw
Chicory	Lamb's-quarters	Vetch
Curled dock	Ragweed	Wild lettuce
Dandelion	Smartweed spp.	

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$31.25 per L.

Rate:

Ground application:

Broadcast foliar: Woody species: 1.6 to 3.2 L per acre.

Non-woody species: 0.4 to 1.62 L per acre.

Single stem: mix Mix 40 to 80 mL per 10 L of spray solution.

Backpack (low volume foliar): 0.1 to 0.5 L per 10 L of spray solution.

Aerial application: 1.6 to 3.2 L per acre

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Broadcast foliar: Minimum 80 L per acre. Proper coverage is important for effective control. Even, uniform coverage, without gaps or pooling of droplets is preferred.

Single stem: Apply to the point of runoff.

Backpack (low volume foliar): Thoroughly wet foliage but not to runoff.

Larger Woody Species: For control of woody species larger than 8 ft. (2.5 m) the basal bark method of control can be used to apply small amounts of *Remedy EC* mixed in oil carrier (mineral oil or vegetable oil) directly to the bark of the trunk. Several methods can be used. See the label for directions on this use.

Aerial application: A minimum of 12 L per acre. Recommended volume of 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure:

Broadcast foliar: Maximum 275 kPa (40 psi) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of application equipment and pressure designed to deliver thorough even coverage of *coarse* droplets that are not prone to drift.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Avoid spraying if temperatures exceed 28°C.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfree period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact the manufacturer for more information.

Re-Entry: Do NOT re-enter treated areas for 12 hours.

Grazing:

For lactating dairy animals:

Rates below 1.9 L per acre: Treated areas may be grazed or harvested for greenfeed 14 days after treatment.

Label rates greater than 1.9 L/acre: Restrict grazing or greenfeed for 60 days following treatment. Do NOT harvest treated area for hay for 60 days after treatment.

For other livestock:

Rates below 1.9 L/acre: There is no restriction on grazing or harvesting treated areas for greenfeed but do NOT harvest treated areas for hay for 7 days after treatment.

Label rates greater than 1.9 L/acre: Restrict grazing and harvest for greenfeed or hay for 14 days following treatment.

If less than 25% of grazed area is treated, there is no grazing restriction for other livestock.

Remove all animals from grazing treated grass or consumption of treated hay at least 3 days prior to slaughter.

Aerial Application: May be applied by air.

Storage: Store above -2°C. If frozen agitate container before use. *Remedy EC* is combustible, do NOT store near heat or open flames.

Environment: This product is highly toxic to fish, aquatic crustaceans, and plants. Do NOT apply to water. Do NOT spray at the edge of wetlands, lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, and wetland wildlife habitats. Buffer zones are dependent on rate of application, method of application and boom height. Consult the product label for specific buffer zone requirements.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison (both).



Caution - May cause skin irritation (Remedy)



Warning - Skin and Eye Irritant (Remedy MSO)
Potential Skin Sensitizer (both).

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Restore

Herbicide Group - 4

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences

Formulation (18.3L Co-pack)

Restore A (PCP#28551): 240 g/L aminopyralid formulated as a solution. Container size: 3 L

Restore B (PCP#28552): 564 g/L 2, 4-D formulated as dimethylamine solution. Container size: 2 x 7.65 L

Note: Limited availability through selected retail outlets.

Crops and Staging:

Rangeland and pastures - Apply in spring or early summer.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Apply when weeds are young and actively growing in the vegetative stage.

Restore A: Apply at 0.2 L per acre.

Restore B: Apply at 1 L per acre.

One case treats 15 acres.

Weed Controlled:

Absinth wormwood	Flixweed
Annual sow-thistle	Goat's-beard
Bluebur	Gumweed
Blue lettuce	Hawkweed
Bull thistle	Hoary cress

Burdock ***	Perennial sow-thistle
Buttercup	Peppergrass
Canada thistle	Prickly lettuce
Canada goldenrod	Ragweeds
Cocklebur	Scentless chamomile
Common plantain	Spotted knapweed
Common tansy*	Stinging nettle
Curled dock***	Sweet clover
Dandelion	

* Season long control.

*** Less than 4-leaf.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$29.28 per acre

Application Information:

Water volume:

Ground application: 40 L per acre minimum.

Aerial application: 20 L per acre minimum

Nozzles and Pressure: Use a combination of application equipment and pressures that will apply ASAE coarse droplets in a uniform pattern.

Drift of even small amounts of Restore into sensitive plants or areas where sensitive crops may be grown can cause injury. Do NOT apply under conditions prone to drift (i.e. high winds, dead calm, or temperature inversions).

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Application should be avoided under conditions of drought or other environmental stress.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfall period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Re-entry: Do NOT re-enter treated areas for 12 hours.

Grazing: Do NOT allow lactating dairy animals to graze treated areas within 7 days of application. Withdraw meat animals from treated fields at least 3 days before slaughter. Do not harvest forage or cut hay within 30 days of application. Allow 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture (or feed untreated hay) before transferring livestock to areas where sensitive broadleaf crops may be grown.

Re-cropping: If legumes are essential in a pasture, do not use *Restore*. Do NOT break up treated pasture and plant to sensitive broadleaf crops for at least 3 years after application of *Restore*.

Aerial Application: May be applied by air.

Storage: Store product in original, labelled containers in a secure, dry, cool area. Do NOT freeze.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres†) Required for the Protection of:	
	Aquatic Habitats	Terrestrial habitat
Ground *	10	10
Fixed wing airplane	80 to 175**	80 to 175**
Helicopter	70 to 150**	70 to 150**

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

** Distance varies depending on spray droplet size. Consult the *Restore* label to determine buffer zone size when applying by air.

† Distance is measured from the downwind edge of the boom to sensitive areas.

Do NOT apply this product directly to any water body or mix or load near water or wells. Do NOT apply when heavy rains are forecast or on moderate to steep slopes toward sensitive areas or to light soils with shallow water table. Contact the provincial environment department for permits to apply near water.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Warning – Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Reward

Company:

Syngenta Crop Protection, distributed by True North Specialty Products (PCP#26271)

Formulation:

240 g/L diquat formulated as a solution.

Container sizes: 4 x 3.78L.

Use:

Control of water weeds such as coontail, duckweed, Canada water weed, pond weeds, and water milfoil in farm dug-outs. Offers temporary control of certain species of algae.

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

\$52.91 per L

Timing:

Mid-May through late June.

Rates:

Dugouts less than 5 feet (1.5 m) deep: Apply Reward at 7.4 L per acre.

At this rate, 2.2 L of Reward will treat a dugout that is 160 feet by 80 feet (49 m x 24.4 m).

Dugouts more than 5 feet (1.5 m) deep: Apply Reward at 10.0 to 11.8 L per acre.

At these rates, a dugout that is 160 feet by 80 feet (49 m x 24.4 m) will require 3.0 to 3.5 L of Reward.

Milfoil can be controlled in early stages by 3.7 L per acre.

Application:

Dilute 1 part Reward with 4 parts clean water.
Spray over the water surface.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Restrictions:

Grazing: Do NOT use water for animal consumption for 24 hours after application.

Irrigation: Do NOT use water for irrigation for 5 days after application.

Domestic Use: Do NOT use water for human consumption for 5 days after application. Do NOT swim in water for 24 hours after treatment.

Storage: Do NOT freeze.

Environment: If weed growth is dense, protect fish by not treating more than one-fourth of dugout at a time.

Equipment Clean Out:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Warning - Poison



Caution - Skin Irritant

Potential Skin Sensitizer

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Rustler

Herbicide Group - 4, 9
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Monsanto Canada Inc. (PCP#27200)

Formulation:

194 g/L glyphosate present as the isopropylamine salt.
46 g/L dicamba present as a solution.

Container sizes: 10 L, 115 L, 450 L, 750 L.

Crops and Staging:

Summerfallow.

Pre-seeding in spring on fields to be sown to wheat, barley, oats and rye.

May also be applied prior to sowing field corn in fields with more than 2.5% organic matter (do not use on sandy or sandy loam soils).

Rustler **SHOULD NOT** be applied prior to broadleaf crops such as lentils, peas, canola and flax due to the risk of injury.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Application should be made to emerged, actively growing weeds. Application at early growth stages generally provides the best results.

Annual grasses - Apply 1 L per acre between emergence and heading.

Downy brome	Volunteer cereals
Green foxtail	Wild oats
Persian darnel	

Annual broadleaves - Apply 1 L per acre up to 6 inches (15 cm) height unless otherwise indicated.

Cow cockle	Smartweed (including lady's-thumb)
Flixweed	
Kochia	Stinkweed
Lamb's-quarters	Volunteer canola*
Redroot pigweed	Wild buckwheat (1 to 4 leaf)
Russian thistle	Wild mustard

* NOT including glyphosate tolerant varieties.

Foxtail barley suppression - Apply 1.26 L per acre before initiation of the seedhead or bottom leaves beginning to brown off.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$6.68 to \$8.42 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 20 to 40 L per acre water. *Avoid the use of extremely hard water (greater than 700 ppm calcium and/or magnesium or high levels of iron).* Use of the lower water volume may improve control in situations where hard water is the only source available.

Nozzles and Pressure: Use 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Reduced effectiveness may result if application is made to weeds that are drought-stressed, damaged by disease or insects. Poor control under cool, cloudy weather can occur. Dust on foliage can also cause reduction in control.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In wheat, winter wheat, barley and rye only:

2,4-D Ester or Amine (0.2 to 0.3 L/acre)^{†*} or (0.4 to 0.5 L/acre)^{†**}

* to control volunteer glyphosate tolerant canola up to 4 leaf stage

** to control volunteer glyphosate tolerant canola up to 6 leaf stage.

[†] Rates listed based on 2,4-D 600 formulations. Multiply rates by 1.2 for 500 formulations and 0.85 for 700 formulations.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 6 hours may reduce weed control. Heavy rainfall within 2 hours of application may require a repeat treatment.

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated areas or cut for feed.

Re-cropping: No restrictions in the season following treatment. Do NOT apply in fall or spring prior to broadleaf crops such as lentils, peas, canola and flax due to the risk of injury.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store above 5°C.

Equipment: Do NOT mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

Environment: Maintain a minimum buffer zone of 15 m between the downwind edge of the spray boom and non-target plants or wetland areas or other open water. Apply only in light wind conditions. Do NOT spray when conditions are dead calm or when wind is gusty.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison



Danger - Corrosive to Eyes



Warning - Skin Irritant

Potential Skin Sensitizer

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Sencor

Company:

Bayer CropScience

Herbicide Group - 5

(Refer to page 34)

Formulations:

Sencor Solupak 75 DF (PCP#20968): 75% metribuzin formulated as a dispersible granule. Container size: 2.5 kg (5 water soluble bags, 500 g each).

Sencor 75 DF (PCP#17242): 75% metribuzin formulated as a dispersible granule. Container size: 2.5 and 5 kg.

Crops, Rates and Staging:

CROP	APPLICATION TIMING	RATES (g/acre)
Barley	2 to 5 leaf stage.	80 to 152
Spring wheat (including durum)	2 to 5 leaf stage.	80 to 111
Winter wheat (Norstar only)	In late fall after tillers have developed (past the 3 leaf stage).	226 to 304
Peas (field and processing)*	Preplant incorporated (when tank mixed with Rival or Treflan EC).	Spring: 152 to 192 Fall: 190 to 223
Peas (field only)*	Post-emergence - up to 6 inches (15 cm) of vine length. For short-statured, determinate flowering peas, apply at the early stages within this range.	111 to 152
	Split post-emergent applications**.	First split application: 60 to 80 Second split application: 7 to 10 days later with rates within these ranges.
Lentils*	Single or split applications**: Plants up to 6 inches (15 cm) of vine length. For maximum crop tolerance, apply at the 1 to 4 above ground node stage.	111
		First split application: 60 to 80 Second split application: 7 to 10 days later with rates within these ranges.
Chickpeas*	Up to 2.5 inches (6 cm) in height, when vines have 1 to 3 above ground nodes. <i>Note: application past recommended growth stage may result in severe crop injury.</i>	111
Potatoes (except Belleisle or Tobique)***	Preplant incorporated (with Eptam).	152 to 223
	Pre-emergence in sprinkler irrigation systems (apply only in a tank mix with Eptam 8-E).	152 to 223
Potatoes (except Atlantic, Belleisle, Eramosa, Tobique and red-skinned or early maturing varieties)***	Early postemergence (up to 4 inches or 10 cm in height).	151
Soybeans***	Preplant incorporated (tank mixed with Treflan EC).	111 to 223
Fababeans	Preplant incorporated (tank mixed with Treflan EC).	Spring: 111 to 223 Fall: 190 to 223

* DO NOT use on lentils, peas or chickpeas seeded less than 2 inches (5 cm) deep or in soils with less than 4 percent organic matter.

** Under certain field or weather conditions a split application may provide better weed control and crop tolerance than single applications. The first application should be made at the cotyledon to 2 leaf stage of the weeds. The second application should be made when a second flush of weeds have emerged or if weeds which were more advanced at the time of the first application have started to show regrowth. The split applications are normally 7 to 10 days apart.

*** Consult manufacturer or seed supplier for varietal tolerances to Sencor applications in soybean and potato.

Note: When Sencor is tank mixed with Trifluralin in peas, fababeans, and soybeans, refer to product label for maximum rates that can be applied on light textured soils.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Post-emergence applications should be made when weeds are small – 2 inches (5 cm) in height or diameter.

Split applications (postemergence on lentils and peas) – 1st application at cotyledon to 2 leaf stage of weeds. 2nd application (if necessary) 7 to 10 days after the first.

Post-emergence at 81 g/acre:

Weeds controlled in spring wheat, barley, field pea and suppressed in lentil and chickpea:

Chickweed	Stinkweed
Green smartweed	Volunteer canola
Hemp-nettle*	Wild mustard
Lamb's-quarters	

Additional weeds controlled in spring wheat and barley only:

Lady's-thumb	Redroot pigweed
--------------	-----------------

Post-emergence at 111 g/acre:

Weeds controlled in spring wheat, barley, potato, field pea, and suppressed in lentil and chickpea:

Weeds above plus:

Ball mustard	Hemp-nettle
Corn spurry	Tartary buckwheat

Additional weeds controlled in spring wheat and barley only:

Common groundsel	Wormseed mustard
Night-flowering catchfly	

Post-emergence at 152 g/acre in spring wheat and barley only:

Weeds above plus:

Henbit	Russian thistle
--------	-----------------

Post-emergence at 152 g/acre in potatoes only:

Weeds listed for peas above plus:

Lady's-thumb	Shepherd's-purse
Redroot pigweed	

Post-emergence at 226 to 304 g/acre in winter wheat controls:

Downy brome	Shepherd's-purse
Flixweed	Stinkweed

Preplant Incorporated in fababeans, lentils, field pea and soybean:

Must be applied in tank mix with Treflan EC or Rival:

Chickweed	Lamb's-quarters
Corn spurry	Stinkweed
Green smartweed	Volunteer canola
Hemp-nettle	Wild mustard

Plus weeds controlled by either Rival or Treflan EC.

* Use the high rate for best control.

** Suppressed only in lentils and chickpeas.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$73.80 per kg

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Preplant incorporated: 40 L per acre.

Post-emergence applications:

Cereals - 40 L per acre.

Lentils, peas, chickpeas - 70 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Use nozzles and pressure designed to deliver good coverage of medium sized droplets. If using conventional flat fan nozzles use a maximum of 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) with opening no smaller than 8002 or TK2 with 50 mesh screens. For lentils, peas and chickpeas use nozzles no smaller than 8003 or TK3. Angle nozzles 45° forward to achieve better coverage of vertical weed targets.

Incorporation: All plant growth and stubble should be thoroughly worked into the soil before treatment. Apply directly to the soil surface. Two incorporations are required at right angles for thorough mixing. The first incorporation must be made within 24 hours of spraying. For fall applications, it is preferred that both incorporations be done in the fall. The second incorporation may be delayed until spring to conserve trash; however, both incorporations must be done the recommended depth.

Incorporate with a tandem disc, discer or field cultivator (Vibrashank type). Set equipment to work at a depth of 3 to 4 inches (8 to 10 cm). Operate disc implements at 4 to 6 mph (7 to 10 km/hr), cultivators at 6 to 8 mph (10 to 13 km/hr).

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions

Crop height reductions or yellowing may occur if high temperatures occur within 48 hours of application. Cold, cloudy weather or frost within 3 days of application will also aggravate injury. If frost occurs, allow 4 to 5 days for crop to recover prior to applying Sencor. Heavy rainfall soon after application to peas, lentils and chickpeas can result in stand reduction on soils with less than 4 percent organic matter.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In spring wheat or barley:

Dicamba, Target, MCPA amine or 2,4-D amine.

In potatoes (post emergent) Sencor 75 DF only: Prism*.

In potatoes (preplant incorporated):

Eptam 8-E (Required).

In fababeans (preplant incorporated):

Treflan EC (Required).

In soybeans (preplant incorporated):

Treflan EC (Required).

In peas:

Treflan (PPI)

Rival (PPI).

Sencor 75 DF at 77 g/acre plus 0.19 L/acre MCPA sodium salt (300 g/L).

* Consult manufacturer or seed supplier for varietal tolerances to Sencor and Prism tank-mix applications in potato.

Fertilizers: None registered.**Insecticides:** None registered.**Fungicides:** None registered.**Note:** The above mixes are those listed on the Sencor label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Allow 5 days between application of Sencor and application of other pesticides.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of both products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:**Rainfall:** Within 6 hours may reduce control.**Re-Entry:** Do NOT re-enter treated areas for 12 hours after application.**Grazing:** Do NOT graze treated cereal crops within 30 days of application, or peas, chickpeas or lentils within 70 days of application.**Pre-harvest Interval:** Do NOT harvest barley, wheat or potatoes within 60 days of application. Do NOT harvest lentils, chickpeas, or field peas within 70 days of application. Do NOT harvest processing peas or chickpeas within 40 days of application.**Re-cropping:** Preplant incorporated treatments may leave a residue in the soil that will affect succeeding crops when using higher rates of product. Do not seed canola, sunflowers, onions, celery, peppers, cole crops, lettuce, spinach, red beets, turnips, pumpkin, squash, cucumbers or melons the year after treatment. Fall seeded crops may be injured when seeded the same year as preplant or post-emergence applications of these products.**Aerial Application:** No restrictions on label. Reduced weed control and increased crop injury can occur with aerial applications.**Storage:** May be frozen.**Environment:**

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres) Required for the Protection of:			
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths			Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	1 to 3 m	Greater than 3 m	
Ground only*	5	2	1	10

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

Tank Cleaning:

Spray equipment must be thoroughly cleaned to remove traces of herbicide that might injure other crops to be sprayed. Drain any remaining spray solution from the spray tank. Rinse the spray tank and refill with water, adding a heavy-duty detergent at the rate of 0.25 L per 100 L of water. Recycle this mixture through the equipment for 5 minutes and spray out. Repeat this procedure twice. Fill the spray tank with clean water, recycle for 5 minutes, and spray out. Clean pump and nozzle screens thoroughly. Wash away any spray mixture from the outside of the spray tank, nozzles or spray rig.

Do not clean equipment upslope of water bodies or ditches, near cropland or shelterbelts. Clean your sprayer away from areas where family members or others are likely to frequent or walk.

Refer to page 14 for additional information.

Hazard Rating:

Keep out of reach of children.

Shelter**Shelter** is a co-pack of Horizon NG Herbicide (clodinafop-propargyl, page 113) and Tilt Fungicide (propiconazole, page 298). For details see 'Shelter' in the Fungicide Section on page 314.**Herbicide Group - 1**
Fungicide Group - 3
(Refer to pages 34 and 273)

Signal D

Herbicide Group – 1, 4, 6

(Refer to page 34)

This product is a prepackaged tank mix of *Signal* (page 113) and *Approve* (page 103). Information listed is restricted to Crop, Weeds, Rates and Cost. For other detailed information on the component products see the product pages listed above.

Company:

NuFarm Agriculture

Formulation:

The *Signal D* package has three components:

Signal (PCP#29172): 240 g/L clodinafop-propargyl formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 1.84 L

Approve (PCP#28123): 225 g/L bromoxynil and 225 g/L 2,4-D ester formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 10.2 L

Score Adjuvant (PCP#25476) or *Signal Adjuvant* (PCP#29173):

Container size: 6.4 L Each case treats 20 acres.

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum): 4 leaf stage up to the emergence of 4th tiller.

Weeds and Staging:

Grass Weeds:

Wild oat 1 to 6 leaves to the emergence of the 4th tiller.

Green foxtail 1 to 5 leaves to the emergence of the 3rd tiller.

Broadleaf Weeds:

Weeds controlled at the 1 to 4 leaf stage:

American nightshade	Redroot pigweed
Ball mustard	Shepherd's-purse
Bluebur	Smartweed (green, lady's-thumb and pale)
Cocklebur	
Common ragweed	Volunteer canola
Cow cockle	Volunteer sunflower
Night-flowering catchfly	

Weeds controlled at the 1 to 8 leaf stage:

Common groundsel	Tartary buckwheat
Lamb's-quarters	Wild buckwheat
Stinkweed	Wild mustard
Tame buckwheat (4 leaf stage with <i>Approve</i>)	

Weeds Controlled from 1 to 12 leaf (max. 2 inches tall):

Kochia	Russian thistle
--------	-----------------

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$24.95

Rates:

Approve: 0.51 L per acre

Signal: 93 mL per acre

Signal adjuvant: 0.32 L per acre

One case treats 20 acres.

Add *Approve* first, followed by *Signal* with the *Signal adjuvant* added last.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 L per acre

For other information including **How it Works; Effect of Environmental Conditions; Restrictions; and Hazard Rating.** See the information on individual component products on the *clodinafop* and *bromoxynil/2,4-D* pages

Simazine

Herbicide Group – 5

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Syngenta, distributed by True North Specialty Products
(Princep Nine-T - PCP#16370)

United Agri Products (Simazine 480 - PCP#23181)

Formulations:

Princep Nine-T: 90% simazine formulated as a water dispersible granular. Container sizes: 5 kg.

Simazine 480: 480 g/L simazine formulated as a flowable liquid. Container sizes: 2 x10L.

Crops and Staging:

Established alfalfa or bird's-foot trefoil (Princep Nine-T only):

Do NOT use in year of seeding. Apply after final cut in fall until freeze-up. Do NOT apply to the same field more than three consecutive years. Residues may build up with yearly applications.

Field corn: Apply one week prior to seeding and incorporate to a depth of 1 inch (2.5 cm), OR apply no later than 4 days after seeding corn. Rainfall is required to activate herbicide.

Established shelterbelts (elm, caragana, green ash, Manitoba maple): Apply in fall or early spring before weeds begin growth. Injury may occur to shelter belts growing under saline conditions.

Do NOT apply to frozen ground

Weeds and Staging:

Simazine is applied prior to the emergence of the weeds and kills them when they are exposed to the treated layer of soil.

Barnyard grass	Smartweed (including lady's-thumb)
Lamb's-quarters	Volunteer clovers
Perennial species starting from seed	Wild buckwheat
Purslane	Wild oats
Ragweed	Yellow foxtail

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

Princep Nine-T: \$18.60 per kg

Simazine 480: \$14.54 per L

Rates:

Forage crops:

Princep Nine-T: 0.45 kg per acre.

Corn:

Princep Nine-T: 0.61 to 1.0 kg per acre.

Simazine 480: 1.4 to 3.4 L per acre.

Shelterbelts:

Princep Nine-T: 2 to 3 kg per acre.

Simazine 480: 3.8 to 5.7 L per acre.

* Rate of application to corn is dependent on soil texture. Refer to specific labels for correct application rates on corn.

Application Information:

Water Volume: Minimum 121 L per acre. In shelterbelts, use a minimum of 202 L per acre.

Pressure and Nozzles: For conventional flat fan nozzles use a maximum pressure of 30 to 45 psi (200 to 300 kPa). Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with ASAE coarse droplets.

Use 50 mesh or coarser nozzle screens and filter system.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

When applying to forage stands, dry soil conditions at the time of weed emergence may result in reduced weed control.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the simazine labels only. For additional mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of both products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Moderate rainfall after application enhances activity.

Grazing: In forage stands, allow 30 days between application and grazing, 60 days between application and cutting for feed. Do NOT graze or cut corn for feed prior to ear emergence.

Re-cropping: Simazine is persistent and residues may persist for several years depending on soil pH, available soil moisture, number of yearly applications, and the sensitivity of the following crop. Corn will tolerate soil residues of simazine and may be planted the year of application. White beans, onions, peas may be injured 12 month after application.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Do NOT freeze *Simazine 480*. *Princep Nine-T* may be frozen. Store in a cool, dry place.

Environment: Do NOT use within 10 m of wells, wetlands, or other open water. Do NOT mix within 30 m of these areas.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison. (*Simazine 480*)

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Simplicity

Herbicide Group - 2

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences (PCP#28887)

Formulation:

30 g/L pyroxsulam formulated as an oil dispersion.
Container size: 2 x 8 L jug.

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum) from the 3 leaf stage until first node can be felt in the stem (up to 6 leaf plus 2 tillers).

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds and Staging:

Grasses:

WEED	STAGE
Wild oat	up to the 4 leaf, 2 tillers
Barnyard grass, Green foxtail*	1 to 5 leaf
Japanese brome	1 to 6 leaf

Broadleaves:

Cleavers (up to 6 whorl)	Redroot pigweed (1-8 leaf)
Common chickweed (up to 10 cm)	Smartweed (1-5 leaf)
	Volunteer canola (1-6 leaf)**

Hemp-nettle (1-8 leaf)

Wild buckwheat (1-4 leaf) *

* Suppression only.

** Not Clearfield varieties

Rates:

Simplicity*: 0.2 L per acre (one case treats 80 acres)

Assist adjuvant (sold separately): 0.8 L per 100 L of spray solution required only when used alone.

* Shake Simplicity jug well before adding to spray tank.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$22.49 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground: 20 to 40 L per acre.

Aerial: 20 L per acre

Nozzles and Pressure: Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with *ASAE coarse* droplets. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. See the label for detailed instructions on aerial application.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Do NOT apply to crops that are stressed (frost, low fertility, drought or flooding, disease or insect damage) as crop injury may result.

Weed control may be reduced if *Simplicity* is applied under stress conditions such as drought, heat, insufficient fertility, flooding or prolonged cool temperatures.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

Do NOT add *Assist Oil Concentrate* when tank mixing *Simplicity* with registered broadleaved tank-mix partners unless otherwise indicated.

TANK-MIX PARTNER	PRODUCT RATES
Attain	53 acres per case
Benchmark	40 acres per case
Buctril M	0.4 L per acre
Curtail M	0.6 L per acre
Frontline 2,4-D	60 acres per case
Frontline XL	0.5 L per acre
MCPA ester (500 formulation)	0.28 to 0.45 L per acre
Spectrum	20 acre per case
Thumper	0.4 L per acre

Fertilizers: None registered

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Simplicity* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Rain within 4 hours of application may reduce control.

Preharvest: Leave 60 days between treatment and harvest.

Grazing: Must NOT be grazed or fed to livestock for 7 days after treating crop.

Recropping: Barley, condiment and oilseed quality brown mustard (*B. juncea* types), canola, chickpea, dry beans, flax, lentils, oats, field peas, spring wheat soybean and yellow mustard may be seeded 11 months following treatment.

Aerial Application: May be applied by air.

Storage: Avoid freezing, store above -9°C. Allow product to warm above 7°C before using and thoroughly mix the product prior to use.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres†) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Ground*	1	1	2
Helicopter	1	1	55
Fixed wing aircraft	1	1	65

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* These distances can be reduced by 30% using cones on individual nozzles and by 70% using a full shield (shroud, curtain) that extends to the crop canopy.

† Distance is measured from the downwind edge of the boom to sensitive areas.

Tank Cleaning:

Equipment used to apply *Simplicity* should not be used to apply other pesticides to sensitive crops without thorough cleaning. To avoid subsequent injury to crops other than cereals, all spraying equipment must be thoroughly cleaned both inside and out, as follows:

1. Immediately after spraying drain the sprayer tank. Any contamination on the outside of the spraying equipment should be removed by washing with clean water.
2. Rinse inside of tank with clean water and flush through booms and hoses using at least one tenth of the spray tank volume. Drain tank completely.
3. Add All Clear tank cleaner at 0.5 L per 100 L of water or Clean-Out tank cleaner at 0.25 L per 100 liters of water while filling the tank ½ full with clean water. Agitate for 15 minutes ensuring the cleaning solution comes in contact with interior surfaces. Flush the boom and hoses with the cleaning solution and thoroughly drain the sprayer.
4. Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately with All Clear cleaning solution (50 mL in 10 L water).
5. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the booms and hoses using at least one tenth of the spray tank volume. Drain tank completely.

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Warning - Poison



Warning - Contains the allergen soy



Caution - Eye and Skin Irritant, Potential Skin Sensitizer

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Solo

Herbicide Group - 2 (Refer to page 34)

Company:

BASF Canada

CLEARFIELD Sunflower (PCP#25496)

CLEARFIELD canola and CLEARFIELD lentil (PCP#28741)

Field pea (PCP#28742)

Formulation:

70% imazamox as a water dispersible granule.

Container size: 4 x 117 g water soluble bags.

Crops and Staging:

Field peas: 1 to 6 above-ground nodes (1 to 6 true leaves).

CLEARFIELD sunflower: 2 to 8 leaf stage.

CLEARFIELD canola: 2 to 6 leaf stage.

CLEARFIELD lentil: 2 to 6 leaf stage.

Temporary crop yellowing may be observed shortly after application in field peas and CLEARFIELD canola.

Weeds and Staging:

Grasses - 1 to 4 main stem leaves, early until tillering.

Barnyard grass	Volunteer canaryseed
Green foxtail	Volunteer oat
Japanese brome*	Volunteer wheat (not CLEARFIELD varieties)
Persian darnel	Wild oat
Volunteer barley	Yellow foxtail

Broadleaf Weeds - cotyledon to 4 leaf stage.

Cleavers*	Shepherd's-purse
Cow cockle	Stinkweed
Green smartweed	Volunteer canola (not CLEARFIELD varieties)
Kochia* †	Wild buckwheat*
Lamb's-quarters	Wild mustard
Redroot pigweed	

* Suppression only.

† NOTE: Surveys of fields with kochia have found that roughly 90% of these kochia populations were resistant to Group 2 herbicides. Without testing that confirms otherwise, assume that kochia in your field is likely resistant as well and is unlikely to be suppressed by Solo alone.

Rates:

Solo: 11.7 g per acre (40 acres per case)

Merge adjuvant (sold separately): Must be used with Solo at a rate of 0.5 L of Merge per 100 L of total mixed spray solution.

Do NOT apply Solo more than once or follow Solo with any related products in the same year.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions for this product and its mixes.

A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$24.17 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Use 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift. Use 50 mesh or coarser filter screens.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

No information provided on the product label. Plants are under stress when conditions before or after application are very hot or cold, or excessively dry or wet. During periods of stress, plants are not actively growing and reduced weed control or crop injury may result.

Tank Mixes:

None.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Do NOT spray if there is a forecast of rain during or soon after application as it may reduce control.

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated canola, field pea, or lentils or cut for feed within 20 days of application.

Do NOT graze treated sunflower or cut for straw.

Pre-harvest Interval: Do NOT apply to canola, field pea, or lentil within 60 days of harvest.

Do NOT apply to sunflower within 70 days of harvest.

Re-cropping: Barley, canaryseed, canola, chickpea, field corn, field pea, flax, lentil, oat, sunflower, and spring wheat (including durum) may be seeded the first spring after application and tame mustard (condiment types only) the second season after application. The company recommends that a field bioassay (a test strip grown to maturity) be conducted the year before growing any crops other than those listed above.

Contact manufacturer for additional information on recropping intervals (1-877-371-2273).

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Do NOT freeze. Store in a cool, dry place above 5° C.

Environment: Avoid spraying in situations where drift may occur. Leave at least 11 m between the outside edge of the sprayed area and sensitive non-target areas such as shelterbelts, hedgerows, wetlands, woodlots, vegetated ditch banks, ponds, streams, and sloughs.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

⚠ Warning – Eye and Skin Irritant.
May cause eye damage.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Spectrum

Herbicide Group – 2,4
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum), barley and oats in the 2 to 6 leaf stage.

Forage Grasses* (seedling and established) grown for seed production: No staging indicated for forage grasses.

Bromegrass (meadow, smooth, hybrid)	Perennial Ryegrass
	Timothy
Fescue (chewings, creeping red, hard, tall)	Wheatgrass (crested, intermediate)

* NOTE: Since these uses are registered under the User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion (URMULE) program, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance. Users of this product on forage grasses do so at their own risk.

Formulation:

Each case of *Spectrum* contains 2 components:

Spectrum A (PCP#27031): 50 g/L florasulam formulated as a suspension concentrate. Container size: 0.8 L.

Spectrum B (PCP#27032): 50 g/L clopyralid and 280 g/L of MCPA ester formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container size: 12 L.

Weeds and Staging:

Broadleaf weeds controlled at the 2 to 4 leaf stage:

Canada thistle	Smartweed
Chickweed	Sow-thistle (annual)
Cleavers	Sow-thistle (perennial)*
Dandelion**	Stinkweed
Flixweed*	Stork's-bill
Hemp-nettle	Volunteer canola (all varieties)
Lamb's-quarters	
Redroot pigweed	Wild mustard
Shepherd's-purse	Wild buckwheat

Broadleaf weeds suppressed:

Dandelion***

- * spring seedlings only.
- ** seedlings and overwintered rosettes < 15 cm.
- *** overwintered rosettes > 15 cm; mature plants.
- † top growth control only.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$14.98 per acre

Rates:*Spectrum A*: 40 mL per acre*Spectrum B*: 600 mL per acre

One case treats 20 acres.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions for this product and its mixes. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:**Water Volume:** 40 L per acre.

Nozzles & Pressure: Maximum 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with ASAE coarse droplets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance activity of *Spectrum*. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be adequately controlled or suppressed and regrowth may occur. Under conditions of low crop and high weed density, control may be reduced. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperature prior to, at, or following time of application, may increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth.

Tank Mixes:**Herbicides:***In spring wheat (including durum) and barley:**Assert* (0.65 L/acre) plus *Acidulate**Puma*¹²⁰ *Super* (0.155 L/acre)**In spring wheat (including durum) only:**Everest* (17.4 g/acre) plus non-ionic surfactant

* For control of green foxtail only

Fertilizers: None registered.**Insecticides:** None registered.**Fungicides:** None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Spectrum* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfast period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated crop or cut for feed within 7 days of application.

Pre-harvest: Do NOT apply within 60 days of harvest.

Re-cropping: Barley, canola, field peas*, oats and wheat may be grown the year following an application or the field can be summerfallowed.

* Do NOT seed to field peas for at least 10 months following treatment. Very dry soil conditions following application can result in a risk of injury to field peas grown in rotation. If severe drought conditions are experienced during the months of June to August inclusive in the year of application delay seeding field peas an additional 12 months (22 months following application). Contact your local Dow AgroSciences representative or retailer for more information before seeding field peas following drought conditions in the previous year.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in dry, heated (greater than 5°C) area. *Spectrum A* will freeze at -10°C. If frozen, bring to room temperature and agitate before use.

Environment: Spray when winds are under 15 km/hr, but NOT dead calm. Leave at least 30 m between the downwind edge of the spray boom and the closest edge of non-target land areas such as shelterbelts, hedgerows and shrublands. Leave at least 5 m between the downwind edge of the boom and the closest edge of water and wetland areas such as ponds, streams, rivers, prairie potholes and sloughs.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Caution – Poison



May cause eye irritation

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Stellar

Herbicide Group - 2, 4

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences

Formulation:

Stellar A (PCP#29286): 2.5 g/L florasulam and 100 g/L fluroxypyr formulated as a suspension concentrate. Container size: 2 x 8 L jug.

Stellar B (PCP#29165): 600 g/L of MCPA ester formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container size: 1 x 9.33 L jug.

Crops and Staging:

Barley and spring wheat (including durum) - 2 to 6 leaf stage.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds and Staging:

Apply when weeds are at the 2 to 4 leaf stage.

Burdock	Shepherd's-purse
Cleavers	Smartweed
Cocklebur	Stinkweed
Flixweed	Stork's-bill*
Hemp-nettle	Sunflower (annual)
Kochia	Vetch
Lamb's-quarters	Volunteer canola
Plantain	Volunteer flax
Prickly lettuce	Wild buckwheat
Ragweed	Wild mustard
Redroot pigweed	Wild radish
Russian pigweed	

* Suppression only

Rates:

Stellar A: 0.4 L per acre

Stellar B: 0.24 L per acre
(One case treats 40 acres)

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$9.45 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume: Minimum 40 L per acre.

Nozzles & Pressure: For conventional flat fan nozzles use a pressure of 30 to 40 PSI (200 to 275 kPa). Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with ASAE coarse droplets. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Do NOT apply to crops or weeds that are stressed (frost, low fertility, drought or flooding, disease or insect damage) as crop injury or reduced weed control may result.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

Barley, spring wheat, and durum:

Assert (0.65 L/acre)

Spring wheat (not durum) and barley only:

Axial (243 mL/acre) plus *Adigor* adjuvant

Spring wheat, and durum only:

Everest (17.4 g/acre) plus recommended surfactant

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Stellar* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfall period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for at least 12 hours.

Preharvest: Leave 60 days between treatment and harvest.

Grazing: Do NOT graze or harvest for livestock feed within 7 days of treating the crop.

Recropping: Wheat, barley, oats, canola, and peas may be grown the season following application or the field may be

followed. There are no recropping restrictions the second year after application.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: May be frozen. If frozen, bring to room temperature and agitate before use. This product is combustible. Do NOT store near heat or open flame.

Environment: Leave 30 metres between the downwind edge of the boom and sensitive terrestrial habitats such as forested areas shelterbelts, woodlots, hedgerows, and shrub lands and 15 metres to sensitive freshwater habitats such as lakes, rivers, sloughs ponds, prairie potholes, creeks marshes streams reservoirs and wetlands.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Warning - Poison



Warning - Eye and Skin Irritant.



Potential skin sensitizer.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Tensile

Herbicide Group - 2, 4

(Refer to page 34)

This product is a prepackaged tank mix of *Solo* (page 233) and *Lontrel Dry* (*Lontrel Dry* is only available with *Tensile*) (page 187). Information listed is restricted to Crop, Weeds, Rates and Cost. For other detailed information on the effect of growing conditions, and restrictions for the component products see the product pages listed above.

Company:

BASF Canada

Formulation:

Absolute package contains 2 components:

***Solo* (PCP#28741):** 70% imazamox formulated as a dispersible granule.

***Lontrel Dry* (PCP#27306):** 75% clopyralid formulated as a dispersible granule.

Container size: 800 g *Lontrel Dry* plus 4 x 117 g water soluble bags of *Solo* per 40 acres pack.

Crops and Staging:

CLEARFIELD canola varieties: 2 to 6 leaf stage.

Apply **only** to CLEARFIELD canola varieties; application to any other variety of canola or any other crop will result in crop death.

Weeds and Staging:

Grasses:

Apply from 1 to 4 main stem leaves, until tillers are visible.

Barnyard grass	Volunteer cereals (wheat, barley, oats)
Green foxtail	Wild oats
Persian darnel	

Broadleaves:

Unless otherwise indicated, apply to broadleaf weeds up to the 4-leaf stage.

Canada thistle (rosette to pre-bud stage)*	Shepherd's-purse
Chickweed	Smartweed
Cleavers (up to 4 whorls)	Stinkweed
Flixweed	Stork's-bill
Hemp-nettle	Volunteer canola (non-CLEARFIELD varieties)
Kochia**	
Lamb's-quarters**	Volunteer tame mustard
Redroot pigweed	Wild buckwheat
Russian thistle	Wild mustard

* Top growth control for 6 to 8 weeks

** Suppression

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$32.80 per acre

Rates:

***Solo*:** 11.7 g per acre.

***Lontrel Dry*:** 80 g per acre.

One case treats 40 acres.

Merge: 0.5 L per 100 L of spray solution (sold separately). At a spray volume of 40 L per acre one 8.1 L jug of *Merge* will treat 40 acres. *Tensile* MUST be applied with *Merge* adjuvant.

Do NOT apply *Tensile* more than once or follow *Tensile* with any related products in the same year.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions for this product and its mixes. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 L per acre.

Nozzles & Pressure: Maximum 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use nozzles and pressures designed to deliver proper coverage with ASAE *coarse* droplets. Use a 50 mesh or coarser screen and filter system.

See component products for additional information including restrictions. Follow the most stringent of the restrictions for either component.

Thifensulfuron/tribenuron

Herbicide Group – 2
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

E. I. duPont Canada (*Refine SG*)
Arysta LifeSciences (*Deploy*)
Cheminova Canada (*Nimble*)

Formulation:

Refine SG (PCP#28285): 33.35% thifensulfuron methyl plus 16.65% tribenuron methyl formulated as a water soluble granule.

Container size: 486 g bottle.

Deploy (PCP#29149); Nimble (PCP#29467): 50% thifensulfuron methyl plus 25% tribenuron methyl formulated as a water dispersible granule.

Container size:

Deploy: 480 g container.

Nimble: 320 g container.

Crops and Staging:

Apply from 2 leaf to the flag leaf stage.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions

Cereals:

Barley	Wheat (including durum spring and winter),
Oats	

*Do not use on Ledger barley or Belvedere wheat.

Seedling or established forage grasses for forage or seed production:*

Bromegrass (meadow, smooth)	Wheatgrass (crested, intermediate, northern, pubescent, slender, streambank, tall, western)
Fescue (creeping red, tall)	
Kentucky bluegrass**	
Orchardgrass	

*NOTE: Since the use of this product on forage grasses is registered under the User Requested Minor Use registration system, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance. Users of this product on forage grass do so at their own risk.

** Established stands only.

Weeds and Staging:

Unless otherwise noted below, apply to young and actively growing weeds that are less than 4 inches (10 cm) in height or width.

Weeds Controlled:

Annual smartweed (green smartweed, lady's-thumb)	Redroot pigweed
	Russian thistle
Ball mustard	Shepherd's-purse
Chickweed (1 to 6 leaf)	Stinkweed
Common groundsel	Tartary buckwheat
Corn spurry	Volunteer canola (CLEARFIELD varieties controlled only with 2,4-D or MCPA mixes only)
Cow cockle	
Flixweed	
Hemp-nettle	
Kochia (Group 2 resistant biotypes with Banvel II tank mix only) †	Volunteer sunflowers
	Wild buckwheat*
Lamb's-quarters	Wild mustard
Narrow-leaved hawk's-beard	

* *Refine SG*: up to 5 leaf stage; *Deploy* and *Nimble*: up to 3 leaf stage only.

† NOTE: Surveys of fields with kochia have found that roughly 90% of these kochia populations were resistant to Group 2 herbicides. Without testing that confirms otherwise, assume that kochia in your field is likely resistant as well and is unlikely to be controlled by thifensulfuron/tribenuron alone.

Weeds Suppressed:

Canada thistle, sow-thistle (less than 6 inches (15 cm) tall or across and prior to budding)
 Cleavers (1 to 3 whorls)
 Round-leaved mallow (2 to 6 leaf)
 Scentless chamomile
 Stork's-bill (2 to 6 leaves)
 Toadflax (less than 6 inches or 15 cm tall)

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Refine SG: \$6.79 per acre.

Deploy: \$6.65 per acre.

Nimble: The manufacturer declined to provide a price.

Rate:

Refine SG: 12 g/acre (one 486 g container treats 40 acres).

Deploy: 8 g/acre (one 480 g container treats 60 acres).

Nimble: 8 g/acre (one 320 g container treats 40 acres).

Maximum of one application of Thifensulfuron/tribenuron per year.

Add Agral 90, Agsurf, or Citowett Plus at 0.2 L per 100 L of spray solution.

Thifensulfuron/tribenuron may degrade if left in the sprayer for an extended period. **Apply within 24 hours of mixing.** Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume:

By Ground (Deploy, Nimble and Refine SG): Minimum 22 L per acre.

By Aircraft (Refine SG only): Minimum 10 L to maximum 20 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Use 30 to 40 psi (210 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with ASAE medium droplets. Use a 50 mesh or coarser screen and filter system.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Do not apply to wheat, barley or oats that are stressed by severe weather conditions (frost, drought or water saturated soil) as crop injury may result.

Under certain conditions (heavy rainfall, prolonged cool weather, frost conditions, wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures) lightening in crop colour and reduction in crop height may occur.

Susceptible kochia control may be reduced during stress conditions or if extremely heavy infestations exist.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

† Marked tank mixes require the addition of a non-ionic surfactant. Unmarked mixes do not require additional adjuvant beyond what is provided for by the tank mix partner.

Tank Mix Partner	CROPS				
	Spring wheat	Winter wheat	Durum	Barley	Oats
2,4-D amine or ester (0.34 to 0.45 L/acre)*†	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Assert (0.53 to 0.65 L/acre)	✓		✓ ^{ΔΔ}	✓	
Assert (0.53 to 0.65 L/acre) + MCPA ester (0.28 to 0.45 L/acre)*	✓		✓ ^{ΔΔ}	✓	
Attain (80 acres per case) †	✓			✓	
Axial (243 mL/acre) plus Adigor adjuvant	✓ ^{ΔΔ}		✓ ^{ΔΔ}	✓ ^{ΔΔ}	
Axial (243 mL/acre) + MCPA Ester (0.23 [◇] or 0.28 L/acre) plus Adigor adjuvant	✓ ^{ΔΔ}		✓ ^{ΔΔ}	✓ ^{ΔΔ}	
Banvel II (44.5 mL/acre to 58.7 mL/acre**)†	✓		✓ ^Δ	✓	
Curtail M (0.61 L/acre) †	✓			✓	
Everest (17.4 g/acre)	✓				
Everest (8.7 g/acre to 17.4 g/acre) + 2,4-D amine or ester (up to 0.45 L/acre)* †	✓ ^Δ				
Everest (17.4 g/acre) + Banvel II (44.5 to 58.7 mL/acre)* †	✓ ^Δ				
Horizon 240EC (95 to 115 mL/acre) plus Score adjuvant	✓		✓		
Horizon 240EC (95 mL/acre) + Banvel II (44.5 mL/acre to 58.7 mL/acre**) plus Score adjuvant	✓ ^{ΔΔ}		✓ ^Δ		
Horizon 240EC (95 mL/acre) + MCPA ester (0.23 [◇] or 0.34 to 0.45 L/acre)* plus Score adjuvant	✓		✓		
Lontrel 360 (85 mL/acre) †	✓			✓	
Lontrel 360 (85 mL/acre) + 2,4-D ester* or MCPA ester* (0.34 L/acre) †	✓			✓	
MCPA amine or ester (0.23 [◇] or 0.28 to 0.45 L/acre)*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Puma ¹²⁰ Super (0.16 to 0.31 L/acre)	✓		✓	✓	
Puma ¹²⁰ Super (0.16 to 0.31 L/acre) + MCPA ester (0.23 [◇] or 0.34 L/acre)*	✓		✓	✓	

Δ Mix only with *Refine* SG.

ΔΔ Mix only with *Refine* SG and *Nimble*.

* 500 g ai/L formulation.

** High rate of *Banvel II* with *Refine* SG only.

◇ Tank mix with 0.23 L/acre to control *Clearfield* canola at the 2 to 4 leaf stage.

Check the above tank mix partner(s) respective labels for additional staging and varietal restrictions.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Deploy*, *Nimble* and *Refine* SG labels only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Rainfall of 1 inch (25 mm) or more beginning within 1 hour of application of *Refine SG* or 4 hours for *Deploy* and *Nimble* may reduce control.

Re-Entry: Do NOT re-enter treated fields for 12 hours.

Grazing: Must NOT be grazed or fed to livestock for 7 days after treatment.

Re-cropping: No restrictions the year after treatment. Canola, flax, lentils and alfalfa may be planted 2 months after application.

Aerial Application: *Refine SG* may be applied by air. Do NOT apply *Deploy* or *Nimble* by air.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. May be frozen.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres [†]) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Ground *	1	0	15
Fixed wing airplane	1	0	125
Helicopter	1	0	100

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance measured as metres from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive habitat.

Deploy and Nimble (Ground equipment only):

Leave a 15 m buffer zone between last spray swath and sensitive upland or aquatic habitats such as shelterbelts, wetlands, sloughs, and woodlots.

Tank Cleaning:

Thifensulfuron/tribenuron can cause severe injury to sensitive crops at very low concentrations. Sprayers used to spray *Thifensulfuron/tribenuron* should be drained and flushed out immediately after use.

Step 1: Drain tank and flush tank, booms and hoses with clean water. If boom is equipped with multiple nozzle bodies, be sure to rotate through all nozzles to ensure clean water reaches all parts of these assemblies. After flushing inspect the tank to ensure removal of all visible herbicide residues. If necessary repeat Step 1.

Step 2: Fill the tank with clean water and add 1 L household ammonia (containing a minimum of 3% ammonia) or an equivalent amount of a sprayer cleaner containing ammonia, per 100 L of water. Ammonia does not deactivate the herbicide but makes it dissolve easier in rinse water to aid in removal. If *thifensulfuron/tribenuron* has been mixed with an emulsifiable concentrate formulation, the addition of a wetting agent (detergent) will also aid the cleaning process.

Step 3: Flush the ammonia solution through the boom and hoses, and then add more water to completely fill the tank. Allow this solution to sit for 15 minutes while agitating.

Step 4: Drain the tank.

Step 5: Remove all nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.

Step 6: Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing water through hoses and booms.

Do not clean equipment upslope of water bodies or ditches, near cropland or shelterbelts. Clean your sprayer away from areas where family members or others are likely to frequent or walk.

Refer to page 14 for additional information.

Hazard Rating:

Deploy and Nimble:

⚠ Warning – Eye and Skin Irritant

Refine SG:

⚠ Warning – Contains the allergen milk.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Thifensulfuron/tribenuron + MCPA ester

Herbicide Group - 2, 4
(Refer to page 34)

These products are prepackaged tank mix of *Refine SG* (page 238) and *MCPA ester* (page 189). Information listed is restricted to Crop, Weeds, Rates, Cost and Tank mixes. For other detailed information on the component products see the product pages listed above.

Company:

E. I. duPont Canada (*Refine M*)
Viterra (*Broadside*)

Formulation:

Refine SG (PCP#28285): 33.35% thifensulfuron methyl + 16.65% tribenuron methyl; formulated as a water soluble granule.

MCPA ester (PCP#26161): 500g/ L MCPA formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: Each case contains 2 split jugs that hold 486 g of *Refine SG* and 9.1 L of *MCPA ester*.

Crops and Staging:

Barley, wheat (including durum and winter) and oat from full 3 leaf to the flag leaf stage.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions

Weeds and Staging:

Unless otherwise noted below, apply to young and actively growing weeds that are less than 4 inches (10 cm) in height or width.

Weeds Controlled:

Annual Smartweed (green smartweed, lady's-thumb)	Narrow-leaf hawk's-beard
	Redroot pigweed
Ball mustard	Russian thistle
Chickweed (1 to 6 leaf)	Shepherd's-purse
Common groundsel	Stinkweed
Corn spurry	Tartary buckwheat
Cow cockle	Volunteer canola (2 to 4 leaf) (including CLEARFIELD varieties)
Dandelion (rosettes, less than 15 cm in diameter)	Volunteer sunflowers
Flixweed	Wild buckwheat (up to 5 leaf)
Hemp-nettle	

Kochia†	Wild mustard
Lamb's-quarters	

† NOTE: Surveys of fields with kochia have found that roughly 90% of these kochia populations were resistant to Group 2 herbicides. Without testing that confirms otherwise, assume that kochia in your field is likely resistant as well. If resistant, kochia control will rely exclusively on the MCPA component of this mix. For details see the MCPA page.

Weeds Suppressed:

Canada thistle, sow-thistle (less than 6 inches (15 cm) tall or across and prior to budding)

Cleavers (1 to 3 whorls)

Round-leaved mallow (2 to 6 leaf)

Scentless chamomile

Stork's-bill (2 to 6 leaves)

Toadflax (less than 6 inches or 15 cm tall)

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Refine M: \$7.63 per acre

Broadside: \$7.50 per acre

Rate:

One split jug treats 40 acres. One case treats 80 acres.

Refer to the product labels for complete mixing instructions.

A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume: Minimum 22 L per acre.

By Ground: Minimum 22 L per acre.

By Aircraft: Minimum 10 L to maximum 20 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: 30 to 40 psi (210 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift. Use a 50 mesh or coarser screen and filter system.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In spring wheat (including durum)
Horizon 280 EC(95 mL/acre) plus Score adjuvant

In spring wheat (including durum) and barley
Assert (0.54 to 0.67 L/acre)
Axial (162 to 243 mL/acre) plus Adigor adjuvant
Puma¹²⁰ Super (0.16 or 0.31 L/acre)

Check the above tank mix partners respective labels for additional staging and varietal restrictions.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Refine SG* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Titanium

This product is a prepackaged tankmix of *Achieve Liquid* (page 246) and *Approve* (page 103). Information listed is restricted to Crop, Weeds, Rates and Cost. For other detailed information on the component products see the product pages listed above.

Herbicide Group – 1, 4, 6

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Nufarm Agriculture Inc.

Formulation:

Titanium contains 3 components:
Achieve Liquid (PCP# 27011): 400 g/L tralkoxydim formulated as a suspension concentrate.
Container size: 4 L, 90 L

Approve (PCP# 28123): 225 g/L bromoxynil and 225 g/L 2,4-D ester formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.
Container size: 10 L, 2x112.5 L

Turbocharge adjuvant: (PCP# 23135):
Container size: 4 L, 90 L

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum) and barley in the 4 leaf to early flag leaf stage of the crop

Weeds and Staging:

Annual grassy weeds:

WEED	STAGE
Wild oats, Volunteer tame oats	1 to 6 leaf stage (total leaves including tillers), with a maximum of 2 tillers
Persian Darnel, Barnyard grass	1 to 4 leaf stage (total leaves including tillers)
Green & yellow foxtail	1 to 5 leaf stage (total leaves including tiller), with a maximum of 1 tiller

Apply at the 2 to 3 leaf stage for optimum control. Optimum weed control and yield response occurs when weeds are controlled before tillering.

Annual broadleaf weeds up to the 4 leaf stage:

American nightshade	Lady's-thumb
Ball mustard	Night-flowering catchfly
Bluebur	Pale smartweed
Cocklebur	Redroot pigweed
Common ragweed	Shepherd's-purse
Cow cockle	Tame buckwheat
Flixweed	Volunteer canola
Green smartweed	Volunteer sunflower

Up to the 8 leaf stage:

Common groundsel	Tartary buckwheat
Lamb's-quarters	Wild buckwheat
Stinkweed	Wild mustard

Up to the 12 leaf stage (max. 2 in. tall):

Kochia	Russian Thistle
--------	-----------------

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$25.20 per acre.

Rates:

One case treats 20 acres.

Achieve Liquid: 0.2 L per acre

Approve: 0.5 L per acre

Turbocharge: 0.5 L per 100 L of spray solution

If water analysis shows bicarbonate level are 400 ppm or greater, add ammonium sulfate at 0.75 to 1.5 kg per 100 L of water.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 20 to 40 L/acre. Do not apply with air assist sprayers set to apply less than 20 L/acre water volume as mixing problems or unacceptable crop injury could occur.

Nozzles and Pressure: 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Consult with herbicide manufacturer regarding the suitability of low drift nozzles for use with this product.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Crop Safety: Applications of Titanium to non-tillered crops exposed to 4°C temperatures before or after spraying should be avoided to prevent the possibility of crop injury. Tillered cereal crops may incur injury if Titanium is sprayed within 48 hours of freezing temperatures.

Tank Mixes:

None registered

Tordon 22K

Herbicide Group - 4

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences (PCP#9005)

Formulation:

240 g/L picloram acid present as a potassium salt, formulated as a solution.

Container size: 2 x 10 L jugs

Note: Available only through selected retail outlets.

Crop and Staging:

Apply at any stage of permanent grass pastures, rangeland and non-cropland.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

For the control of biennial and deep-rooted perennial weeds listed below:

Weed	Rate L/Acre	Backpack (mL of Tordon 22K per 100 M ²)*
Scentless chamomile	0.445	11
Knapweed (diffuse, spotted)	0.910	22
Canada thistle, pasture sage, poverty weed, Russian knapweed, perennial sow- thistle	1.8	45
Leafy spurge, field bind- weed, toadflax	3.6	90

* mix with 18 litres of water and the spray solution over 100 square metres.

For best results, applications should be made when perennial weeds have fully developed, green leaves. Application in late summer (or periods of dry weather) when plants are not actively growing may result in unsatisfactory control.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$44.30 per L.

Only available through Dow AgroSciences trained agents. Contact Dow AgroSciences for further information.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 160 to 325 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 150 to 350 kPa (20 to 50 psi) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of application equipment and pressure that is designed to deliver an even coverage of coarse droplets that are not prone to drift. Non-target broadleaf plants are very sensitive to *Tordon 22K* drift.

Avoid conditions that are conducive to drift. (See page 12 for drift control suggestions)

How it Works:

Tordon 22K interferes with cell division, causing leaf cupping, stem distortion and eventual death. *Tordon 22K* is absorbed through the leaves and roots.

IMPORTANT: *Tordon 22K* is a very persistent and water-soluble herbicide. Treated soil should NOT be moved from the treated area. Do NOT apply to soils that are permeable, have sinkholes, or lie over limestone bedrock. Do NOT apply to soils whose surfaces are composed of fractured rock or unconsolidated gravel. Application to these sites may allow the movement of herbicide to underlying water sources or aquifers. If shallow aquifers are present, do NOT apply *Tordon 22K*.

Tordon 22K must not be applied on range and pasture acres that are irrigated. Do NOT compost or mulch clippings from grass treated with *Tordon 22K*.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Avoid application when pasture and target weeds are under stress from drought, flooding, extreme heat or cold, as injury to grass or unacceptable control may result. Avoid spraying if temperatures exceed 28°C.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Rain within 6 hours of application may cause poor results. Heavy rainfall may dissolve and carry *Tordon 22K* away from the target area, or it may leach dissolved *Tordon 22K* out of the root zone or to undesirable locations.

Grazing: Do NOT graze lactating dairy animals within 6 weeks after treatment. There are no grazing restrictions for other livestock. Do NOT use manure from animals grazing treated forage to fertilize susceptible plants or crops.

Re-cropping: *Tordon 22K* may persist in the soil for up to 5 years. For this reason *Tordon 22K* may only be applied on permanent grass pastures and rangeland unless applied by an authorized pesticide applicator. Avoid the root zone of desirable trees or shrubs.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Do NOT freeze.

Environment: This product is moderately toxic to fish. Apply this product well back from any water bodies to avoid contamination. Heavy rains can move this product from its application site down slope toward sensitive areas. Do NOT load or mix near wells, dugouts or other water bodies.

Tank Cleaning:

Tordon 22K can cause severe injury to sensitive crops (especially pulses and other broadleaf crops) at very low concentrations. Spray equipment should be flushed out immediately after spraying *Tordon 22K*. The manufacturer recommends that equipment should be flushed twice with a water/household ammonia rinse (1 L of 3% ammonia per 100 L of water). All nozzles screens and filters should be removed and cleaned after use. Do not clean equipment upslope of water bodies or ditches near crop-land or shelterbelts.

Refer to page 14 for additional information.

Hazard Rating:

Caution – Poison.



Danger – Eye Irritant.



May Cause Skin Irritation.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Tralkoxydim

Herbicide Group - 1

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences
 AgroSciences (*Liquid Achieve* - PCP#28555; *Turbocharge* adjuvant - PCP#28554)
 MANA Canada (*Bison* - PCP#16370; *Addit* adjuvant - PCP#29263)
 Viterro (*Marengo* - PCP#29289; *Turbocharge B* adjuvant - PCP#29288)

Formulation:

400 g/L tralkoxydim formulated as a suspension concentrate.
 Container sizes: various. Contact manufacturers.
Turbocharge and *Addit* adjuvants sold separately.

Crops and Staging:

No staging restrictions unless otherwise indicated.

Cereals:

Barley	Triticale
Rye (spring & fall)	Wheat (spring, durum, & winter)

Forage legumes: May be used on wheat and barley crops undersown to the following (if not tank mixed with a broadleaf herbicide).

Alfalfa	Clovers
Bird's-foot trefoil	Sanfoin

Forage Grasses (seed production only)*:

Under-seeded with a cereal or grown alone (seedling or established):*

Bromegrass (meadow, smooth)	Wheatgrass (crested, intermediate)
Creeping red fescue	

Under-seeded with a cereal or grown alone (seedling only):*

Wheatgrass (northern, slender, western)

* *Liquid Achieve* and *Bison* only. NOTE - Since applications to these crops have been registered under the User Requested Minor Use program, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance. Applications to these crops is at the risk of the user.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds and Staging:

Wild oats - 1 to 6 leaf stage (total leaves including tillers), with a maximum of 2 tillers.

Volunteer tame oats - 1 to 6 leaf stage.

Green and yellow foxtail - 1 to 5 leaf stage (total leaves including tillers), with a maximum of 1 tiller.

Barley grass, Persian darnel - 1 to 4 leaf stage (total leaves including tillers).

For forage grasses and perennial cereal rye, apply prior to tillering of the above weeds.

Apply at the 2 to 3 leaf stage for optimum control. Optimum weed control and yield response occurs when weeds are removed before tillering.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Liquid Achieve: \$19.43 per acre.

Bison: \$19.00 per acre.

Marengo: \$18.75 per acre.

Price does not include the cost of *Turbocharge* or *Addit* adjuvant.

Rates:

0.2 L per acre. One 8 L jug of tralkoxydim treats 40 acres.

Add *Turbocharge* or *Addit* adjuvant at a rate of 0.5 L per 100 L spray solution. *Turbocharge* and *Addit* adjuvants are sold separately.

If water analysis shows bicarbonate levels are 400 ppm or greater, add ammonium sulphate at 0.9 to 1.8 kg per 100 L of spray water prior to mixing.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions.

A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground: 20 to 40 L per acre. Application in less than 20 L per acre water volume may result in mixing problems or unacceptable crop injury.

Aerial: 12 to 18 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure:

Ground: 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional 80° or 110° flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Consult with herbicide manufacturers regarding the suitability of low drift nozzles for use with these products. All strainer and nozzle screens must be 50 mesh or coarser.

Aerial: 20 to 40 psi (140 to 275 kPa)

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Cereal crops that have set tillers may incur injury (yellowing and/or stunting) if applications are made within 48 hours of freezing temperatures. Cereal crops that have not set tillers may be injured if exposed to temperatures of 4°C or less up to 48 hours before or after application. Tank mixing with a broadleaf weed herbicide under adverse conditions may increase severity of crop injury. Crops under stress from foliar diseases or low fertility are more susceptible to injury from application. Temporary crop injury may occur when tralkoxydim tank mixes (particularly dichlorprop/2,4-D ester products, and bromoxynil/MCPA ester products + additional MCPA Ester) are applied under extreme environmental conditions (dry or wet, cool or hot weather) resulting in crop stress. Control of grasses could be reduced when they are stressed due to drought, heat, lack of fertility, flooding or prolonged cool temperatures.

Tank Mixes:

For all tank mixes with tralkoxydim products, add *Turbocharge* or *Addit* adjuvant at a rate of 0.5 L per 100 L of spray solution.

Herbicides:

Do NOT tank mix tralkoxydim products with a broadleaf herbicide when applying to underseeded forage grasses or legumes.

Tank mix Partner	CROPS						
	Spring wheat	Durum	Winter wheat	Barley	Spring rye	Fall rye	Triticale
2,4-D ester (0.36 L/acre) [†]	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Attain (40 acres per case)**	•			•			
Bromoxynil ^{††} (0.4 L/acre)	•	•	•***	•		•***	•***
Bromoxynil/MCPA Ester ^{†††} (0.4 L/acre)*	•	•	•	•		•	
Curtil M (0.81 L/acre)	•	•		•			
Dichlorprop/2,4-D (0.71 L/acre)*	•	•	•	•			
Lontrel (0.11 L/acre) + MCPA ester (0.45 L/acre)	•	•		•			
MCPA ester (0.45 L/acre)	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Prestige (20 acres per case)**	•	•		•			
Thumper (0.40 L/acre)*	•	•		•			
Trophy (20 acres/case)	•	•		•			

[†] 600 g/L formulations.

^{††} *Pardner* only for *Liquid Achieve* and *Marengo*.

^{†††} *Buctril M* only for *Marengo*; *Buctril M* and *Mextrol 450M* only for *Liquid Achieve*.

* Tank mixes may result in some temporary initial injury under adverse environmental conditions.

** Temporary crop injury can occur if applied prior to the 4 leaf stage. A reduction in wild oat control may occur with this mix.

*** *Buctril M* mixed with either *Liquid Achieve* or *Marengo* only in winter wheat, fall rye and tricale.

DO NOT tank mix tralkoxydim products with herbicides or formulations of herbicides not listed above as loss of grass control may result.

When applying broadleaf herbicides not listed above, in the same field, always apply tralkoxydim first. Apply the broadleaf product no sooner than seven days after application of tralkoxydim.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides:

Matador (49 mL/acre) (*Bison* and *Marengo* only).

Matador tank mixes with *Bison* may also be combined with bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCPA ester products.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *tralkoxydim* labels only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 1 hour will reduce control.

Grazing: Straw from treated grain crops may be fed to livestock. Immature cereal crops may be grazed or cut for hay 16 days after treatment. Do NOT feed or graze forage crops in year of treatment

Pre-harvest: Leave at least 60 days from application to harvest.

Re-cropping: Do NOT replant treated areas to tame oats or corn for at least 4 weeks after application.

Aerial Application: Tralkoxydim may be applied by air to cereal crops only. Do NOT apply within 50 m of fish bearing waters and wildlife habitat.

Storage: Store in a dry place. Do not freeze.

Environment: Do NOT apply within 15 m by ground (50 m by air) of fish bearing waters, wetlands and wildlife habitat.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Skin and Eye Irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Trifluralin

Herbicide Group - 3

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences (*Advance*, *Treflan*)

Nufarm Agriculture (*Rival*)

United Agri Products (*Bonanza*)

Formulation:

Advance 10G (PCP#21742): 10% trifluralin formulated as a granular in 22.7 kg and 454 kg bags.

Bonanza 480 EC (PCP#28289): 480 g/L trifluralin formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate in 9.45 L, 205 L containers.

Bonanza 10G (PCP#22744): 10% trifluralin formulated as a granular in 22.7 kg, 500 kg bags.

Rival EC (PCP#18612): 500 g/L trifluralin formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate in 9 L, 110 L, 200 L, and 900 L containers.

Rival 10G (PCP#18926): 10% trifluralin formulated as a granular in 22.7 kg, 567 kg bags.

Treflan EC (PCP#23933): 480 g/L trifluralin formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate in 9.45 L, 115 L containers.

Crops and Staging:

Certain formulations are not registered for all the crops listed here. Refer to the specific product label for details. All products are for pre-plant incorporated use only.

Summerfallow use in the brown soil zone of Saskatchewan (Granular products only): Spring wheat (including durum).

Not for use in Manitoba.

Apply to summerfallow in May, June, or July for weed control during both years of a fallow-wheat rotation or in the fall (September or October) or spring prior to wheat seeding.

Do not apply to stubble when the previous crop was treated with another trifluralin product (*Treflan*, *Advance*, *Rival* or *Bonanza*). This includes application the previous summer or fall. Do not apply trifluralin to stubble or fallow when the previous year's crop was an oilseed, barley or pulse crop treated with a deep incorporated, spring or fall applied trifluralin product.

Green and Yellow Foxtail Control in Cereals:

Liquids applied in spring only (after seeding but prior to crop emergence) - spring wheat (including durum), barley.

Granulars applied in fall only (after September 1 but before freeze-up) - spring wheat (including semi-dwarf and durum).

Broadleaf and Grassy Weed Control in other crops:

Spring applied liquid or granular formulations:

Canola, peas, sunflowers, safflower (liquid formulations), dry beans, mustard, fababeans, alfalfa, sainfoin, sweet clover, soybeans, forage legumes (cicer milk-vetch, seedling alsike clover, red clover, bird's-foot trefoil).

Fall applied granular formulations: Canola, peas, sunflowers, dry beans, mustard, fababeans, soybeans, barley, lentils and flax.

Trifluralin liquids only: prior to planting shelterbelt transplants (elm, caragana, green ash, Scots pine).

Weeds:

Summerfallow use in the brown soil zone of Saskatchewan (Granular products only):

Fallow Year:

Barnyard grass	Redroot pigweed
Cow cockle	Russian thistle*
Green foxtail	Wild buckwheat
Lamb's-quarters	Wild oat†
Persian dandel	

Crop Year:

Green foxtail	Wild buckwheat *
Lamb's-quarters	Wild oat *

* Suppression only

† Suppression only with Advance 10G

Green and Yellow Foxtail Control in Cereals:

Foxtail (green and yellow)

Broadleaf and Grassy Weed Control in other crops:

Annual brome species (downy, Japanese)	Persian darnel
Barnyard grass	Pigweed
Chickweed	Purslane
Cow cockle	Wild buckwheat*
Green foxtail	Wild oats†*
Knotweed	Yellow foxtail
Lamb's-quarters	

* Some plants may escape herbicide treatment but are not competitive with the crop.

† Suppression *Treflan* EC and *Advance* 10G only.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Advance 10G: \$3.46 per kg.

Bonanza 480 EC: \$15.12 per L.

Bonanza 10G: \$3.62 per kg.

Rival EC: \$15.83 per L.

Rival 10G: \$3.61 per kg.

Treflan EC: \$15.57 per L.

Rates and Staging:**Summerfallow use in the brown soil zone of Saskatchewan (Granular products only):**

Do not apply to sandy soils with less than 1% organic matter. Application to severely eroded knolls is not recommended. Do not apply to wet soils, soils in poor working condition, soils which contain more than 8 percent organic matter, or soils subject to prolonged periods of flooding.

Granules may be applied to standing or pre-worked stubble, provided trash or green growth does not interfere with cultivation (prevent soil mixing).

Over-application caused by overlapping, improper calibration or non-uniform application may result in reduced crop stand, delayed development or reduced yields.

Soil Organic Matter (%)	RATE (KG/ACRE)	
	1 to 3	4 to 8
May	3.85	4.5
June	3.25	3.85
July	2.65	3.25
	2 to 8% Organic Matter	
September to October	2.23*	

* Control of green foxtail only, on soils between 2 to 8% organic matter.

During the fallow year, susceptible weeds may not be fully controlled until after the second fallow operation has established a uniform layer of treated soil. Control of wild oats in the crop year may be variable depending on wild oat population as well as soil and climatic conditions. Some wild buckwheat may escape but its growth will be retarded and result in limited competition to the wheat crop.

Pre-emergent control of green and yellow foxtail.

LIQUIDS

PRODUCT	RATES (L/ACRE)	
	LIGHT AND MEDIUM SOIL TEXTURE	HEAVY SOIL TEXTURE
<i>Rival EC</i>	0.49 to 0.57 L	0.65 L
<i>Treflan EC, Bonanza 480 EC</i>	0.49 L	0.69 L

GRANULARS PRODUCTS (WHEAT ONLY)

PRODUCT	RATES (KG/ACRE)
	All soils (2 -8% organic matter)
<i>Advance 10G/Rival 10G/Bonanza 10G</i>	2.23

Broadleaf and Grassy Weed Control in other crops:

For use in canola, peas, sunflowers, dry beans, mustard, fababeans, seedling alfalfa (spring only), seedling sweet clover (spring only), soybeans.

PRODUCT	SOIL TYPE			
	Light soils with less than 6% organic matter		Medium to heavy soils with 6 to 15% organic matter	
	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall
<i>Advance 10G</i>	Not registered	4.45 kg/acre	Not registered	5.67 -6.88 kg/acre
<i>Rival EC</i>	0.65 L/acre	0.89 L/acre*	0.89 -1.13 L/acre	1.13 -1.37 L/acre*
<i>Rival 10G</i>	3.43 kg/acre**	4.45 kg/acre	4.45 -5.67 kg/acre**	5.67 -6.88 kg/acre
<i>Treflan EC</i>	0.69 L/acre	0.93 L/acre*	0.93 -1.21 L/acre	1.21 -1.37 L/acre*
<i>Bonanza 10G</i>	Not registered	4.45 kg/acre	Not registered	5.67 -6.88 kg/acre
<i>Bonanza 480 EC</i>	0.69 L/acre	0.93 L/acre*	0.93 L/acre	1.17 L/acre*

* Although liquid formulations are registered for fall application, this use is not recommended as tillage requirements before and after application will predispose fields to erosion.

** Spring applications of granular formulations are recommended for Manitoba only.

For use in barley (fall only), apply:

PRODUCT	SOIL TYPE					
	2 to 4% organic matter		4 to 6% organic matter		6 to 10% organic matter	
	Light Soil Texture*	Medium to Heavy Soil Texture**	Light Soil Texture*	Medium to Heavy Soil Texture**	Light Soil Texture*	Medium to Heavy Soil Texture**
<i>Advance 10G</i>	3.44 kg/acre	4.45 kg/acre	4.45 kg/acre	5.67 kg/acre	Not recommended	Not recommended
<i>Rival 10G, Bonanza 10G</i>	3.44 kg/acre	3.44 kg/acre	4.45 kg/acre	4.45 kg/acre	4.45 kg/acre	5.67 kg/acre

* Light textured soils can be defined as sandy to sandy-loam.

** Medium to Heavy textured soils can be defined as loam to clay.

For use in flax or lentils (fall only), apply:

PRODUCT	SOIL TYPE			
	Soils with 2 to 6% organic matter		Soils with 6 to 15% organic matter	
	Light Soil Texture*	Medium-Heavy Soil Texture**	Light Soil Texture*	Medium-Heavy Soil Texture**
Advance 10G, Rival 10G, Bonanza 10G	4.45 kg/acre	4.45 to 5.6 kg/acre***	5.67 kg/acre	5.67 to 6.88 kg/acre
Bonanza 480 EC	0.93 L/acre	0.93 L/acre	1.17 L/acre	1.17 L/acre
Treflan EC	0.93 L/acre	1.21 L/acre	1.21 L/acre	1.21 - 1.38 L/acre
Rival EC	0.89 L/acre	1.13 L/acre	0.89 L/acre	1.13 - 1.38 L/acre

* Light textured soils can be defined as Sandy to Sandy-loam.

** Medium to Heavy textured soils can be defined as loam to clay.

*** Rates vary among products. Refer to product label for specific information.

Application:

Liquid Formulations:

Water Volume: Minimum 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift. Use 50 mesh or coarser filter screens for DF products.

Dry Granular Formulations: Use equipment capable of metering granular herbicides and applying in an even layer over the surface of the soil. Close applicator lid after filling to avoid prolonged exposure to direct sunlight.

Incorporation:

Summerfallow use in the brown soil zone of Saskatchewan:

Apply granules to the soil surface and incorporate immediately, in the same operation if possible. Do not delay incorporation more than 24 hours after application. Use a deep tillage cultivator, field cultivator or disc implement set to work 2 to 3 inches (5 to 8 cm) deep, and operating at 8 to 10 km/hr. Granules should not be incorporated when soil is crusted, lumpy or too wet for good mixing action.

May - July: A second incorporation at the same depth and at an angle to the first should be done when weed growth requires it. Wait at least one week before making the second incorporation. After completing two fallow incorporations, additional operations with a rod weeder, shallow tillage or fall 2,4-D application may be required to control remaining weed growth.

September - October: A second incorporation may be done in the fall a minimum of 3 days later. Alternatively, to conserve trash cover through the winter, the second incorporation can be completed in the spring at the same depth and at an angle to the first incorporation. When both incorporations take place in the fall, shallow spring tillage should be completed in the spring. If a discer or air seeder is used for seeding, separate spring tillage may not be necessary.

NOTE: Fall application is not recommended on soils where a lack of trash cover combined with the required incorporation would leave the soil vulnerable to erosion.

Spring (In the year of seeding): Apply granules and incorporate immediately, in the same operation if possible. Do not delay the first incorporation more than 24 hours after application. The second incorporation must be delayed a minimum of 3 days following the first incorporation. When applied to cold soils, wait 14 days before making second incorporation.

The second incorporation should be done at an angle to the first incorporation, and at the same depth. If a discer or air seeder is used for seeding, the seeding operation can be used as the second incorporation.

Green and Yellow Foxtail control in Cereals:

Liquid formulations: Apply and incorporate in spring just after seeding. Incorporate to a depth of 1 to 1.5 inches (2 to 4 cm) into a trash free soil (80 percent black when viewed from above) using diamond or tine type harrows operated at a speed of 6 mph (9 km/h). Incorporate twice, with the second incorporation at right angles to the first. The first incorporation should be performed immediately in the same direction of application. Both incorporations should be done within 24 hours of application. When tank mixing liquid formulations with Avadex BW, follow the same incorporation procedure.

Granular formulations: May be applied to standing or pre-worked stubble. Very heavy trash fields should be worked prior to application to allow product penetration to the soil surface. Incorporate with cultivators or disc implements only. Perform the first tillage operation within 24 hours of application. Incorporate at a working speed of 5 to 8 mph (8 to 13 km/hr) and to a depth of 2 to 3 inches (5 to 8 cm). Wait a minimum of 5 days, then incorporate a second time at right angles to the first. This second incorporation may be delayed until the following spring. Subsequent working should be no deeper than 2 to 3 inches (5 to 8 cm).

Broadleaf and Grassy Weed Control in other crops:

Granular formulations are recommended for use in fall or spring as a pre-plant incorporated treatment on broadleaf crops listed on the product label. The liquid formulations should be used only on soils free of lumps and relatively trash-free (75% black) and are recommended only for spring use. Granular formulations may be applied to standing or pre-worked stubble. Very heavy trash fields should be worked prior to application to allow product penetration to the soil surface. Do not use liquid or formulations of trifluralin as a pre-plant incorporated treatment in barley, as severe injury will result. Only the fall applications of *Advance 10G*, *Rival 10G*, and *Bonanza 10G* are registered for use as pre-plant incorporated treatments in barley. For fall application of granular formulations, work the chemical into the soil between September 1 and freeze-up. Use a discer or field cultivator (vibrating shank-type). Disc implements are preferred on stubble. Set equipment to cut at 3 to 4 inches (8 to 10 cm) depth. The initial incorporation should be done within 24 hours of application.

The second incorporation should be done at right angles to the first. The second incorporation may be delayed until spring, except when planting barley, flax or lentils; for these crops both incorporations must be done in fall. Delay the second incorporation 5 days for better weed control. This will allow greater release of the chemical onto soil particles and assure more even distribution. Fall application of granular trifluralin on flax, lentils or barley is not recommended on soils prone to erosion, as the 2 fall incorporations necessary in these crops may leave soils vulnerable to wind or water erosion.

For spring application of liquid and granular formulations, work the chemical into the soil prior to seeding by setting the implement at 3 to 4 inches (8 to 10 cm) cutting depth. The first incorporation must be done within 24 hours of application. The second incorporation must be done at right angles to the first. If incorporating granular trifluralin, delay the second incorporation for 3 days after the first to achieve better weed control.

Seeding:

Summerfallow use in the brown soil zone of Saskatchewan: Allow soil to warm before seeding to reduce risk of injury to crop. Place seed 1.25 to 2.5 inches (3 to 6 cm) deep. If spring seedbed preparation is required, set cultivator 2 inches (5 cm) deep. To reduce the risk of wheat injury, use good quality seed and agronomic practices that will promote good growing conditions. Avoid deep seeding, loose seedbeds and seeding into cold soils. If extended dry periods were present after a fallow application, a 10 percent increase in seeding rate is recommended.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Prolonged drought conditions after a May-July application to fallow may result in higher levels of trifluralin in the soil at the time of seeding.

Injury to flax, barley, wheat or lentils may occur if soil and weather conditions are not conducive to rapid crop emergence (cold or dry soils at the time of seeding and crop emergence).

To minimize crop injury, seed into a firm, moist seed bed. Use a press drill or hoe-drill. Sow barley no deeper than 2 inches (5 cm). Sow cereals, lentils and flax no deeper than 1.5 inches (4 cm).

Less than acceptable weed control will result if dry conditions prevail at the time of weed emergence.

Rainfall has no direct effect on products' activity. Flooding (3 to 5 days) will cause rapid breakdown of the product resulting in reduced weed control. Flooding for 3 weeks or more will result in total breakdown of the product resulting in loss of weed control.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

Soybeans:

Sencor (Treflan EC only).

Fertilizers: Liquid product may be applied with liquid fertilizer as a carrier. Before the herbicide is added to the tank, compatibility of the herbicide to liquid fertilizer should be tested following instructions on the herbicide container. *Trifluralin* liquids may be blended with dry bulk fertilizers (do not mix with nitrate fertilizers). Check label for blending instructions.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Trifluralin* labels only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No restriction. Flooding may reduce weed control.

Grazing: Do NOT graze the treated crops or cut for feed prior to crop maturity.

Re-cropping: Oats, canaryseed, and small-seeded grasses may be affected the year after treatment. Corn is sensitive at higher rates of application. Damage to wheat can occur if the crop is seeded into land that has been treated during the previous 21 months with trifluralin products and has received abnormally low amounts of precipitation. Damage is worse if conditions are not conducive to rapid emergence of the wheat (for example, if the crop is seeded deep or if soil conditions remain cool during emergence). Damage tends to be greater on fields treated with granular formulations.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Granular formulations must be stored in a cool, dry location, out of sunlight.

Rival EC: Do NOT store below 5°C.

Treflan EC: Do NOT freeze.

Bonanza 480 EC: Do NOT freeze.

Recommendations for liquid formulations: Crystallization of the active ingredient may occur at less than 5°C. To reconstitute, bring temperature to 15°C and shake well until no crystals are visible. This should be done before adding to the spray tank.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

Bonanza 480 EC:



Warning – Poison



Warning – Eye and Skin Irritant

Advance 10G:



Danger – Eye Irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Triton C

Herbicide Group - 2, 4

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

E. I. du Pont Canada Inc. (PCP# 28622)

Formulation:

51.55 % Quinclorac + 10.30 % thifensulfuron methyl + 15.15 % tribenuron methyl formulated as a water soluble granule.

Container size: 785 g container.

Crops and Staging:

Spring barley (for feed only), wheat (including durum, and spring) - Apply from 2 to 5 leaf stage.

Do NOT use on Leger barley or Belvedere wheat.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions

Weeds and Staging:

Unless otherwise noted below, apply to young and actively growing weeds that are less than 4 inches (10 cm) in height or width.

Weeds Controlled:

Annual smartweed (green smartweed, lady's-thumb)	Round-leaf mallow (2 to 6 leaf)
Ball mustard	Russian thistle
Chickweed (1 to 6 leaf)	Shepherd's-purse
Cleavers (1 to 4 whorls)	Sow-thistle, annual
Common groundsel	Stinkweed
Corn spurry	Stork's-bill (2 to 6 leaves)
Cow cockle	Tartary buckwheat
Flixweed	Volunteer canola (not CLEARFIELD varieties)
Hemp-nettle	
Kochia†	Volunteer sunflowers
Lamb's-quarters	Wild buckwheat (1 to 5 leaf)
Narrow-leaved hawk's-beard	Wild mustard
Redroot pigweed	

† NOTE: Surveys of fields with kochia have found that roughly 90% of these kochia populations were resistant to Group 2

herbicides. Without testing that confirms otherwise, assume that kochia in your field is likely resistant as well and is unlikely to be controlled by Triton C alone.

Weeds Suppressed:

Canada thistle, perennial sow-thistle (less than 6 inches (15 cm) tall or across and prior to budding)

Scentless chamomile

Toadflax (less than 6 inches or 15 cm tall)

Volunteer flax

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$8.42 per acre.

Rate:

39.25 g per acre.

Limit to one application per year.

One 785 g container treats 20 acres.

Merge adjuvant (not included) must be added at 1.0 L per 100 L of spray solution.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume: Minimum 22 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: 30 to 40 psi (210 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage of ASAE medium droplets. Use a 50 mesh or coarser screen and filter system.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Do not apply to wheat, or barley that are stressed by severe weather conditions (frost, drought or water saturated soil) as crop injury may result. Under certain conditions (heavy rainfall, prolonged cool weather, frost conditions, wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures) lightening in crop colour and reduction in crop height may occur.

Group 2 susceptible kochia control may be reduced during stress conditions or if extremely heavy infestations exist.

Tank Mixes:

Do not mix with substances that contain boron or that release chlorine.

Herbicides:

In spring wheat (including durum) and feed barley only;
Puma¹²⁰ Super (0.31 L/acre up to 4 leaf stage only)*.
Axial (0.24 L/acre) plus *Adigor* adjuvant*.

In spring wheat (including durum) only;
Horizon 240EC (93 mL/acre) plus *Score* adjuvant*.

In spring wheat (NOT including durum) only;
Everest (8.7 to 17.4 g/acre)
Everest (8.7 to 17.4 g/acre) plus 2,4-D Amine** (0.7 L/acre)

* Merge adjuvant is NOT required with this mix.

** 600 g/L formulation

Fertilizers: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Triton C* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 6 hours may reduce control in general.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for at least 12 hours.

Grazing: Must not be grazed or fed to livestock for 77 days after treatment or 80 days after applying the mix of *Triton C* + *Puma¹²⁰ Super* to barley.

Preharvest interval: Leave 77 days between treatment and harvest for wheat and durum and 80 days for barley.

Re-cropping: Spring wheat (including durum) and spring barley may be reseeded immediately following application. Wheat, barley, canola, field peas and sunflowers may be grown the year after application. Flax and lentils may be grown the second year after application. On low organic matter soils or under dry conditions, flax and lentils should NOT be grown until the third year after application. Do NOT use *Triton C* on land where potatoes or vegetables are grown. A field bioassay (a test strip grown to maturity) must be conducted the year before growing any crops other than those listed above.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. May be frozen.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres†) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Ground only*	1	0	15

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance measured as metres from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive habitat.

Tank Cleaning:

Triton C can cause severe injury to sensitive crops at very low concentrations. Sprayers should be flushed out immediately after use. The manufacturer recommends that sprayers used to apply this product be flushed twice with a water/ ammonia rinse (1L of 3% ammonia per 100 L of water). All nozzles, screens and filters should be removed and cleaned after applying this product. Rinse the tank, booms, hoses, and nozzles with clean water to complete the process. Do not clean equipment upslope of water bodies or ditches, near cropland or shelterbelts. Clean your sprayer away from areas where family members or others are likely to frequent or walk.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Poison



Warning – Eye and Skin Irritant

Potential Skin Sensitizer

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Triton K

Herbicide Group – 2, 4
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

E. I. duPont Canada

Formulation:

Triton K package contains the following components:

Express SG (PCP#28606)*: 50% tribenuron methyl formulated as a water soluble granule.

Container size: 240 g bottle.

Plus

Banvel II (PCP#23957)*: 480 g/L dicamba diglycolamine salt, formulated as a solution.

Container size: 1.8 L

-Or-

DB-858 (PCP#28872): 58.45% dicamba sodium salt, and 8.25% tribenuron methyl formulated as a water dispersible granule.

Container size: 1.47 kg

and

Both versions contain:

2,4-D LV 700 (PCP#23192): 660 g/L 2,4-D ester formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

* The original formulation of Triton K is a tank mix of Express SG (page 137), 2,4-D ester (page 58) and Banvel II (page 114). This formulation is no longer being manufactured and will be replaced by the new formulation containing DB-858. The older formulation will be removed from future editions of this publication.

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (not including durum) and barley. Apply from the 3 leaf fully expanded to the 6 leaf plus 3 tillers stages. Application outside of this stage range can result in injury to the crop.

Weeds and Staging:

Weeds controlled up to 10 cm tall or across:

Annual sunflower	Redroot pigweed
Ball mustard	Russian pigweed
Canada thistle (top growth control)	Russian thistle
	Shepherd's-purse**
Cow cockle	Stinkweed**
Flixweed**	Sweet clover
Hare's-ear mustard	Thyme-leaved spurge
Indian mustard	Tumble mustard
Kochia, including Group 2 resistant biotypes (2 to 10 leaf)†	Wild buckwheat*
	Wild mustard
Lamb's-quarters	Wild radish
Narrow-leaved hawk's-beard**	Wormseed mustard
Prickly lettuce	

** Fall rosettes and spring seedlings only.

† NOTE: Surveys of fields with kochia have found that roughly 90% of these kochia populations were resistant to Group 2 herbicides. Without testing that confirms otherwise, assume that kochia in your field is likely resistant as well.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$5.78 per acre

Rate:

Depending on formulation available add either:

Express SG: 6 g per acre

plus

Banvel II: 44.5 mL per acre

-or-

DB-858: 36.8 g per acre

plus with either of the options above add:

2,4-D 700 LV ester: 243 mL per acre

One package treats 40 acres (16 ha)

Apply only once per season.

Triton K may degrade if left in the sprayer for an extended period of time. Apply within 24 hours of first mixing. Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions.

A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Do not apply if temperatures are greater than 30°C, if humidity is high, or wind is blowing toward non-target plants as injury from drift may result.

Water Volume: Minimum 89 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Maximum 22 psi (150 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage of *ASAE coarse* droplets. Use a 50 mesh or coarser screen and filter system.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Do not apply to wheat, or barley that are stressed by severe weather conditions (frost, drought or water saturated soil) as crop injury may result. Under certain conditions (heavy rainfall, prolonged cool weather, frost conditions, wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures) lightening in crop colour and reduction in crop height may occur.

Kochia control may be reduced during stress conditions or if extremely heavy infestations exist.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In spring wheat (not durum) and barley only;
Puma¹²⁰ Super (0.16 L/acre - green foxtail only)

In spring wheat (not durum) only;
Everest (8.7 to 17.4 g/acre)

Fertilizers: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Triton K* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 4 to 6 hours may reduce control.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for at least 12 hours.

Grazing: Lactating dairy animals must not graze fields with 7 days of treatment.

Preharvest interval: Leave 30 days between application and harvest.

Re-cropping: No restrictions the year following application.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. May be frozen.

Environment: Leave 15 metres between the nearest spray pass and sensitive areas such as shelterbelts, wetlands, sloughs, or wooded areas.

Tank Cleaning:

Triton K can cause severe injury to sensitive crops at very low concentrations. Sprayers used to spray *Triton* should be flushed out immediately after *Triton* is used. The manufacturer recommends that sprayers used to apply this product be flushed twice with a water/ ammonia rinse (1L of 3% ammonia per 100 L of water). All nozzles, screens and filters should be removed and cleaned after applying this product. Rinse the tank, booms, hoses, and nozzles with clean water to complete the process. Do not clean equipment upslope of water bodies or ditches, near cropland or shelterbelts. Clean your sprayer away from areas where family members or others are likely to frequent or walk.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Poison



Warning – Eye and Skin Irritant
Potential Skin Sensitizer

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Trophy

Herbicide Group - 4
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Nufarm Agriculture

Formulation:

The *Trophy* package has 2 components:

Trophy A (PCP#27246): 180 g/L fluroxypyr formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Trophy B (PCP#27245): 500 g/L MCPA ester formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: *Trophy A* - 4.8 L, *Trophy B* - 9 L.

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum), canaryseed* & barley: - 3 leaf up to flag leaf fully emerged stage.

**Since the use of this product on canaryseed is registered under the User Requested Minor Use registration system, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance. Users of this product on canaryseed do so at their own risk.*

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds and Staging:

Weeds controlled at the 2 to 4 leaf stage, unless specified include:

Burdock	Ragweed (common)
Cleavers (1 to 4 whorls)	Redroot pigweed
Cocklebur	Shepherd's-purse
Flixweed	Stinkweed
Hemp nettle (2 to 6 leaf)	Sunflower (annual)
Kochia	Vetch
Lamb's-quarters	Volunteer canola
Mustards (except dog and tansy)	Volunteer flax (1 to 12 cm)
	Wild mustard
Prickly lettuce	Wild radish

Weeds suppressed include:

Smartweed (green)	Wild buckwheat (1 to 4 leaf)
Stork's-bill (1 to 8 leaf)	

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):
\$10.55 per acre.

Rate:

Trophy A: 0.24 L per acre

Trophy B: 0.45 L per acre.

One case of *Trophy* treats 20 acres.

Make only one application per year.

Application Information:

Water Volume: Minimum 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Trophy activity is influenced by weather conditions. The temperature range for optimum activity is 12°C to 24°C. Reduced activity will occur when temperatures are below 8°C or above 27°C. Frost 3 days before or after application may reduce weed control and crop tolerance. Weed control may be reduced during stress conditions (drought, heat or cold stress) or if extremely heavy infestations exist.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In spring wheat (including durum) and barley:
Achieve Liquid (0.2 L/acre) plus Turbocharge adjuvant.
Assert (0.53 to 0.65 L/acre) plus pH adjuster.
Puma¹²⁰ Super (0.31 L/acre).

In spring wheat (including durum):

Horizon 240EC (93 mL/acre) plus *Score* adjuvant.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Trophy* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue

fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of products to be mixed for directions. General guidelines can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: No rainfall period is specified on the label; required interval may be up to 8 hours. Contact manufacturer for more information.

Grazing: Do NOT graze, harvest forage or cut hay within 7 days of application.

Pre-harvest: Leave at least 60 days from application to harvest.

Re-cropping: Wheat, barley, oats, rye, forage grasses, flax, canola, mustard, lentils and peas may be grown the year after a *Trophy* application. There are no re-cropping restrictions the second year after application.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: May be frozen. If frozen, bring to room temperatures and agitate before use.

Environment: Leave a 15 meter buffer zone between last spray swath and sensitive wild life habitats such as shelterbelts, ponds, wetlands, streams and woodlots.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Danger - Poison.



Warning - Eye Irritant.



Caution - Skin Irritant.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Ultim (For use only in Manitoba)

Herbicide Group - 2
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

E. I. duPont Canada (PCP#24736)

Formulation:

37.5% rimsulfuron + 37.5% nicosulfuron formulated as a water dispersible granule.
Container sizes: 134.8 g (4 x 33.7 g water soluble bags).

Crops and Staging*:

The following field corn hybrids at the 1 to 4 leaf stage:

Pioneer Brands 39K72, 39K73, 39W54, 39M27. For use in Manitoba only.

**NOTE - Since applications to corn in Manitoba has been registered under the User Requested Minor Use program, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for herbicide performance. Application to corn is at the risk of the user.*

Weeds and Staging:

No information is provided on the label for leaf staging. The manufacturer recommends the following staging:

CROP	STAGE
Wild oats	3 to 6 leaf
Green foxtail, yellow foxtail, barnyard grass, volunteer cereals	1 to 6 leaf (up to 2 tillers)
Quackgrass	3 to 6 leaf stage (with extended leaf 4 to 8 inches long)
Redroot pigweed	2 to 6 leaf

Contact the manufacturer for additional weeds not listed on the label.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$25.65 per acre

Rates:

13.5 g per acre.

One water soluble bag of *Ultim* will treat 2.5 acres (10 acres per container).

Add a non-ionic surfactant (*AgSurf*, *Agral 90*, *Citowett Plus*) at 0.2 L per 100 L of spray solution.

Apply *Ultim* within 24 hours of mixing, as product degradation may occur resulting in reduced weed control. Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions.

Application Information:

Water Volume: Minimum 40 L per acre; for best results apply 56 to 77 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: No pressures listed on label when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage of ASAE medium droplets. Use a 50 mesh or coarser screen and filter system.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Rapid fluctuations in temperature (greater than 20°C difference within 24 to 36 hours) will stress the corn crop. For maximum crop safety, allow 48 to 72 hours for the corn to acclimatize before applying *Ultim*.

Apply **ONLY** when the temperature in the 24 hours before AND after application is between 5°C and 28°C. Temperatures beyond this range increase the potential for crop injury. Separate applications of *Ultim* herbicide followed by a broadleaf herbicide (minimum 12 hours later) will reduce the potential for injury.

WARNING: Crop injury may result if application is made to corn that has been stressed by abnormally hot, humid or cold weather conditions, frost, low fertility, drought, water saturated soil, compacted soil, previous pesticide applications, disease or insect damage. If corn has been injured by frost, wait 48 to 72 hours before applying *Ultim*.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered. *Ultim* **should NOT** be applied to corn that has been treated with *Counter*, *Cygar*, *Thimet*, *Lorsban*, or *Di-Syston*. Leave 7 days between the application of *Ultim* and that of a foliar organophosphate insecticide.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Ultim* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Within 2 to 4 hours of application may reduce weed control.

Re-entry: Do NOT enter treated fields for at least 12 hours.

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated crops or cut for hay.

Pre-harvest: Leave at least 30 days from application to harvest.

Re-cropping: Field corn, winter wheat and spring barley may be planted the year following application. Perform a field bioassay before planting any other crops, or where *Ultim* is more persistent (sandy soils, with low organic matter and pH greater than 7).

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Store product in original containers in a secure, dry area, away from other pesticides, food, or feed.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres†) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Ground only*	1	1	5

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance measured as metres from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive habitat.

Tank Cleaning:

Drain tank and hose down interior surfaces. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes. Fill spray tank with a water-ammonia cleaning solution (1 litre of minimum 3% household ammonia for every 100 L of water). Flush hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution, then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate for 15 minutes, then flush hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution, and drain the tank. Remove and clean the nozzles and screens separately in a bucket containing a cleaning solution as above. Repeat the above process and then thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing the water through the hoses and boom. Prior to using the sprayer for the next application, flush the tank, boom and hoses for 5 minutes with fresh water. Do not clean equipment where cleaning solution could flow towards water bodies, ditches, cropland, shelterbelts, or areas where people are likely to frequent or walk.

For additional information, refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Warning – Eye Irritant.



Caution – Skin Irritant.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Unity

(For use only in Saskatchewan)

Herbicide Group - 2,6

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Bayer CropScience

Formulation:

The *Unity* package contains two components:

Unity 280 EC (PCP#24497): 280 g/L bromoxynil formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Unity 75 WG (PCP#24596): 75% triasulfuron formulated as a dispersible granule.

Container size: one case of *Unity* contains 2 x 4 L jugs of *Unity 280 EC* and 4 x 43 g water soluble bags of *Unity 75 WG*.

Crops and Staging:

Spring wheat (including durum), and barley - 2 leaf to just prior to flag leaf emergence. For use in the brown and dark brown soil zones of Saskatchewan only.

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Weeds and Staging:

Weeds controlled at the 2 to 4 leaf stage:

Chickweed	Lamb's-quarters
Cleavers	Redroot pigweed
Cow cockle	Shepherd's-purse
Flixweed	Stinkweed
Green smartweed	Volunteer canola
Hemp-nettle	Wild buckwheat
Kochia	Wild mustard
Lady's-thumb	

Caution:

Several crops are sensitive to low concentrations of *Unity 75 WG* in the soil. Therefore, careful consideration should be given to crop rotation plans prior to use. The *Unity* tank mix is registered for use in Saskatchewan in the brown and dark brown soil zones only. The degradation of *Unity 75 WG* in the soil is affected by rainfall, soil temperature and soil pH. If you are considering using this product, be sure to read the re-cropping restrictions outlined in the product label.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$7.25 per acre.

Rates:

Unity 75 WG: 43 g per acre

Unity EC: 0.2 L per acre

One case treats 40 acres. Add a recommended non-ionic surfactant such as *Citowett Plus*, *Agral 90*, *Agsurf*, *Super Spreader* or *Companion* at 0.25 L per 100 L spray solution.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions for this product and its mixes. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: Use 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Consult with the herbicide manufacturer regarding the suitability of low drift nozzles for use with this product. Use 50 mesh screens or coarser.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Adequate control may not be achieved under unfavourable conditions such as drought, flooding or prolonged temperature extremes.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In Spring wheat (NOT including durum) and Barley:

2,4-D ester (0.34 L/acre - 500 g ai/L formulation)

Lontrel (0.11 L/acre)

MCPA ester (600 g ai/L)(0.28 L/acre)

In Spring wheat (NOT including durum):

Puma¹²⁰ Super (0.4 L/acre)

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Unity* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Check labels of both products to be mixed for directions.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Do NOT apply if rainfall is expected within 2 hours.

Re-cropping Restrictions:

CROP	MINIMAL INTERVAL (MONTHS)		
	Soil pH 6.4 or less	Soil pH 6.5 to 7.4	Soil pH 7.5 or greater
Spring wheat (hard red, Canada prairie, extra strong)	No Restrictions	No Restrictions	No Restrictions
Barley, oats, durum wheat	10	10	10
Flax	10	10	22
Peas	10	22	22
Canola	10	22	34
Canaryseed	22	22	22
Mustard	22	22	34
Lentils, sunflowers, all other crops	Bioassay	Bioassay	Bioassay

A field bioassay involves growing test strips of the crop(s) intended for production the following year in fields previously treated with the *Unity* tank mix. Crop response will dictate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) used in the test strip. See Bioassay Guidelines section of product label. Apply the *Unity* tank mix only once per year to the same field.

Aerial application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: Do NOT freeze.

Environment: Leave at least a 15 m buffer zone around wildlife habitat. Do NOT apply to irrigated land.

Tank Cleaning:

Unity can cause injury to sensitive crops at low concentrations. Clean sprayer immediately after use. Do not clean near desirable vegetation, wells or other water sources. Drain and flush tank and boom with water and household detergent. Add 1 L of 3% household ammonia for every

Grazing: Do NOT graze treated crops or cut for hay until 30 days after application.

Re-cropping: Some crops have shown a high sensitivity to low residues of *Unity* 75 WG in the soil. The risk of injury to rotational crops is affected by a number of factors including soil factors (soil type and soil pH), environmental factors (soil temperature, precipitation), crop species, and re-cropping interval. Breakdown of *Unity* 75 WG in soil is more rapid in high moisture, high temperature, and low pH soils.

To avoid injury to subsequent crops after an application of recommended rates of the *Unity* tank mix, the following re-cropping intervals outlined in the following table should be observed:

100 L of water to spray tank and agitate for 15 min. before flushing through nozzles. Wash nozzles and screens in the water/ammonia mix in pail. Rinse system with clean water for 5 minutes.

For additional information, refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:

 Warning - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Velocity M3

Herbicide Group – 2, 6, 27

(Refer to page 34)

Company:

Bayer CropScience

Formulation:

The Velocity M3 case contains two components:

Velocity A (PCP#29213): 10 g/L thien carbazon-methyl formulated as a suspension concentrate.

Container size: 4 L jug.

Velocity B (PCP#29214): 37.5 g/L pyrasulfotole and 210 g/L bromoxynil formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size: 6.7 L jug.

Crops and Staging*:

Spring wheat (including durum) from the 1 to 6 leaf stage to a maximum of 3 tillers.

Weeds and Staging:

Grass weeds controlled from 1 to 6 main stem leaves and prior to the emergence of the 3rd tiller:

Barnyard grass	Persian darnel†
Foxtail (green and yellow†)	Wild oat

Broadleaf weeds controlled at the 1 to 6 leaf stage unless otherwise indicated:

Canada thistle (up to 30 cm)†	Pigweed, redroot
Common chickweed	Ragweed, Common
Cleavers (1 to 6 whorls)	Round-leaved mallow
Dandelion (up to 25 cm diameter)†	Russian thistle (up to 10 cm)
	Shepherd's-purse
Flixweed (up to 10 cm)	Sow-thistle (annual, perennial†)
Hemp-nettle	Stinkweed
Kochia (up to 10 cm)	Volunteer canola (all varieties)
Lamb's-quarters	Wild buckwheat
Pale smartweed	Wild mustard

† Suppression only.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$27.75 per acre.

Rates:

Velocity A: 0.2 L/acre

Velocity B: 0.336 L/acre

(One case treats 20 acres)

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground: 20 to 40 L per acre. Use higher water volumes for dense canopies.

Aerial: Minimum 11.4 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure:

Ground: For conventional flat fan nozzles use a pressure of 30 to 50 PSI (207 to 345 kPa). Angle nozzles forward 45 degrees for better coverage. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance.

Aerial: Minimum 43 PSI (300 kPa).

For either ground or aerial, use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage with ASAE medium droplets.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Do not apply to crops or weeds that are stressed (frost, low fertility, drought or flooding, disease or insect damage) as crop injury or reduced weed control may result.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Rain within 1 hour of application may reduce control.

Re-Entry: Do NOT enter treated field for 12 hours.

Preharvest: Leave 60 days between treatment and harvest.

Grazing: Must not be cut for livestock feed within 30 days or grazed by livestock within 25 days of treating the crop.

Re-cropping: Alfalfa, barley, canaryseed, canola, field corn (Manitoba only), flax, field peas, soybeans (Manitoba only), tame oat, and wheat (durum, spring) may be seeded the year following application.

Lentils may be seeded the second season after application.

Aerial Application: May be applied by air.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. Keep from freezing. This product is combustible. Do NOT store near heat or open flame.

Environment:

Application method	Buffer Zones (metres [†]) Required for the Protection of:		
	Aquatic Habitats of Depths		Terrestrial habitat
	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Ground *	1	1	5
Fixed wing airplane	10	1	375
Helicopter	10	1	225

See the key to product pages on page 23 for an explanation of the different habitats.

* Buffer zones can be reduced by 70% when using shrouds and by 30% when using cones mounted less than 12 inches from the crop canopy.

† Distance measured as metres from the downwind edge of the spray boom to sensitive habitat.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Warning – Poison



Warning – Eye and Skin Irritant.



Caution – Contains the allergen soy.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Velpar DF

Herbicide Group – 5
(Refer to page 34)

Company:

E. I. duPont Canada (PCP#25225)

Formulation:

75% hexazinone formulated as a water dispersible granule
Container size: 2 kg.

Crops and Staging:

Established alfalfa for seed. Apply in late fall prior to freeze-up when alfalfa is dormant or in early spring before alfalfa growth resumes. Apply only on alfalfa that has been established for 18 months or longer. If burning or irrigation is to be carried out, do not apply until these operations have been completed. Do not apply to frozen ground.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Application stage is dictated by the crop above.

Apply at 0.272 kg/acre to control:

Dandelion	Quackgrass
Sow-thistle	

Apply at 0.544 kg/acre to control:

Narrow-leaved hawk's beard	Scentless chamomile
----------------------------	---------------------

Use the lower rate on medium-textured soils with low organic matter. Do not apply to soils with less than 1% organic matter.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$25.39 to \$50.78 per acre.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 81 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: 30 to 40 psi (200 to 275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage and a minimum of fine droplets that are prone to drift.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Adequate soil moisture is required for activation of the product.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Rainfall is beneficial for activation of the product.

Grazing: Do NOT graze the treated crop or cut for feed.

Re-cropping: No crops should be seeded within 2 years of treating alfalfa with Velpar. A field bioassay is required after 2 years to determine which crops are safe to grow.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: May be frozen.

Environment: Do NOT apply within 50 metres of water by ground.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Danger - Corrosive



Caution - Poison



Caution - Skin Irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Venture L*

Herbicide Group - 1

(Refer to page 34)

* NOTE: this product is no longer manufactured, but some supplies may still remain in the distribution system. This product may be removed from future editions of this publication.

Company:

Syngenta (PCP#21209)

Formulation:

125g/L fluazifop-p-butyl formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container size: 2 x 8 L.

Crops and Staging:

Pre-harvest intervals must be followed to avoid unacceptable residues of fluazifop-p-butyl in harvested crops.

Crop	Crop Stage	Harvest Interval
Alfalfa	No restrictions	41
Bird's-foot trefoil and red clover	No restrictions	Do not graze or feed in year of treatment

Canola	Do not apply past 5 th leaf	80
Creeping red fescue	2-5 leaf	For seed only
Flax, solin	No restrictions	80
Lentil	Do not apply past 6 th node	70
Lupins	No restrictions	80
Mustard	Do not apply past 5 th leaf	75
Peas	No restrictions	66
Potatoes	No restrictions	90
Soybeans	Up to 3 rd trifoliolate leaf	90
Sunflowers	No restrictions	120

When tank mixing, always check the tank mix partner recommendations for additional staging restrictions.

Cost (2008 suggested retail price):

\$28.01 per L.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 20 to 81 L per acre.

Nozzles and Pressure: 30 to 60 psi (200 to 400 kPa) when using conventional 80° or 110° flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Consult with herbicide manufacturer regarding the suitability of low drift nozzles for use with this product.

How it Works:

Refer to Table 2 on page 36.

Effects of Growing Conditions:

Less than acceptable weed control may be expected if weeds are under stress because of excessive moisture, drought, or cool weather.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Weed	Weed Leaf Stage	Rate (L/acre)	Acres per 8 L
Volunteer corn	2 to 5	0.24	33
Volunteer wheat and barley, Persian dandel, barnyard grass	2 to 5	0.32	25
Wild oats	2 to 5	0.40	20
Quackgrass suppression in canola and soybeans	3 to 5	0.40	20
Green and yellow foxtail	2 to 4	0.57	14
Quackgrass suppression (all crops)	3 to 5	0.80	10

Apply to annual grasses before tillering for best control.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

In canola:

Muster (Argentine varieties only)

Lontrel

In alfalfa, bird's-foot trefoil & red clover:

2,4-DB

In creeping red fescue:

Ally

In soybean:

Basagran + *Assist* adjuvant

In potato:

Sencor (reduced grass control from *Venture L* may result)

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

When applying other broadleaf herbicides in the same field, apply the product no sooner than 3 days after application of *Venture L*.

Note: The above mixes are those listed on the *Venture L* label only. To check for other possible mixes see the blue fold out chart inside the back cover.

Adding ingredients in the correct order is critical for optimum performance. Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions for this product and its mixes. A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Activity is not affected by rainfall if it occurs at least 2 hours after application.

Grazing: Do NOT graze crops or cut for hay in the year of treatment.

Pre-harvest Interval: See crop stage section.

Re-cropping: Seed only broadleaf crops listed on this label if seeding must occur within 60 days of application.

Aerial Application: Do NOT apply by air.

Storage: May be frozen.

Environment: Do NOT apply within 15 m of fish-bearing waters and wildlife habitats.

Tank Cleaning:

Refer to page 14.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Poison

Skin Irritant

Experimental studies have shown that the active ingredients in this product may cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Women capable of bearing children should avoid contact with this product.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Viper

Herbicide Group – 2, 6

(Refer to page 34)

This product is a prepackaged tank mix of *Solo* (page 231) and *Basagran Forté* (page 91). Information listed is restricted to Crop, Weeds, Rates and Cost and other important details. For other detailed information on the component products see the product pages listed above.

Company:

BASF Canada

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$25.75 per acre

Formulation:

One case of *Viper* contains:

Solo (PCP#25496): 70% imazamox as a water dispersible granule.

Container size: 4 x 117 g water soluble bags.

Basagran Forte (PCP#22006): 480 g/L bentazon formulated as a solution.

Container size: 2 x 7.23 L.

BASF 28% UAN (28-0-0) is required, but sold separately.

Container size: 2 x (2 x 8 Liters); 128 L drums.

Rates:

Solo: 11.7 g per acre

Basagran Forté: 0.36 L per acre
(One case of *Viper* treats 40 acres)

28 % BASF UAN: 0.81 L per acre (sold separately).

BASF 28% UAN **MUST** be used with *Viper*. Failure to include UAN will result in significantly reduced product performance.

DO NOT use *Merge* adjuvant with *Viper* as injury may result.

DO NOT apply *Viper* more than once or follow *Viper* with any related products in the same year.

DO NOT apply *Viper* to any crop other than field peas as severe injury will result.

Refer to the product label for complete mixing instructions for this product.

A general guide to mixing can be found on page 13.

Crops and Staging:

Field peas: 3 to 6 above-ground nodes
(3 to 6 true leaves).

Temporary crop yellowing may be observed shortly after application in field peas.

Weeds and Staging:

Grasses - 1 to 4 main stem leaves or until early tillering.

Barnyard grass	Volunteer canaryseed
Green foxtail	Volunteer oat
Japanese brome*	Volunteer wheat (not CLEARFIELD varieties)
Persian darnel	Wild oat
Volunteer barley	Yellow foxtail

Broadleaf Weeds - cotyledon to 4 leaf stage.

Cleavers*	Shepherd's-purse
Cow cockle	Stinkweed
Green smartweed	Volunteer canola (including CLEARFIELD varieties)
Kochia* (including Group 2 resistant biotypes)	Wild buckwheat*
Lamb's-quarters	Wild mustard (including Group 2 resistant biotypes)
Redroot pigweed	

* Suppression only.

Application Information:

Water Volume: 40 L per acre. High water volumes are required for adequate coverage, particularly when weed densities are high or weed staging is large.

Nozzles and Pressure: Use 40 psi (275 kPa) when using conventional flat fan nozzles. Low drift nozzles may require higher pressures for proper performance. Use a combination of nozzles and pressure designed to deliver thorough, even coverage of a ASAE medium droplets. Use 50 mesh (or coarser) filter screens.

Restrictions:

Re-cropping: Barley, canaryseed, CLEARFIELD canola, Non-CLEARFIELD canola, chickpea, corn, field pea, flax, lentil, oat, spring wheat (including durum) and sunflowers (all varieties), may be seeded the first spring after application and tame mustard the second season after application. The company recommends that a field bioassay (a test strip grown to maturity) be conducted the year before growing any crops other than those listed above.

Contact manufacturer for additional information on re-cropping intervals (1-877-371-2273).

See the component products for more information. Follow the most stringent of the restrictions for either product.

Plant Disease Control

Integrated Plant Disease Management

Cereal Leaf Diseases

Cereal leaf diseases affect both the yield and quality of cereals. The following management practices are recommended for effective control of leaf diseases in all cereal crops.

Scouting: Scout fields prior to, during, and following flag leaf emergence to check for disease levels. Flag and upper leaves are responsible for 50 per cent or more of grain fill.

Crop Rotation: Rotate crops (e.g. wheat/oilseed/barley/pulse) to reduce the build-up of disease inoculum in crop residue. If at all possible, do not follow wheat with wheat or barley with barley. When a short rotation is absolutely necessary, seed in the second year a variety that is more resistant to an anticipated disease problem.

Clean Seed: Use certified seed and/or seed that has been tested at an accredited laboratory and is known to have low or no seed-borne disease. Treating with an appropriate seed treatment will reduce the possibility of introducing seedborne inoculum into a field.

Seed Treatments: Seed treatments together with quality seed help emerging crops by controlling most seed- and soil-borne diseases, allowing the crop to get a good start (quick, uniform plant emergence and better seedling vigour). Seed treatments protect young plants against seedling diseases but do not prevent later infection by cereal leaf diseases or root rots.

Resistant Varieties: Provincial crop/seed guides provide a comprehensive listing of the performance of adapted varieties, including their resistance status to specific diseases.

Foliar Fungicides: Foliar fungicides applied at the proper time in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations can control cereal leaf diseases and help to attain target yields. The greatest benefit occurs when disease pressure is high or with varieties that have poor resistance.

Spraying Practices: Foliar fungicides should be applied preventively, before disease is well-established in the crop and already causing crop loss. Good spray coverage with minimal drift is essential. Ideally, the best time to spray is when the wind is light, humidity is above 60 per cent, and air temperature is between 10 and 25°C.

Ergot of Cereals

Ergot is a fungal disease that affects most cereals and grasses in Canada. It is a particularly damaging disease of rye, and has also been observed sporadically over the years on wheat, durum, and triticale in Saskatchewan, with elevated levels reported in 1999, 2005, and 2008. After an ergot outbreak, crop residue and soil become

contaminated with a higher load of ergot bodies, placing nearby grasses and cereal crops at greater risk of infection in the following seasons. This risk increases further when cool moist weather conditions promote ergot spore production and/or when cereals experience an extended period of flowering or an induction of floret sterility due to any of a variety of agronomic or environmental factors. Once ergot is present, little can be done to control the disease in the field, so prevention is important. Planting seed contaminated with ergot bodies can potentially spread disease to previously clean fields and there are no seed treatments registered; therefore only clean, healthy seed should be used. During the field season, nearby grasses may be mowed to remove additional hosts. Prior to harvest, fields should be scouted to determine where ergot has developed, such as headlands, and those areas should be combined separately. Viability of ergot bodies decreases after one to two years, however because ergot bodies contain toxic alkaloids, they should never be consumed by humans or fed to animals.

Fusarium Head Blight of Cereals

Fusarium head blight (FHB) causes a reduction in yield as a result of floret sterility and the loss of light weight cereal kernels during combining. More important is the effect on grain quality and food safety. In Manitoba, FHB occurs throughout all crop regions and will damage wheat crops whenever environmental conditions favour the disease. In Saskatchewan, FHB is established in eastern regions but has occurred in other areas of the province. For FHB to occur, three requirements must be present: disease inoculum, a susceptible host, and environmental conditions favourable for infection and disease development. Disease severity in the field is a result of the interaction of the above factors.

Field Management to Prevent Recurrence: Weather patterns are by far the greatest factor in the recurrence of FHB. The disease is most likely to develop when the plants are flowering, temperatures range from 15 to 30°C and moisture is continuous for 48 to 60 hours. If conditions remain warm and moist, the pathogen can continue to sporulate and spread to other kernels or heads. Under these optimum conditions, crop management has little impact on FHB outbreaks.

Crop Rotation and Selection: A break of at least one year – preferably two years – is advised between cereal, grass and corn production. Regardless of the rotation, producers should consider planting cereals that are less susceptible to FHB. Results from previous years show that durum and soft white wheat varieties are more susceptible than

hard red spring wheat varieties. Barley is more resistant than wheat, and oat is more resistant than either wheat or barley. Refer to provincial seed guides for FHB disease ratings for each variety. Avoid planting the more susceptible types or varieties of wheat in high risk areas such as the southern part of the Red River Valley and southeastern Saskatchewan. Planting two or more varieties of wheat with differing flowering times or varying planting dates will help reduce the risk of infection. Susceptible crops should not be planted on infected corn stubble. Corn trash is slower to decompose than cereal trash, and acts as a source of inoculum for a much longer time period. In fields of wheat on wheat stubble, the incidence was about one and a half times higher than in fields of wheat planted into pulse crop residue.

Late Blight of Potatoes

One of the major threats to Manitoba and Saskatchewan's potato industry is the fungal disease late blight. At present, there are no fungicides registered for use on potatoes that are capable of eradicating the fungus once it is present. As a result, producers are forced to adopt preventive management to control this disease. One of the main components of this strategy is the application of fungicides at specified spray intervals. This interval varies with the type of fungicide used. Shortening or lengthening of this interval should be based on current weather conditions and the status of the disease in the crop.

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, potato producers can make use of a weather-based late blight forecasting program. The purpose of this program is to predict when environmental conditions are most conducive to disease development and issue warnings based on those predictions.

Accurate weather monitoring and scouting techniques are very important for achieving the most effective use of fungicides. Combining precise weather monitoring with spray interval scheduling may lower input costs for the farmer and lead to a more productive, higher quality crop. These weather monitoring systems monitor key environmental variables, such as relative humidity, temperature, leaf wetness and precipitation.

The following practices are recommended for effective disease management:

Scouting: To effectively schedule preventative fungicide applications and eliminate unnecessary fungicide use, local weather forecasts should be used to identify conditions conducive to disease development. Scout fields regularly to identify diseases and pests that may be developing.

Crop Varieties and Disease Resistance: Select varieties with disease resistance whenever possible. Where practical, the use of short season varieties may help reduce the period of use for fungicides.

Healthy Seed: Obtain seed from sources with effective disease management practices. The use of certified seed is legislated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Grade seed carefully while cutting and discard suspicious looking tubers and seed pieces.

Cull Clean-up: Avoid leaving tubers, including debris or slivers from seed cutting, in cull piles for any length of time. Follow a program of sanitation for storage facilities and equipment to eliminate sources of the disease. Dispose of cull piles in an approved manner so they do not serve as a source of disease inoculum for future infections. Dispose by burying, using a cover, spreading out on the field over winter, or feeding to livestock.

Sanitation: Follow a program of sanitation for storage facilities and equipment to eliminate sources of disease. Sanitation consists of cleaning and disinfecting all equipment, storage, and tools that contact potatoes from seeding through harvest and storage. Since most disinfectants are inactivated by soil and plant debris, it is essential that this material be removed by thoroughly cleaning equipment and storage with a pressure washer or steam cleaner with detergent before disinfectant is applied. Not all cleaners or disinfectants are effective at destroying bacterial ring rot. The active ingredient quaternary ammonia (General Storage Disinfectant) is registered for bacterial ring rot disinfection and is therefore the recommended product. Treated surfaces should remain wet for at least 20 minutes for the disinfectant to destroy disease organisms.

Cultural Practices and Rotation: Use proper cultural practices including a one in four year potato crop rotation, proper hilling to reduce disease and greening in tubers; manage irrigation to avoid an excess or deficit of soil moisture; schedule irrigation throughout the day so it is not extending the natural dew period and prolonging leaf wetness; if late blight is discovered destroy hot spots of infected fields; control weed hosts (especially nightshades) and remove and destroy volunteer potatoes. Use appropriate weed control practices in rotational crops to control those weeds that may be hosts of diseases in potatoes.

Farm Visits: The following recommendations are provided to prevent the spread of potato diseases from field to field or between farms. All people serving the potato industry should use these sanitary practices.

1. Contact the grower for permission to enter fields and other facilities on the farm.
2. Keep your vehicle clean and whenever possible, avoid driving your vehicle into fields or potato handling areas.
3. Carry a boot brush and a supply of disinfectant in your vehicle at all times. Quaternary ammonia (General Storage Disinfectant) is recommended as it is registered for bacterial ring rot disinfection.
4. Wear coveralls or other protective outerwear that can be discarded or disinfected regularly.
5. Clean, washable, footwear is recommended and rubber boots are preferred.
6. Clean, wash, and disinfect your boots thoroughly on arrival at each field/farm/storage shed and before leaving.
7. Remove dirty outerwear, including boots before entering your vehicle.
8. Any tools to be used during the farm call (potato forks,

shovels, soil probes, knives, etc) should be cleaned and disinfected before and after use.

9. Maintain a detailed logbook of field/farm/storage shed visits.

Canola Diseases

For the past 25 years, sclerotinia stem rot has been one of the two prominent diseases affecting canola in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. An important factor of disease development is environmental conditions. The disease is much more widespread and severe during wet years. Fungicide applications are an important element in controlling the development and spread of sclerotinia. Fungicide spray decisions are based on soil moisture, weather conditions, crop stage and density, and disease history. The sclerotinia resting bodies (sclerotia) require moist soil conditions for up to 10 days for germination to occur and the spore-bearing structures (apothecia) to form. Usually these conditions do not occur until the crop canopy closes. The spores released from the apothecia utilize the canola petals as a food source and fall into the canola canopy where they infect plants. Lesions form up and down the stem, wilting leaves and eventually killing the plant. Fungicide should be applied between the 20 to 50 per cent flower stages to protect the petals from being colonized by the spores.

Clubroot is a soil-borne disease caused by a microbe, *Plasmodiophora brassicae*. Clubroot affects the roots of cruciferous field crops such as canola, mustard, and camelina, as well as cruciferous vegetables and weeds. Clubroot has become a significant problem for canola growers in some areas of Alberta and the pathogen has been detected in one Saskatchewan soil sample and reported once in Manitoba. Clubroot is considered a pest in Saskatchewan under *The Pest Control Act*.

Invasion of the interior of host roots alters hormone balance and leads to increased cell division and growth, resulting in clubroot galls. These deformed roots have a reduced ability to absorb water and nutrients leading to stunting, wilting, yellowing, premature ripening and shrivelling of seeds. The cause of these above-ground symptoms can be confirmed by digging up suspect plants to check roots for gall formation. Clubroot affects canola yield and quality to a similar degree as other diseases affecting water and nutrient uptake, and its impact depends on soil conditions and the growth stage of the crop when infection occurs. Spore germination in *Plasmodiophora*, infection and disease development are favoured by warm soils, high soil moisture and low soil pH. Infected roots will eventually disintegrate, releasing resting spores into the soil, which may then be transported by wind, water erosion, animals/manure, shoes/clothing, vehicles/tires or earth tag on agricultural or industrial field equipment. Resting spore numbers will decline over time when non-host crops are grown, but a small proportion can survive in soil for up to 20 years. Clubroot is primarily a soil-borne disease; it does not infect seed but it may be found in soil attached to seed or other plant parts. There are currently no seed treatments or foliar fungicides registered for control of clubroot on canola. The

following best practices are recommended for prevention and management of clubroot:

1. Plant susceptible crops no more than once every four years. Although crop rotation will not prevent the introduction of clubroot to fields that are free of the pathogen, it will restrict clubroot development by limiting the increase of clubroot resting spores and preventing the increase of clubroot inoculum, as well help alleviate the impact of other plant pathogens.
2. Scout crops regularly and carefully.
 - Identify suspicious above-ground symptoms including wilting, stunting, yellowing and premature ripening of canola or other susceptible crops.
 - Field entrances and approaches are likely to be contaminated with clubroot spores first. Therefore, symptoms will often appear there first.
 - Confirm cause of above ground symptoms by checking the roots for galls.
3. Practice good sanitation by restricting movement of potentially contaminated soil to non-contaminated regions.
 - For Saskatchewan and Manitoba producers, this means restricting entry into their fields of vehicles, field machinery or oil rig equipment with earth tag from infested regions unless it has been properly sanitized. Ask questions about where the equipment is from and what sanitation measures have been used before the equipment left the infested area, dealer or auction site.
 - Cleaning steps may include: removal of crop debris and soil, washing of equipment with a power washer using hot water or steam and misting with disinfectant (1-2 per cent bleach solution), followed by an additional rinse with water.

For more information on clubroot, visit www.clubroot.ca, www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca, or www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture.

Pulse Crop Diseases

There are a variety of pulse crops produced in Manitoba and Saskatchewan including field pea, field bean, lentil, chickpea and soybean. Pulse crops are adapted to different regions and will require unique agronomic and disease management practices. Some diseases will attack all pulse crops, e.g. sclerotinia (white mould) and seedling/root rots caused by *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Fusarium* and *Botrytis* species. Some diseases may occur on more than one type of pulse crop, but the pathogen species infecting each is specific to that crop. This is the case for the ascochyta blights, powdery mildews and anthracnose. It is important to source information on pulse disease control from grower organizations such as the Saskatchewan Pulse Growers (www.saskpulse.com), provincial specialists, and field diagnostic guides. Most foliar diseases are favoured by warm, moist conditions and lush crop canopies, but root rots and powdery mildew can be present in dry years as well. In general, pulse disease management will need to include the following practices:

Use of clean seed and seed treatments: Plant certified seed or seed that has been tested at an accredited lab and known to have zero or acceptable levels of seed-borne disease and high germination. Seed treatments will help protect seed and seedlings from low levels of seedborne and soilborne pathogens.

Crop Rotation: It is important to keep at least three years between the same type of pulse crop to allow for the breakdown of crop residue on which disease pathogens survive. Since there are diseases that affect more than one type of pulse crop, it is still important to maintain at least two years between different pulse crops.

Crop Varieties with Disease Resistance: Refer to provincial seed guides for varieties adapted to your region. When available, choose varieties with disease resistance.

Scouting and Foliar Fungicide Application: Begin crop scouting at the vegetative stages for aggressive diseases such as ascochyta blight in chickpea. Scout for other foliar diseases at early bloom, e.g. ascochyta blight and anthracnose in lentil. It is too late to apply fungicide to control sclerotinia (white mould) once symptoms are observed, so forecasting to determine risk is necessary.

Use foliar fungicides only when disease risk and potential loss are significant. Rotate fungicides or use tank mixes from different fungicide groups to prevent the development of resistant pathogen populations.

Resistance (Insensitivity) Management

Any fungal pathogen population may contain strains naturally insensitive to a fungicide and other fungicides within the same Group. A gradual or total loss of disease control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist.

To delay fungicide resistance/insensitivity:

- Where possible, rotate the use of a fungicide, and others within the same Group, with different Groups that control the same pathogens.
- Where possible, tank mix fungicides with a high risk of developing insensitivity with other fungicides from a different Group.
- Do not apply more than the maximum number of applications listed on the label. Avoid consecutive sprays of

a fungicide, or other fungicides in the same Group, in a season.

- Fungicide use should be based on an integrated pest management (IPM) program that includes scouting and accurate recording related to pesticide use and crop rotation. An IPM program also considers cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for signs of fungicide insensitivity. If disease continues to progress after treatment with a product, do not increase the use rate. Discontinue use of the product and switch to another fungicide with a different target site of action.
- Contact your local regional crops specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and disease problems in your area.

Fungicide Modes of Action

Why are fungicides needed?

- Control of disease during crop establishment.
- Increase productivity of crop (photosynthesis) and/or reduce blemishes.
 - Maintain yield and/or market value.
- Improve storage life and quality of harvested plants / grain / produce.
 - Prevent spoilage and/or production of mycotoxins.

How do fungicides work?

There are several ways to define 'mode of action':

Timing:

- Preventative: fungicide must be present on plant surface before the pathogen and repeated applications are required to protect new growth.
- Curative: pathogen may already be present (post-infection, pre-symptom kick-back activity).
- Eradicant: (post-symptomatic activity).

Placement:

- Contact (AKA protectant): immobile - must come in direct contact with the pathogen.
- Systemic (AKA penetrant): mobile - can move within plant.

Movement:

- Intra-plant Movement: within crop via vapour phase or redistribution by rain.
- Passive absorption - by diffusion.
- Apoplastic Movement: xylem-mobile; move within free space and cell walls, upward through the transpiration stream (with water).
- Symplastic Movement: phloem-mobile (common characteristic of herbicides and insecticides but very few fungicides).

Spectrum:

- General, Non-specific, or Broad Spectrum: fungicide affects pathogen in multiple ways.

- Specific or Narrow Spectrum: fungicide targets a specific metabolic site in pathogen or against critical enzyme or protein. Genetic changes or naturally insensitive fungi have a greater chance to overcome the fungicidal effect (resistance/insensitivity).

Composition:

- Inorganic Fungicides: sulfur or metal ions such as copper.
- Organic Fungicides: contain carbon atoms.
- Biopesticides: suppressing pest populations using naturally occurring organisms or natural products.

Biochemistry:

- Primary basis to classify fungicides, developed by Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC).
 - Fungicides within a group all share a common mode of action and resistance mechanism.
 - Fungicides within a group may have different chemical structures.
 - See Table 1.

Table 1. Fungicide Groups Based on Biochemical Mode of Action

Mode of Action Target	Chemical Group & Chemical Name	Resistance Risk	Foliar Fungicide Products Registered in Saskatchewan/Manitoba	Seed Treatment Products Registered in Saskatchewan/Manitoba
A. Nucleic Acid Synthesis	4. Phenyl Amides	High	Ridomil Gold/Bravo*, Ridomil Gold SL/Bravo*, Ridomil Gold 480EC, Ridomil Gold 480SL	Allegiance FL, Apron FL, Apron Maxx RTA*, Cruiser Maxx Beans*, Cruiser Maxx Cereals*, Dividend XL RTA*, Helix XTra*, Prosper FL*, Prosper FX*, Raxil MD*
B. Mitosis & Cell Division	1. Methyl Benzimidazole Carbamates	High	Senator 70WP	Crown*, DCT*, Mertect SC, Senator PSPT
	22. Benzamide	Low to Medium	Gavel 75DF*	None
C. Respiration	7. Carboxamides	Medium	Lance, Headline Duo*	Crown*, Gaucho CS FL*, Prosper FL*, Vitaflo 280*
	11. Strobilurins	High	Headline EC, Headline Duo*, Quadris, Quilt*, Reason 500SC, Stratego 250EC*, Tanos 50DF*	Prosper FX*
	21. Cyanoimidazole	Medium to High	Ranman 400SC	None
	29. 2,6-Dinitroanilines	Low	Allegro 500F	None
D. Amino Acid & Protein Synthesis	9. Anilinopyrimidine	Medium	Scala SC	None

Mode of Action Target	Chemical Group & Chemical Name	Resistance Risk	Foliar Fungicide Products Registered in Saskatchewan/Manitoba	Seed Treatment Products Registered in Saskatchewan/Manitoba
E. Signal Transduction	2. Dicarboximides	Medium to High	Rovral Flo / Rovral RX	None
	12. Phenylpyrroles	Low to Medium	None	Apron Maxx RTA*, Cruiser Maxx Beans*, Helix XTra*, Maxim PSP, Maxim MZ PSP, Maxim Liquid PSP
F. Lipid / Membrane Synthesis & Cell Wall Degradation	28. Carbamates	Low to Medium	Tattoo C*	None
	40. Carboxylic Acid Amides (CAA)	Low to Medium	Acrobat 50WP, Revus	None
G. Sterol Biosynthesis	3. Demethylation Inhibitors	Medium	Bumper 418EC, Folicur 432F, Pivot 480EC, Proline 480SC, Stratego 250EC*, Tilt 250E, Quilt*, Shelter	Armour, Charter, Charter RTU, Cruiser Maxx Cereals*, Dividend XL RTA*, Gemini*, Helix XTra*, Rancona Apex, Raxil MD*, Raxil T
U. Unknown	27. Cyanoacetamide-oximes	Low to Medium	Curzate 60DF, Tanos 50DF*	None
M. Multi-Site Activity	Various	Low	Bravo 500, Copper products, Dithane DG Rainshield NT, Gavel 75DF*, Kocide 2000, Kumulus DF, Manzate Pro-Stick, Parasol products, Penncozeb 75DF, Polyram DF, Ridomil Gold/Bravo*, Ridomil Gold SL/Bravo*, Tattoo C*	Agrox B-2, Agrox CD, DB-Red L, DCT*, Gaucho CS FL*, Gemini*, Maxim MZ PSP*, Polyram 16D, Potato ST16, Prosper FL*, Raxil T*, Thiram 75WP, Tuberseal, Vitaflo 280*

*Products contain more than one active ingredient and appear in more than one group.

Foliar Fungicide Tables

Table 2. Foliar Fungicides for Disease Control in Potatoes

FUNGICIDES	Page	Botrytis Vine Rot / Gray Mould	Early Blight	Late Blight	Late Blight Tuber Rot	Pythium Leak	Pink Rot	Rhizoctonia Canker, Black Scurf and Silver Scurf
Acrobat WP	278			1	1			
Allegro 500F	279			•				
Bravo 500	280	•	•	•				
Copper 53W	281		•	•				
Copper Spray	281		•	•				
Curzate 60 DF	283			1				
Dithane DG	294		•	•				
Gavel 75 DF	285		•	•				
Headline EC	288		•	•				
Kocide 2000	281		•	•				
Lance	292		•	1				
Manzate Products	294		•	•				
Parasol products	281		•	•				
Penncozeb 75 DF	294		•	•				
Polyram DF	295		•	•				
Quadris	300		•	•				2
Ranman 400 SC	305			•				
Reason 500SC	306		1	1				
Revus	307			•				
Ridomil Gold/Bravo, Ridomil Gold SL/Bravo	308	•	•	•	•	3	3	
Ridomil Gold 480EC, Ridomil Gold 480SL	308					2		
Scala SC	311		1					
Tanos 50 DF	316		•	•				
Tattoo C	317			•				

Note: Before using any pesticide on potatoes, consult the list of Agricultural Pesticides Approved for Use, available from Simplot Canada and McCain Foods (Canada).

1. must not be used alone, only as a tank mix (consult individual labels)
2. in-furrow treatment (suppression only)
3. suppression only

Table 3. Foliar Fungicides for Disease Control in Cereals

FUNGICIDES	Page	CROPS					DISEASES															
		Wheat (W)	Barley (B)	Oat (O)	Rye (R)	Corn (C)	Fusarium Head Blight (suppression)	Gray Leaf Spot (corn)	Leaf Blight and Eye Spot (corn)	Net Blotch (barley, oat)	Powdery Mildew (barley, rye, wheat)	Rusts					Scald (barley, rye)	Septoria Glume Blotch (wheat)	Septoria Leaf Spot (barley, oat, wheat)	Spot Blotch (barley, wheat)	Tan Spot (wheat)	
												Barley Leaf Rust (barley)	Common Rust (corn)	Crown Rust (oat)	Leaf Rust (wheat, rye)	Stem Rust (barley, wheat)	Stripe Rust (barley, wheat)					
Bravo 500	280	X					W												•	W		•
Bumper 418EC	297	X	X	X		X		•	B	W,B	•	•	•	W	•	W		•	•	B	•	
Dithane DG	293	X												W					W		•	
Folicur 432F	284	X					W			W				W	W	W		•	W			
Headline EC	288	X	X	X	X	X		•	B	W,R		•	•	•		•	B		W	WB	•	
Manzate Products	294	X												W					W		•	
Penncozeb 75 DF	294	X												W					W		•	
Pivot 418 EC	298	X	X	X		X		•	B	W,B	•	•	•	W	•	W		•	•	B	•	
Proline 480 SC	296	X	X				W,B		B					W			B	•	W	B	•	
Quadris	300					X						•										
Quilt	303	X	X			X		•	•	•		•	•	W		•	•		W,B		•	
Stratego 250EC	315	X	X	X					B	W			•	W	W	W	B		•	B	•	
Tilt 250E	298	X	X	X		X		•	B	W,B	•	•	•	W	•	W	B	•	•	B	•	

Table 4. Foliar Fungicides for Disease Control in Specialty and Other Crops

FUNGICIDES	Page	CROPS					DISEASES							
		Alfalfa grown for seed (A)	Canaryseed (CS)	Cortander (CR)	Grasses grown for seed (G)	Timothy (TY)	Blossom Blight (A & CR)	Common Leaf Spot (A)	Spring Black Stem & Leaf Spot (A)	Sclerotinia (A)	Septoria Leaf Motile (CS) (suppression)	Leaf Rust & Stem Rust (G)	Powdery Mildew (G)	Purple Eye Spot (T)
Bumper 418EC	297	X								•				
Dithane DG	293	X						•	•					
Headline EC	288	X			X			•			•	•		
Lance	292	X					A	•	•					
Manzate Products	294	X						•	•	•				
Penncozeb 75 DF	294	X						•	•					
Pivot 418 EC	298		X			X				•			•	
Quadris	300			X			CR							
Rovral Flo / Rovral RX	309	X								•				
Tilt 250E	298		X			X				•			•	

Table 5. Foliar Fungicides for Disease Control in Oilseed and Pulse Crops

FUNGICIDES	PAGE	CROPS								DISEASES													
		Oilseeds				Pulses				Alternaria Black Spot (canola)	Anthracnose (beans, lentil)	Ascochyta Blight (chickpea, fababean, lentil, pea)	Bacterial Blight (bean)	Blackleg (canola)	Botrytis Gray Mould (bean, chickpea, lentil, pea)	Downy Mildew (bean)	Frogeye / Cercospora Leaf Spot (soybean)	Mycosphaerella Blight (pea)	Pasm (flax)	Powdery Mildew (bean, fababean, pea, soybean)	Rust: <i>Uromyces</i> (bean)	Rust: Asian Soybean Rust (pulses, soybean)	Sclerotinia White Mould (canola, pulses)
		Canola (CA)	Flax (F) (and Crambe for Proline only)	Rapeseed, Oriental Mustard (M)	Soybean (S)	Bean (B)	Chickpea (CP)	Fababean (FB)	Lentil (L)	Field Pea (P)													
Allegro 500F	279					X																	B
Bravo 500	280								X	X	L	CP, L						•					
Bumper 418EC	298	X			X	X								•			•				•	•	
Copper 53W	281					X					B		•			•							
Dithane DG	294								X		L	L											
Headline Duo	286						X					CP											
Headline EC	288	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	•	•					•	•	•	B, F, B		•	
Kocide 2000	281					X							•										
Kumulus DF	291									X					CP, L, P					P			
Lance	292	X				X	X		X	X	•	CP, L, P						•					•
Marzate products	294								X		L	L											
Parasol products	281					X							•										
Penncozeb 75DF	294								X		L	L											
Pivot 418EC	298	X			X	X								•			•				•	•	
Proline 480SC	296	X	X	X			X		X			CP, L											•, FM
Quadris	300	X			X	X	X		X	X	•	CP, L, P		•			•	•		B, P, S		•	C
Quilt	303				X	X	X		X	X												•	
Rovral Flo/Rx	309	X									•												C
Senator 70WP	312					X																	B
Serenade Max/ASO	313					X	X		X	X					•								•
Tilt 250E	298	X			X	X	X		X	X				•			•				•	•	

Foliar Fungicide Product Pages

Acrobat 50 WP

Fungicide Group – 40
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

BASF Canada - PCP# 27700

Formulation:

50% dimethomorph formulated as a wettable powder.
Container size - 8 x 1.82 kg.

Crops:

Potato

Diseases Controlled:

Late blight and reduction of late blight tuber rot.

Crop Stage:

Make the first application when the disease threatens or when the first visible signs of disease occur in the field or nearby. Apply every 5 to 7 days under high disease pressure or every 7 to 10 days under low disease pressure. A minimum of 5 days between applications is required. Do not apply more than 3 times per season. It is recommended to apply this product alternately with a fungicide having a different mode of action. Under high level of late blight infection, apply after top kill to control tuber rot.

How it Works:

Acrobat 50 WP has protectant, systemic and antispore activity. The active ingredient dimethomorph penetrates into the leaf tissue and moves within the leaf.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$27.03 per acre

Rate:

Apply at 182 g per acre. **Do not apply Acrobat 50 WP alone.** This fungicide **must be tank mixed** with one of the following fungicides: Polyram DF, Dithane DG Rainshield, or Bravo 500, at the recommended product label rate.

Application Information:

Water Volume: Use sufficient water to obtain adequate spray coverage.

Ground: 80 L/acre.

Aerial: minimum 20 L/acre.

Tank Mixes:

Fungicides: Must be tank mixed with one of the following fungicides: Polyram DF, Dithane DG Rainshield, or Bravo 500

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Rainfall: Do not apply when rain is expected within 2 to 3 hours. Apply to dry foliage.

Pre-harvest Interval: 4 days

Re-cropping: Do not replant in treated area within 120 days of last application.

Storage: Store under cool, dry conditions in secure, well ventilated buildings away from food or feed.

Environment: Do not apply to terrain where there is a potential for surface runoff to enter aquatic systems. This product is highly toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not apply within 100 m of streams, ponds, rivers and lakes when applying by air and within 50 m when applying by ground. When using Acrobat 50 WP consult the labels of the tank mix partner and observe the largest buffer zone of the product used in the tank mix.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Potential skin sensitizer.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Allegro 500F

Fungicide Group – 29
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Syngenta – PCP# 27517

Formulation:

40% fluazinam. Container size – 18.9 L.

Crops, Diseases Controlled, Rates and Timing

Crop:	Diseases:	Application Rate (per acre):	Application Timing:
Potato	Control of late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	162 mL	Begin applications when plants are 15-20 cm tall or when conditions favour disease development. Repeat application at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 3 consecutive applications. Do not make more than 10 applications in a season.
Dry shelled beans	Control of white mould (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	405 mL	Begin applications when plants are at early to mid bloom (10 to 50% bloom). Repeat application 7-10 days later. Do not make more than 2 applications in a season.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$21.00 per acre (potato) to \$52.51 per acre (dry shelled beans)

Application Information:

Water Volume: 80-240 L/acre. Spray volumes vary with amount of plant growth; apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of foliage.

How it Works:

Fluazinam is a pyridinamine fungicide with protective (contact) activity.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Aerial application: Do not apply by air.

Pre-harvest interval: 14 days (potatoes); 30 days (dry shelled beans)

Re-cropping: Can be replanted with potatoes as soon as practical after the last application, 30 days for other root crops and leafy vegetates, and 70 days for all other crops. Fluazinam will carry over, do not use in areas treated with this product during the previous season.

Environment: Do not apply during periods of dead calm or when winds are gusty. Do not contaminate aquatic habitats when cleaning and rinsing spray equipment or containers. Do not overspray non-target terrestrial or aquatic habitats.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Poison.



Warning – skin irritant. Potential skin sensitizer.

Other precautions: Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes. Wear coveralls over long sleeved shirt, long pants, chemical resistant gloves, socks and footwear. Avoid breathing spray mist.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Bravo 500

Fungicide Group – M

(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Syngenta - PCP# 15723

Formulation:

500 g/L chlorothalonil formulated as a suspension.
Container sizes - 2 x 10 L case, 200 L drum.

Crops, Diseases Controlled, Rates and Timing

Crop:	Diseases:	Application Rate (per acre):	Application Rate (per acre):
Wheat	Tanspot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>), Septoria glume blotch, Septoria leaf spot.	600 to 1000 mL	Begin application at flag leaf emergence; repeat 10 to 14 days later when ears are visible. A third application when heads are fully emerged may be necessary.
	Suppression of Fusarium head blight (scab)	800 to 1000 mL	For suppression of fusarium head blight apply at early flowering (before flowering has started in the majority of tillers) and before the beginning of weather favouring disease. Maximum 3 applications per season.
Pea	Mycosphaerella blight (<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i>)	800 to 1200 mL	Begin application at early flowering and repeat 10 days later at early pod set or mid-flowering if necessary. Make a third application 10 to 14 days after the second application at pod fill or later flowering should conditions remain favourable for disease. Maximum 3 applications per season.
Lentil	Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta lentis</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>)	800 to 1600 mL	For one application only, apply at early flowering. For two applications: apply first before flowering when bud formation is evident; apply second at early to mid-flowering 10 to 14 days after the first application but before rows close in.
Chickpea	Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta rabiei</i>)	1200 to 1600 mL for first application; 800 to 1200 mL for subsequent applications.	Make first application at very early flowering and remaining applications at 10-day intervals. Do not make more than 3 applications per season.
Potato	Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	480 to 1000 mL	Begin application when plants are 6 to 8 inches (15 to 20 cm) high or when disease threatens. Repeat applications at 7 to 10-day intervals or as necessary to maintain disease control.
	Early blight** (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>), Botrytis vine rot	640 to 1000 mL	

* Under high disease pressure, use higher rate and shorter spray intervals.

** For early blight control of potato, tank mix with 200 ml/acre Quadris. Refer to label for details.

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

\$7.90 to \$13.17 per acre for wheat

\$10.54 to \$15.80 per acre for pea

\$10.54 to \$21.07 per acre for lentil and chickpea

\$6.32 to \$13.17 per acre for potato

Application Information:

Water Volume: Volume will vary with crop and amount of plant growth. Use sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of foliage.

Ground: Spray volume will usually range from 90 to 640 L/acre for dilute sprays and 20 to 40 L/acre for concentrate sprays.

Chickpea - 90 L/acre. Ground application only.

Aerial: Use minimum of 12 L/acre.

How it Works:

The active ingredient chlorothalonil is a chloronitrile fungicide with multi-site contact activity.

Tank Mixes:

Do not combine with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers unless prior use has shown the combination is physically compatible and non-injurious under your conditions of use.

Fungicides: For early blight control of potato, Bravo 500 may be tank-mixed with 200 mL/acre Quadris. Do not apply sequential applications of this tank-mix and do not exceed 3 tank-mix applications per season. Do not apply to potatoes later than 2 days before harvest.

Herbicides: On lentils, do not apply in combination with Poast herbicide and Merge surfactant or within 48 hours of the application of Poast and Merge.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Restrictions:

Grazing: Do not graze treated areas. Do not feed straw from treated crop to livestock.

Pre-harvest Interval: Potato - 1 day; Lentil; Chickpea - 14 days; Wheat - 30 days; Pea - 32 days.

Re-cropping: None.

Re-entry: Do not re-enter treated area within 48 hours. If required, and at least 4 hours have passed since application, individuals may re-enter treated area for short-term tasks not involving hand labour. Long pants, long-sleeved shirt, and chemical resistant gloves must be worn.

Storage: Do not store near feed or food stuffs. Store in a cool, dry, ventilated place. Protect from excessive heat.

Environment: Do not apply if weather conditions favour drift from area being treated. Do not contaminate lakes, streams or ponds. Observe a buffer zone of 100 m for aerial applications and 15 m for ground applications to protect aquatic systems.

Hazard Rating:



Warning - causes severe eye damage.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Copper

Fungicide Group - M
(Refer to page 273)

Copper 53W/Copper Spray/Kocide 2000/Parasol DP/Parasol WP/Parasol Flowable

Company:

United Agri Products, (Copper 53W - PCP# 09934, Copper Spray - PCP# 19146)

E.I. du Pont Canada Company, Kocide 2000 - PCP# 27348)

Nufarm Agriculture Inc. (Parasol DP - PCP#28406, Parasol WP - PCP# 24671, Parasol Flowable PCP# 25901)

Formulation:

Copper 53 W - 53% tribasic copper sulphate formulated as a wettable powder. Container size - 10 kg.

Copper Spray - 50% copper oxychloride formulated as a wettable powder. Container size - 10 x 2 kg case.

Kocide 2000 - 35% copper as copper hydroxide formulated as a dry flowable Container size - 10 kg.

Parasol DP - 38% elemental copper as copper hydroxide formulated as a dry prill. Container size - 10 kg.

Parasol WP - 50% copper equivalent as copper hydroxide formulated as a wettable powder. Container size - 10 kg.

Parasol Flowable - 24.4% copper equivalent as copper hydroxide formulated as a flowable. Container size - 10L.

Diseases Controlled and Crops:

Product	Potato	Bean
Copper 53W	Early and late blight	Anthrachnose, Downy Mildew, Bacterial Blight
Copper Spray	Early and late blight	
Kocide 2000	Early and late blight	
Parasol DP	Early and late blight	Bacterial blight (bacterial and halo)
Parasol WP	Early and late blight	Bacterial blight (bacterial and halo)
Parasol Flowable	Early and late blight	Bacterial blight (bacterial and halo)

Crop Stage:

Potatoes -

Copper 53W: Apply as needed to keep plants covered.
Copper Spray: Apply when plants are 5 to 7 inches (12 to 18 cm) tall. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

Kocide 2000: Apply when plants are 15 cm tall at 7 to 10 day intervals.

Parasol WP, Parasol Flowable: Apply when plants are 6 inches (15 cm) tall. Apply combined with 0.7 to 0.9 kg of a mancozeb (80%) product per acre, at 7 to 10 day intervals.

Rates:

Product	Potato (kg/acre)	Acres treated by 1 container	Beans (kg/acre)	Acres treated by 1 container
Copper 53W	2.2	4.5	2.2	4.5
Copper Spray	1.6	6.25		
Kocide 2000	0.32 - 0.64 0.96 (vine kill)	31.3 - 15.6 10.4 (vine kill)		
Parasol DP	0.28 - 0.61 0.91 (vine kill)		0.61 - 0.89	
Parasol WP	0.44 - 1.0 1.36 (vine kill)	23 - 10 7.3 (vine kill)	0.9 - 1.3	11 - 7.7
Parasol Flowable	0.32 - 0.72 L/ acre 1 L/ acre (vine kill)	31.3 - 13.9 10 (vine kill)	0.92 - 1.25 L/ acre	9.2 - 8

How it Works:

The active ingredients tribasic copper sulphate, copper oxychloride and copper hydroxide are inorganic fungicides with contact activity.

Kocide and Parasol may be applied with a desiccant at vine kill or alone after vine kill, prior to harvest, to reduce the risk of late blight tuber infection. See table for rates.

Beans - First application when plants are 6 inches (15 cm) tall, as a protectant. Repeat every 7 to 14 days depending on local conditions.

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

Copper 53W - \$16.23 per kg

Copper Spray - \$14.47 per kg

Kocide 2000 - \$16.21 per kg

Parasol WG - \$13.40 per kg

Parasol Flowable - \$19.05 per L

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground:

Kocide 2000 - Enough to ensure thorough coverage.

Check label.

Copper 53W, Copper Spray - 88 gallons/acre (400 L/acre).

Parasol(s) - Enough to ensure thorough coverage.

Aerial: Do not apply Copper Spray, Copper 53W, Kocide 2000, Parasol Flowable, and Parasol WP by air.

Tank Mixes:

Fungicides: Kocide 2000 - Can be combined with 0.7 - 0.9 kg/acre of Manzate DF.

Herbicides: none registered.

Fertilizers: none registered.

Insecticides: none registered.

Restrictions:

Storage: Store in cool, dry, ventilated area, away from feed or food. Keep away from heat, fire and sparks.

Pre-harvest Interval: 1 day.

Environment: Do not apply or allow to drift onto streams or any body of water.

Hazard Rating:

Warning – Poison – (Copper 53W, Copper Spray, Parasol DP)



Caution – Poison – (Kocide 101, Kocide 2000, Parasol Flowable, Parasol WP)



Warning – Contains the allergen sulphites (Kocide 101, Parasol WP)

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Curzate 60 DF

Fungicide Group – 27
(Refer to page 273)

Company

E.I du Pont Canada Company - PCP# 26284

Formulation:

60% cymoxanil formulated as a dry flowable.

Container size - 1.8 kg

Crops:

Potato.

Diseases Controlled:

Late blight

Crop Stage:

Initial applications should start when local conditions indicate that late blight is imminent. Make additional applications at 5 to 7 day intervals. Apply no more than 7 applications per crop.

Rate:

Apply Curzate 60 DF at 0.09 kg/acre

Plus

Manzate DF or Manzate Pro-Stick at 0.54 - 0.65 kg/acre

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$14.37 per acre

Application Information:

Water Volume: Utilize sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage - 80 to 400 L/acre.

Aerial Application: Do not apply by air.

How it Works:

The active ingredient cymoxanil is a highly active, locally systemic fungicide. It works at several levels of preventative, curative and inhibitive (against sporulation) activity.

The active ingredient mancozeb in Manzate DF is a dithiocarbamate fungicide with contact activity.

Tank Mixes:

Do not use Curzate 60 DF alone. Use only in a tank mix with Manzate DF or Manzate Pro-Stick.

Restrictions:

Rainfall: Curzate is rainfast within 2 hours after application.

Re-entry: Do not re-enter treated area within 24 hours.

Pre-harvest Interval: 8 days

Storage: Store product in original container in a secure, dry area away from food or feed. Protect against humid air and water. Not for use or storage in or around the home. Keep container tightly closed.

Environment: A buffer zone of 50m is required between the down-wind edge of the boom and sensitive aquatic habitats such as ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, and wetlands. Do not contaminate these habitats when cleaning and rinsing equipment or containers. Do not clean sprayer near well or water source or near desirable vegetation.

Hazard Rating:

Danger – Poison.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Folicur 432 F

Fungicide Group – 3
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Bayer CropScience Inc – PCP# 25940

Formulation:

432 g/L tebuconazole formulated as a flowable liquid.
Container sizes: 4.73 L.

Crop, Rate, Disease, and Crop Staging:

Crop:	Diseases:	Application Rate (per acre):	Crop Staging:
Wheat (includes spring, winter and durum)	Fusarium head blight (scab) – suppression only Septoria glume blotch	118*	Timing of application is critical: Apply within the time period from when at least 75% of the wheat heads on the main stem are fully emerged to when 50% of the heads on the main stem are in flower. Spray coverage is essential for optimum efficacy: Spray equipment must be set to provide good coverage to heads (e.g. forward and backward mounted nozzles, or nozzles that have a two-directional spray).
	Tan spot, septoria leaf blotch, leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, powdery mildew	89 - 118*	Apply at the first sign or very early stage of disease, up to the end of the flowering stage. Use the higher rate when weather conditions are conducive for disease.

* Folicur 432 F is recommended to be used with the registered non-ionic surfactant Agral 90 or AgSurf at 1.25 L per 1000 L of spray solution.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$9.62 to \$12.75 per acre

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground: Minimum 40 L per acre. Ensure thorough coverage of all wheat heads. Avoid excessive water volumes (maximum 80 L per acre) at flowering time because this can increase the risk of infection.

Aerial: Minimum 19 L per acre.

How it Works:

The active ingredient tebuconazole is a triazole fungicide that provides systemic broad-spectrum activity.

Effects of Weather:

For ground application, do not apply during periods of dead calm or when winds are gusty. For aerial application, do not apply when wind speed is greater than 16 km/hr at flying height. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperature.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

Buctril M and Puma¹²⁰ Super + Buctril M for leaf diseases and respective weeds controlled (consult labels).

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: For control of orange wheat blossom midge (*Sitodiplosis mosellana*) in wheat, Folicur 432F and Lorsban 4E can be tank-mixed at labeled rates. See respective labels for directions and use precautions..

Fungicides: None registered.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Maximum number of applications: Do not make more than one application per year.

Grazing: Do not allow livestock to graze or feed green forage to livestock prior to 6 days after treatment. Straw cut after harvest may be fed or used for bedding.

Pre-harvest Interval: 36 days.

Re-entry Interval: 12 hours.

Re-cropping: Do not replant treated areas for 120 days after last application.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place and prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food and feed.

Environmental: Any products containing tebuconazole should not be used in areas treated with this product during the previous season (use only in alternate years). This product is toxic to birds, small wild animals, aquatic organisms, and non-target plants.

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present. Maintain a buffer zone of 30m near aquatic areas. Do not contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

Hazard Rating:

ⓘ Danger – Skin irritant.

▽ Caution – Eye irritant.

Other precautions: Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, coveralls, goggles or face shield, and chemical resistant gloves.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Gavel 75 DF

Fungicide Group – 22, M
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Gowan Canada - PCP# 26842

Formulation:

66.7% mancozeb and 8.4% zoxamide formulated as a dry flowable. Container sizes: 3.5 kg, 20 kg, 25 kg

Crops:

Potato.

Diseases Controlled:

Early and late blight.

Crop Stage:

Optimum disease control is achieved when the fungicide is applied in a regularly scheduled preventative spray program. Begin applications at the first sign of disease or when blight is reported in the area. Apply at 0.90 kg/acre every 7 days under high disease pressure when either disease is present and environmental conditions favour continued disease development. Gavel 75 DF can be applied at 0.68 kg/acre every 7 days under low disease pressure and

environmental conditions unfavorable for disease development. Do not apply more than 6 applications per season.

Rate:

Apply at 0.68 to 0.90 kg/acre

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$18.18 – \$24.06 per acre

Application Information:

Thorough, uniform coverage is essential for good disease control.

Water Volume:

Ground: 90 L/acre.

Aerial: 18 to 36 L/acre. Use 36 liters of water under high disease pressure to provide better crop coverage.

How it Works:

The active ingredient zoxamide is a benzamide fungicide with contact activity. The mancozeb component is a dithiocarbamate fungicide with contact activity.

Effects of Weather:

Must be dry on plant leaf prior to rainfall.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Pre-harvest Interval: 3 days.

Re-cropping: A 30 day plant back interval (PBI) is required for leafy vegetables and root and tuber vegetables. For all other crops not included on the label, the PBI should be 140 days.

Re-entry: Do not re-enter treated areas within 48 hours of application.

Storage: Do not allow product to freeze. Keep away from fire and sparks. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place away from feed or food.

Environment:

Ground application: a buffer zone of 25m for application by ground sprayer should be established between the last spray swath and the edge of aquatic systems. A buffer zone of 5m for application by ground sprayer should be established between the last spray swath and the edge of terrestrial habitats such as hedgerows, windbreaks, woodlots, vegetative strips and other vegetation.

Aerial application: a buffer zone of 20m is required between the downwind edge of the boom and the closest edge of sensitive aquatic habitats.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – causes moderate eye irritation.

Other precautions: This product is a dermal sensitizer. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Headline DUO

Fungicide Group – 7, 11
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

BASF Canada – PCP# 28862 (Headline Duo One) and PCP# 28863 (Headline Duo Two)

Formulation:

Headline Duo One contains 25.2% boscalid and 12.8% pyraclostrobin formulated as a water dispersible granule. Headline Duo Two contains 70% boscalid formulated as a water dispersible granule. Container size: 2x (Headline Duo One 6.4 kg + Headline Duo Two 1.16 kg). Jugs are split internally and contain both Headline Duo One and Headline Duo Two. Each split jug treats 20 acres.

Crops and Staging:

Chickpea: Apply Headline DUO ONE at 0.320 kg/acre and Headline DUO TWO at 0.058 kg/acre at the beginning of flowering OR at the onset of symptoms. Ascochyta blight can develop quickly once established so early detection is essential. Do not apply sequential applications of this tank mixture combination; alternate to a fungicide with a mode of action other than Group 7 or 11 for at least one application. Do not apply more than 2 applications of this tank mixture combination per year.

Crops, Diseases Controlled, and Rates:

Crop:	Diseases Controlled:	Rates (L / acre):
Chickpea	Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta rabiei</i>)	Headline Duo One must be tank-mixed at a rate of 0.320 kg/acre with Headline Duo Two at a rate of 0.058 kg/acre

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):
\$26.99 per acre

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground: Use a minimum water volume of 40 L/acre on chickpeas. Ensure thorough coverage of foliage.

Aerial: Use a minimum water volume of 20 L/acre. Ensure thorough coverage of foliage

How it Works:

The active ingredient pyraclostrobin is a member of the strobilurin class of chemistry used as a broad spectrum preventive and curative fungicide.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272. Headline DUO contains both a Group 7 (boscalid) and Group 11 (pyraclostrobin) fungicide. Like any fungicide, the overuse or misuse of Headline DUO will result in resistant strains of fungi. A fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Headline DUO and other Group 7 and Group 11. When applying multiple applications in one season, pay close attention to the labelled recommendations for resistance management such as using labelled rates, rotating to fungicides outside Group 7 and Group 11 and not exceeding the maximum number of applications per season.

Grazing: Chickpeas can be grazed or fed to livestock.

Pre-harvest interval: 30 days.

Re-cropping: Wait 14 days before planting crops not on the label.

Application: Do not apply during periods of dead calm or when winds are gusty. Do not apply when winds velocity and direction pose a risk to spray drift.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, locked, well-ventilated area without a floor drain. Do not freeze.

Environment: Avoid overspray or drift to sensitive habitats. Maintain specified buffer zones.

Hazard Rating:



Danger Poison – Skin and eye irritant.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Headline EC

Fungicide Group – 11

(Refer to page 273)

Company:

BASF Canada – PCP# 27322

Formulation:

250 g/L of pyraclostrobin formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate

Container size: 6.5 L jug; 104 L tote

Crops, Diseases, Rates, and Timing:

Crop:	Diseases controlled:	Application Rate (per acre):	Application Timing:
Wheat	Tan spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>); Septoria leaf spot (<i>Septoria tritici</i> ; <i>S. nodorum</i>); Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia recondita</i>)	120 to 240 mL	Wheat, barley, rye and oats: For control of leaf diseases apply single application immediately after flag leaf emergence; use higher rate to obtain extended protection; apply second application 10 to 14 days later if disease persists or weather conditions are favourable for disease development.
	Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i> f. sp. <i>tritici</i>); Spot blotch (<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>); Stripe rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>)	160 to 240 mL	
Barley	Net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>)	120 to 240 mL	To maximize yields in cereals, it is important to protect the flag leaf from disease.
	Scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>); Spot blotch (<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>); Stripe rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>)	160 to 240 mL	
Rye	Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia recondita</i>)	120 to 240 mL	
	Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	160 to 240 mL	
Oat	Crown rust (<i>Puccinia coronata</i>)	120 to 160 mL	
Corn	Common rust (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>); Gray leaf spot (<i>Cercospora zeae-maydis</i>)	160 to 240 mL	Begin all applications prior to disease development and continue on a 7 to 14 day interval if conditions are conducive to disease development. Use higher rate and shorter interval only under high disease pressure.
Chickpea	Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta rabiei</i>)	160 to 240 mL Must be tank-mixed with 0.14-0.17 kg/acre Lance WDG	Apply a tank-mix of Headline EC with Lance WDG at the beginning of flowering or the onset of symptoms. Ascochyta blight can develop quickly once established so early detection is essential. Do not apply sequential applications of this tank-mix; alternate to a fungicide with a mode of action other than Group 7 or 11 for at least one application.

Crops, Diseases, Rates, and Timing *continued*:

Crop:	Diseases controlled:	Application Rate (per acre):	Application Timing:
Lentil	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>) Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta lentis</i>)	160 mL	Lentil, field pea, dry bean, faba bean and soybean: Apply at the beginning of flowering or at the onset of symptoms for more aggressive diseases (anthracnose in lentil). Apply a second application 10 to 14 days later if disease persists or weather conditions are favourable for disease development.
Field pea	Mycosphaerella blight (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> , <i>Ascochyta</i> spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)	160 mL	
	Asian soybean rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>)	160 to 240 mL	
Dry bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.)	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Uromyces</i> spp.)	160 mL	
	Asian soybean rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>)	160 to 240 mL	Anthracnose in lentils and Asian soybean rust can develop quickly once established so early detection is critical.
Faba bean	Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta fabae</i>); Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)	160 mL	
	Asian soybean rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>)	160 to 240 mL	
Soybean	Frogeye leaf spot (<i>Cercospora soja</i>); Asian soybean rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>)	160 to 240 mL	
Flax (including low-linolenic acid varieties)	Pasmo (<i>Septoria linicola</i>)	120 to 160 mL	Apply at the mid flower stage (7 to 10 days after the initiation of flowering), apply a second application 10 to 14 days later if disease persists, or weather conditions are favourable for disease development.
Alfalfa (for seed production)	Common leaf spot (<i>Pseudopeziza medicaginis</i>)	160 mL	Apply at the beginning of flowering (10 to 30% bloom) or at the onset of disease. Do not make more than 1 application per year.
Bluegrasses; fescues; ryegrasses (for seed production)	Leaf and stem rust (<i>Puccinia recondita</i> ; <i>P. graminis</i>); Powdery mildew – suppression (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	160 to 270 mL	Apply prior to disease development; apply second application 14 to 21 days later if disease conditions persist. Use higher rate and shorter interval when high disease pressure.
Potato	Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) (Spray interval: 7 to 14 days)	180 to 270 mL	Apply prior to row closure or when conditions become favourable for disease development (whichever comes first). Use higher rates, shorter spray intervals and/or tank-mix with either Polyram DF or Bravo 500 under heavy disease pressure. Do not make more than 1 application in potatoes for late blight and no more than 2 applications for early blight control before alternating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not make more than 6 applications per season.
	Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) (Spray interval: 5 to 7 days)	180 to 270 mL	
	Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) (Spray interval: 7 to 10 days)	180 to 270 mL In tank-mix with Polyram DF or Bravo 500	

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Pulses, corn and oilseeds (lentil, field pea, seed alfalfa, soybean): \$17.50 per acre

Cereals (wheat, barley, oat, rye): \$12.43 per acre

Potato and grasses grown for seed: \$20.00 to \$28.88 per acre

Application Information:**Water Volume:**

Ground: Use a minimum water volume of 40 L/acre on cereals, pulses, alfalfa and grasses; use 80 L/acre on potatoes. Ensure thorough coverage of foliage.

Aerial: Use a minimum water volume of 20 L/acre. Ensure thorough coverage of foliage

How it Works:

The active ingredient pyraclostrobin is a member of the strobilurin class of chemistry used as a broad spectrum preventive and curative fungicide.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Fungicides: On chickpea, Headline EC at a rate of 160 to 240 mL/acre must be applied in tank-mix with 140 to 170 grams/acre Lance WDG for control of ascochyta blight. On potatoes, Headline EC at rates of 180 to 270 mL/acre may be applied in tank-mix with Polyram DF or Bravo 500 at label rates, additional use recommendations, restrictions, and precautions for the control of late blight.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272. Like any fungicide with a single mode of action, the group 11 or quinone outside inhibitor fungicides, may result in resistant strains of fungi where they have been overused or misused. Rotate the use of Headline EC and other group 11 fungicides with different groups that control the same pathogens. When applying multiple applications in one season, pay close attention to the labelled recommendations for resistance management such as using labelled rates, rotating to fungicides outside group 11, and not exceeding the maximum number of applications per season.

Grazing: Do not graze treated corn crops within 6 days of last application. Do not feed alfalfa hay or forage to livestock. All other crops listed can be grazed or fed to livestock.

Pre-harvest interval: Barley, rye, wheat, oat – apply no later than the end of flowering. Corn – 7 days, Pulses – 30 days, Forage grasses – 14 days, Alfalfa – not applicable, Flax and Soybeans – 21 days, Potatoes – 3 days.

Re-cropping: Crops listed on label may be planted immediately following last application. Wait 14 days before planting all other crops.

Application: Do not apply during periods of dead calm or when winds are gusty.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, locked, well-ventilated area without a floor drain. Do not freeze.

Environment: Avoid overspray or drift to sensitive habitats. Maintain specified buffer zones.

Hazard Rating:

Danger Poison – Skin and eye irritant.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Kumulus DF

Fungicide Group – M
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

BASF Canada – PCP# 18836

Formulation:

80% sulphur formulated as a water dispersible granular.
Container size - 25 kg bag.

Crop:

Field pea.

Disease Controlled:

Powdery mildew.

Crop Stage:

Spray at first appearance of disease and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as necessary.

Rate:

0.6 kg/acre (one bag treats 41 acres).

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$2.15 per acre

Application Information:

Water Volume: Minimum of 40 L/acre. Higher water volumes may be required later in the growing season. Use sufficient water volume to thoroughly cover all foliage.

How it Works:

The active ingredient sulphur is an inorganic fungicide with contact activity.

Effects of Weather:

Do not apply when rain or night frost is expected. Do not apply if temperature is above 27°C (in shade) and high humidity prevails, or if any of the above conditions are expected within 3 days after treatment. Do not apply under intense sunshine. Do not apply when weather favours drift.

Tank Mixes:

Fungicides: Kumulus DF is miscible and compatible with Polyram DF.

Do not mix with dinitro compounds, tetradifon or oils.

Restrictions:

Pre-harvest Interval: 1 day.

Aerial Application: Do not apply by air.

Storage: Keep away from heat, fire or sparks. Store in cool, dry, locked, well-ventilated area without floor drain.

Environment: Avoid drift onto neighbouring crops; may cause leaf burn.

Hazard Rating:

None.

Other Precautions: Keep out of reach of children. Do not take internally. Avoid inhalation of vapour, dust or spray mist and contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

Lance

Fungicide Group – 7
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

BASF Canada - PCP# 27495

Formulation:

70% boscalid formulated as a water dispersible granular.
Container size - 2 x 2.83 kg per case

Crops, Diseases Controlled, Rates and Timing:

(Ground, Aerial, and Pivot or Sprinkler Irrigation Applications)

Crop:	Diseases:	Application Rate (per acre):	Application Timing:
Alfalfa (seed production only)	Control of blossom blight (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> / <i>Botrytis cinerea</i>); common leaf spot (<i>Pseudopeziza medicaginis</i>); Spring black stem (<i>Phoma medicaginis</i>); leaf spot (<i>Leptosphaerulina trifolii</i>)	170 g	Apply at 20 to 50% flowering. Apply every 7 to 14 days if disease persists, or weather conditions are favourable for disease development. Do not make more than 3 applications per season.
Canola	Control of sclerotinia stem rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	142 g	Apply at 20 to 50% flowering. Apply a second time 7 to 14 days later up to 50% bloom if disease persists, or weather conditions are favourable for disease development. Do not make more than 2 applications per season.
	Black spot (<i>Alternaria brassicae</i> and <i>A. raphani</i>)	142 g	Apply at late flowering to early green pod to control black spot. Do not make more than 2 applications per season.
Dry bean Faba bean	Control of white mould (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	227 – 312 g	Apply at 20 to 50% flowering. Apply a second time 7 to 14 days later if disease persists, or weather conditions are favourable for disease development. Use the higher rate to obtain extended protection and maximum yield benefit. Do not make more than 2 applications per season.
Potato	Control of early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	70 – 126 g	Apply prior to disease development and at 14 day intervals if conditions continue to favour disease development. Do not make more than 4 applications per season.
	Control of late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	70 – 126g	Lance must be tank-mixed with Polyram DF or Bravo 500 for control of late blight. Begin applications prior to late blight development.

(Ground and Aerial Applications)

Crop:	Diseases:	Application Rate (per acre):	Application Timing:
Chickpea** Lentil	Control of ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta spp.</i>), white mould (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>), gray mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	170 g	Apply at the beginning of flowering. Apply a second time 7 to 14 days later if disease persists, or weather conditions are favourable for disease development. Do not make more than 2 applications per season.

** For the control of ascochyta blight in chickpea, Lance WDG should be mixed with 160 to 240 mL/acre Headline EC.

(Ground Application Only)

Crop:	Diseases:	Application Rate (per acre):	Application Timing:
Pea***	Control of ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.); mycosphaerella blight (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp.); gray mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	170 g	Apply at the beginning of flowering. Apply a second time 7 to 14 days later if disease persists, or weather conditions are favourable for disease development. Do not make more than 2 applications per season.

*** DO NOT apply by air

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

Canola: \$24.08 per acre

Dry bean: \$38.50 to \$52.95 per acre

Seed alfalfa, lentil, chickpea: \$28.83 per acre

Potato: \$11.87 to \$21.37 per acre

Application Information:**Water Volume:**

Aerial (registered for all crops but peas): Use a minimum water volume of 16 L/acre and ensure thorough coverage of foliage.

Ground: Use a minimum water volume of 40 L/acre and ensure thorough coverage of foliage.

Pivot and Sprinkler Irrigation: Do not exceed 0.64 cm (1/4 inch) or 25,700 L/acre.

How it Works:

The active ingredient boscalid is an anilid fungicide. It provides both protective and curative effects.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides: None registered.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: For control of corn borer in succulent beans, Lance can be tank-mixed with Matador 120 EC or Warrior Insecticide at 37 ml/acre.

Fungicides: For the control of late blight on potato, Lance at rates of 70 to 126 g/ac must be applied with Polyram DF or Bravo 500 at their respective label rates for late blight control. For the control of ascochyta blight on chickpea, Lance at rates of 140 to 170 g/ac should be applied with 160 to 240 mL/acre Headline EC.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272. Like any fungicide with a single mode of action, overuse or misuse of the group 7 fungicides may result in resistant fungal pathogen strains. Rotate the use of Lance WDG and other group 7 fungicides with different groups that

control the same pathogens. When applying multiple applications in one season, pay close attention to the labelled recommendations for resistance management such as using labelled rates, rotating to fungicides outside group 11, and not exceeding the maximum number of applications per season.

Grazing: All crops except alfalfa (grown for seed) can be grazed or fed to livestock.

Pre-harvest interval: Beans, canola, chickpea, lentil, pea - 21 days; potato - 30 days; alfalfa - not applicable.

Re-entry: Do not re-enter treated area for 4 hours after application or until dry.

Re-cropping: A plant back restriction of 14 days is required for all crops not on the label.

Application: The product should be used in a preventative spray program and applied as a protectant. When mixing use vigorous agitation. Do not allow the product to sit more than one hour without further vigorous agitation prior to application. Do not apply during periods of dead calm or when wind velocity and direction pose a risk of spray drift.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, locked, well-ventilated area without a floor drain.

Environment: Do not apply to any body of water. Avoid drifting of spray onto any body of water or other non-target areas. Specified buffer zones should be observed.

Precautions for Sprinkler Irrigation Applications: Apply only through sprinkler systems including centre pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply when wind speed favours drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Do not spray non-target terrestrial or aquatic habitats.

Hazard Rating:

Caution Poison – Potential Skin Sensitizer.



Warning – Eye Irritant.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Mancozeb

Fungicide Group – M
(Refer to page 273)

Dithane DG Rainshield NT/ Manzate Pro-Stick/Penncozeb 75 DF

Company:

Dow AgroSciences (Dithane DG Rainshield NT – PCP# 20553)

E.I du Pont Canada Company (Manzate Pro-Stick – PCP# 28217)

Cerexagri; distributed by United Agri Products (Penncozeb 75 DF – PCP# 25397)

Formulations:

Dithane DG Rainshield NT - 75% mancozeb formulated as a water dispersible granule. Container size -20 kg.

Manzate Pro-Stick -75% mancozeb formulated as a water dispersible granule. Container size – 20 kg.

Penncozeb 75 DF - 75% mancozeb formulated as a water dispersible granule. Container size -20 kg

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

Dithane DG: \$3.43 to \$6.86 per acre

Manzate Pro-stick: \$4.86 to \$9.95 per acre

Penncozeb 75DF: \$5.09 - \$10.18 per acre

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Thorough uniform coverage is essential for good disease control.

Ground: 40 L/acre (wheat); 40-80 L/acre (lentil)

Air: 16 L/acre (wheat, lentil, potato)

How it Works:

The active ingredient mancozeb is a dithiocarbamate fungicide with multi-site contact activity.

Crops, Diseases, Rates and Timing:

Crop:	Diseases Controlled:	Application Rate (per acre):	Application Timing:
Potato	Early blight, Late blight	0.45 to 0.7 to 0.90 kg	Apply at 0.45 kg/acre rate when plants are 10 to 15 cm high; increase to 0.7 kg/acre as plants increase in size, and 0.9 kg/acre at row closure. Apply every 7 to 10 days. Spray interval may be reduced to 5 to 6 days during periods of wet weather favouring late blight and/or vigorous crop growth.
Wheat	Tan spot, Leaf rust, Septoria leaf blotch	0.45 to 0.9 kg	Apply 0.45 kg/acre early (when crop is in the 3-leaf to tillering stage); apply 0.9kg/acre later (when head is fully emerged, but prior to flowering). Maximum 2 applications per season.
Lentil	Anthrachnose, Ascochyta blight	0.9 kg	Apply first application before flower when bud formation is evident; apply second application 10 to 14 days later at early to mid-bloom but prior to row closure. A third application may be applied 10 to 14 days later. Maximum 3 applications per season.
Alfalfa (for seed)	Leaf and stem spot diseases	0.6 kg	Apply first application prior to 50% bloom; apply second application 7 to 10 days later; apply third application 10 days after second. Maximum 3 applications per season.

Tank Mixes:

Fungicides (potato only): For early and late blight control, Manzate Pro-stick and Manzate DF can be tank-mixed with Kocide 2000; and for control of late blight, with

Curzate 60 DF.

Insecticides: none registered

Herbicides: none registered

Restrictions:

Grazing: Do not graze or feed treated crop or straw to live-stock. Do not graze or cut treated alfalfa for hay.

Pre-harvest Interval: Potatoes - 1 day; Lentils - 35 days; Wheat - 40 days.

Storage: Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Keep away from fire and sparks.

Environment: Toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not contaminate any body of water by direct application, drift or by cleaning equipment.

Hazard Rating:

Warning - Poison.



Caution - Eye irritant.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Polyram DF

Fungicide Group - M
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

BASF Canada - PCP# 20087

Formulation:

80% metiram formulated as dry flowable.

Container size - 20 kg.

Crops:

Potato

Diseases Controlled:

Early blight and late blight.

Crop Stage:

Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals using 0.45 to 0.71 kg/acre until plants cover the row. Then increase the rate to 0.91 kg/acre until tops are killed, or use 0.45 to 0.71 kg/acre at 5 to 7 day intervals starting when plants are 15 cm high and continuing until top killing. When conditions (rain or dew) favour infections, use the shorter intervals in each case.

Rates:

0.45 to 0.91 kg/acre

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$4.41 to 8.92 per acre.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides: None registered.

Fertilizers: Polyram DF can be mixed with liquid fertilizers after a physical compatibility test has been conducted.

Insecticides: Mixtures with Diazinon or Malathion should

be prepared immediately prior to use and not allowed to stand in the tank.

Fungicides: None registered.

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground: 40 to 80 L / acre.

Aerial: 22 L / acre.

How it Works:

The active ingredient metiram is a dithiocarbamate fungicide with contact activity.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 251.

Grazing: Do not use treated crop parts for feed or food.

Pre-harvest Interval: May be applied up to the day before harvest.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place away from flame or sparks. If product becomes wet or overheated, effectiveness is reduced and flammable vapors may be produced. Do not freeze.

Environment: Do not apply when environmental conditions favor drift from treated area. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation water, lakes, streams or ponds by the cleaning of equipment or otherwise.

Hazard Rating:

Caution - Potential skin sensitizer.



Warning - Product contains the allergen soy.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Proline 480 SC

Fungicide Group - 3
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Bayer CropScience - PCP# 28359

Formulations:

480 g/L prothioconazole formulated as a suspension concentrate. Container size - 5.1 litre.

Crops, Diseases, Rates, and Timing:

Crop:	Diseases:	Application Rate (per acre):	Application Timing:
Barley; Wheat	Suppression of fusarium head blight (<i>Fusarium</i> spp.)	126 to 168 ¹ mL	Timing of application is critical: Barley: Apply within the time period when 70 to 100% of barley heads on the main stem are fully emerged to 3 days after full head emergence. Wheat: Apply within the time period from when at least 75% of wheat heads on the main stem are fully emerged to when 50% of heads on the main stem are in flower. Use higher rate when disease pressure is expected to be high or to provide the highest level of mycotoxin reduction. Spray coverage is essential for optimum efficacy: Spray equipment must be set to provide good coverage to heads. Use forward and backward mounted nozzles, or nozzles that have a two-directional spray.
Barley	Control of net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>); scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>); spot blotch (<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>)	84 to 126 mL	Apply as a preventative foliar spray when the earliest disease symptoms appear on leaves and stems. Maximum of 2 applications per season; minimal spray interval of 7 days.
Wheat	Control of glume blotch (<i>Stagonospora nodorum</i>)	168 ¹ mL	(same timing as for fusarium head blight)
	Control of speckled leaf blotch (<i>Septoria tritici</i>); tan spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>); leaf rust (<i>Puccinia recondita</i>)	126 ¹ mL	Apply as a preventative foliar spray when the earliest disease symptoms appear on leaves and stems. Maximum of 2 applications per season; minimal spray interval of 7 days.
Canola; Rapeseed; Oriental mustard	Control of sclerotinia stem rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	126 to 147 ² mL	Apply at 20 to 50% bloom stage (prior to petal fall). Use high rate if history of heavy disease or if dense crop stand. Maximum of 1 application per season.

Crops, Diseases, Rates, and Timing *continued*:

Crop:	Diseases:	Application Rate (per acre):	Application Timing:
Chickpea	Control of ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta rabiei</i>)	126 to 168 ² mL	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat applications every 10-14 days. Use high rate when conditions favour disease or when growing susceptible varieties. Maximum of 3 applications per season.
Lentil	Control of ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta lentis</i>)	126 to 168 ² mL	Apply at the first sign of disease. Repeat application 10-14 days later. Use high rate when conditions favour disease or when growing susceptible varieties. Maximum of 2 applications per season.
Flax (lin-seed) and Crambe	Control of sclerotinia stem rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	128 to 149 ² mL	Apply when the crop is in the 20-50% bloom stage. Best protection will be achieved when the fungicide is applied prior to petals beginning to fall, allowing the maximum number of petals to be protected. Use high rate in fields with a history of heavy disease pressure or for dense crop stands. Good coverage is essential.

¹ Apply with non-ionic surfactant, i.e. AgSurf or Agral 90 at 0.125% v/v.

² May be applied with the lowest rate of non-ionic surfactant, i.e. AgSurf or Agral 90.

Application Information:

Do not apply during periods of dead calm or when winds are gusty. Ensure uniform coverage.

Water volumes:

Ground (all crops): Minimum of 40 L per acre.

Aerial (canola only): Minimum of 20 L per acre. Follow detailed label recommendations for aerial application.

How it Works:

The active ingredient prothioconazole is a triazole fungicide that provides systemic broad-spectrum activity.

Effects of Weather:

Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$17.00 to \$34.00 per acre

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Pre-harvest Interval: 30 days (barley, wheat); 36 days (canola); 7 days (chickpea, lentil)

Re-entry: Do not re-enter treated fields until 24 hours post-application.

Re-cropping: May be re-planted with any crop specified on the label as soon as practical. For crops not listed, wait 30 days.

Storage: Do not store at temperatures below freezing. Keep in original tightly closed container and store away from feeds, seeds, fertilizer, plants and food stuffs. Keep away from sources of heat. Shake well before using if stored for more than 1 year.

Environmental: Toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to freshwater, estuaries or marine habitats. Do not contaminate bodies of water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Observe the specified buffer zones.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison.

Other precautions: Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothes. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wear long pants, long-sleeved shirt, boots, chemical resistant gloves, and safety goggles or face shield.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Propiconazole

Tilt 250E/Bumper 418 EC/Pivot 418 EC

Fungicide Group - 3

(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Syngenta (Tilt 250E - PCP# 19346)

MANA Canada (Bumper 418 EC - PCP# 28107)

Interprovincial Cooperative Ltd. (Pivot 418 EC - PCP# 28219)

Formulations:

Tilt 250E - 250 g/L propiconazole formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container sizes - 5 L, 4 x 5 L.

Bumper 418 EC - 418 g/L propiconazole formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container size - 4.8 L.

Pivot 418 EC - 418 g/L propiconazole formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container size - 2 x 4.8L.

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

Tilt 250E - \$8.75 per acre (200 mL/acre rate)

Bumper 418 EC - \$8.75 per acre (120 mL/acre rate)

Pivot 418 EC - \$8.63 per acre (120 mL/acre rate)

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground: Minimum 80 L/acre

Aerial: 16 to 20 L/acre

How it Works:

The active ingredient propiconazole is a triazole fungicide with broad spectrum systemic activity.

Effects of Weather:

If rainfall occurs within 1 hour of application, reapplication is necessary. For aerial application, wind speed should be less than 16 to 18 km/hr to avoid drift. High humidity and low temperature (10 to 20°C) allow for better deposition of spray droplets.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides: In wheat and barley only, propiconazole may be tank-mixed with one of the following: 2,4-D amine, estimine 2,4-D, MCPA amine, estimine MCPA, Buctril-M or Pardner and in wheat only, may be applied with Horizon 240EC. In wheat and barley only, Pivot 418 EC may be tank-mixed with Logic M or Brotex 240; Pivot 418 EC or Bumper

418 EC may be tank-mixed with Badge or Bromotril 240 EC. In spring wheat and barley only, Tilt 250E may be tank-mixed with Axial 100EC. Refer to labels for tank-mix precautions.

Fertilizers: Propiconazole may be applied with up to 4 kg/acre (9lb/acre) of actual nitrogen. The appropriate amount of urea can be dissolved in water and added to the spray tank before adding the fungicide. Excessive nitrogen or application during hot weather may result in crop injury. Do not add nitrogen when tank-mixing propiconazole with a herbicide.

Insecticides: In field corn, propiconazole can be tank-mixed with one of the following: Matador 120EC, Warrior or Ripcord. In legumes, Tilt 250E can be tank-mixed with Matador 120EC or Warrior.

Fungicides: For control of Asian soybean rust in legumes, Tilt 250E can be tank-mixed with Quadris. Tilt 250E may be tank-mixed with Quadris in wheat and barley. Consult each label for diseases controlled and appropriate timing.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Grazing: Do not graze animals on treated green crops within 3 days of application. Do not feed straw treated with herbicide tank mixes to livestock. Do not use treated soybean seed for animal feed.

Pre-harvest Interval: Wheat, oats, barley - 45 days. Canola - 60 days. Corn - 14 days if tank-mixed with an insecticide. Beans - 28 days. Soybeans - 50 days. Timothy - 14 days

Re-cropping: No restrictions given

Storage: Do not freeze. Store products away from food or feed.

Environment: Toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not contaminate any body of water by direct application, drift or by cleaning equipment.

Hazard Rating:



Warning - Poison (Bumper 418 EC, Pivot 418 EC).



Caution - Poison (Tilt 250 EC).



Warning - Eye and Skin Irritant.
Potential Skin Sensitizer.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Propiconazole: Crops, Diseases, Rates and Timing:

Crop:	Diseases:	Application Rates (mL per acre):		Application Timing:
		Tilt 250E	Bumper 418 EC Pivot 418 EC	
Wheat (durum, winter wheat, spring wheat)	Septoria leaf spot and tan spot	100		An early application of Tilt 250E (100 mL rate) can be timed with herbicide application. At growth stage (G.S.) 12-23, 100 ml per acre may be applied for early season disease sup- pression under normal field conditions. At this stage, if there is a history of high disease pressure in the field and/or if field conditions favour disease development use the full-rate fungicide application (200 ml per acre). This rate can also be used to suppress disease at later growth stages (G.S. 29-55). A maximum of 2 applications of Tilt 250EC may be used per season.
Barley	Net blotch			
Wheat (durum, winter wheat, spring wheat)	Septoria leaf spot, tan spot, septoria glume blotch, stripe rust, leaf and stem rust and pow- dery mildew	200	120	Application may be made at the very early stage of disease (during tillering or stem elongation). The product lasts about 3 weeks in the plant, so another application will be necessary if disease pressure continues. Make the 2nd application up to when the head is half-emerged.
Barley	Spot blotch, net blotch, scald, leaf rust, stem rust, septoria leaf spot and powdery mildew	200	120	Application may be made at the very early stage of disease (during tillering or stem elongation). The product lasts about 3 weeks in the plant, so another application will be necessary if disease pressure continues. Make the 2nd application up to when the head is half-emerged.
Oat	Septoria leaf blotch and- crown rust	200	120	Application may be made at the very early stage of disease (during tillering or stem elongation). The product lasts about 3 weeks in the plant, so another application will be necessary if disease pressure continues. Make the 2nd application up to when the head is half-emerged.
Canaryseed*	Septoria leaf mottle**	200	120	Apply only once at flag leaf emergence.
Corn	Rust,	200	120	Apply when rust pustules first appear; make 2nd application 14 days later.
	Northern leaf blight	100 - 200	60 - 120	Apply when disease first appears. Use low rate if disease pressure is low.
Canola	Blackleg	200	120	Apply during the rosette stage (after second true leaf and prior to bolting).
Bean	Rust	200	120	Apply when disease first appears; make 2nd application 14 to 21 days later.
Soybean* (grown for seed)	Frogeye leaf spot	200 to 300	120 to 182	Apply when disease first appears; make 2nd application 14 days later if severe disease pressure.

Propiconazole: Crops, Diseases, Rates and Timing *continued*:

Crop:	Diseases:	Application Rates (mL per acre):		Application Timing:
		Tilt 250E	Bumper 418 EC Pivot 418 EC	
Legume*** (soybean, bean, lentil, pea, chickpea)	Asian soybean rust	200 to 300	-	Apply at the first sign of rust; make 2nd application 14 days later if disease continues.
	Powdery mildew	200	-	
Timothy *,†	Purple eyespot	200	120	Apply at the first sign of disease (usually at the beginning of flowering). Can be applied up to full flowering. Spray interval of 14 days.

* Ground application only.

** Suppression only.

*** Only TILT 250E is registered for use on these crops.

† Only TILT 250E and Pivot 418 EC are registered for use on this crop.

Quadris

Fungicide Group – 11
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Syngenta – PCP# 26153

Formulation:

250 g/L azoxystrobin formulated as a flowable suspension concentrate

Container size – 4 x 3.78 L jugs

Crops, Diseases, Rates and Timing:

Crop:	Diseases:	Application Rates (per acre):	Application Timing:
Bean	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i>); Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>); Asian soybean rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>)	200 ml	Apply before disease is established and no later than onset of flowering; make 2nd application 10 to 14 days later. Maximum of 2 applications per season.
Canola	Blackleg (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>)	200 ml	Apply at the 2 to 6 leaf stage. Maximum of 2 applications per season.
	Sclerotinia stem rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	280 to 400 ml	Apply at early bloom (prior to 30% bloom). This timing will also suppress alternaria black spot. Use the higher rate if there is a history of sclerotinia infection in the area and when conditions favour development.
	Alternaria black spot (<i>Alternaria brassicae</i> , <i>A. raphani</i>)	200 ml	Apply at pod stage (90% petal fall).
Chickpea	Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta rabiei</i>), Asian soybean rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>)	200 ml	Apply before disease is established and no later than onset of flowering; make 2nd application 10 to 14 days later. Maximum of 2 applications per season.

Quadris: Crops, Diseases, Rates and Timing *continued*:

Crop:	Diseases:	Application Rates (per acre):	Application Timing:
Coriander*	Blossom blight (<i>Aureobasidium</i> spp.)	180 to 450 ml	Apply once prior to disease establishment. Use high rate if high disease pressure. Maximum one application.
Corn*	Rust (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>)	180 ml	Apply before disease is established and make 2nd application 7 to 14 days later. Maximum of 2 applications per season.
Lentil	Anthrachnose (<i>Collectotrichum truncatum</i>), Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta lentis</i>), Asian soybean rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>)	200 ml	Apply before disease is established and no later than onset of flowering; make 2nd application 10 to 14 days later. Maximum of 2 applications per season.
Pea	Mycosphaerella blight (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> , <i>Ascochyta</i> spp.), Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe pisi</i>), Asian soybean rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>)	200 ml	Apply before disease is established and no later than onset of flowering; make 2nd application 10 to 14 days later. Maximum of 2 applications per season.
Potato	Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	200 to 320 ml	Apply prior to disease development and repeat on a 7 to 14 day interval. Use the higher rate if extending treatment interval to 14 days. Apply in alternation with fungicides with a different mode of action. If late blight becomes established, discontinue use of Quadris and use alternative fungicides. Maximum of 3 applications per season.
	Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	320 ml	
	Rhizoctonia stem rot, Stolon canker, Black scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)*; Silver scurf (<i>Helminthosporium solani</i>)*	4 to 6 ml per 100m of row	Apply once as an in-furrow spray in 20-56 L/acre water at planting. Mount the spray nozzle so that spray is directed into the furrow as a 15 to 20 cm band just before the seed is covered.
Soybean	Powdery mildew (<i>Microsphaera diffusa</i>), Cercospora leaf spot (<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>), Asian soybean rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>)	200 ml	Apply at the R1 to R3 stage, or when 5% disease in the field; make 2nd application 14 days later. Maximum of 2 applications per season.

* Do not apply by air.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Canola - blackleg and alternaria black spot:
\$18.52 per acre

Canola - sclerotinia stem rot: \$25.93 to \$37.04 per acre

Coriander: \$16.67 to \$41.67 per acre

Corn: \$16.67 per acre

Legumes: \$18.52 per acre

Potato - early and late blight: \$18.52 to \$29.63 per acre

Potato - row application: \$0.37 to \$0.56 per 100m of row

Application Information:**Water Volume:**

Ground: Use sufficient water volume to obtain adequate coverage. Use minimum 40 L/acre. In-furrow treatment in 20 to 56 L/acre.

Aerial: Use minimum of 18 L/acre. Ensure uniform application.

How it Works:

The active ingredient azoxystrobin is a methoxyacrylate compound (strobilurin) used as a broad spectrum preventative and curative fungicide.

Tank Mixes

Herbicides: None registered.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: For cereals, legumes and field corn, Quadris may be tank-mixed with Matador 120EC insecticide. For control of potato diseases and insects, Quadris can be tank-mixed with Actara 240 insecticide. Consult each label for pests controlled, appropriate timing, precautions, and specific application instructions.

Fungicides: For control of Asian soybean rust in legumes, Quadris may be tank-mixed with Tilt 250E. For the control of early blight of potato, Quadris may be tank-mixed with

Bravo 500. For control of Rhizoctonia stem, stolon canker and black scurf in potato, Quadris can be tank-mixed with Ridomil Gold 480EC. For control of ascochyta blight in chickpea, Quadris may be tank-mixed with Bravo 500 (minor use registration). Quadris may be tank-mixed with Tilt 250E in wheat and barley.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272. Like any fungicide with a single mode of action, the group 11 or quinone outside inhibitor fungicides, may result in resistant strains of fungi where they have been over-used or misused. Rotate the use of Quadris and other group 11 fungicides with different groups that control the same pathogen.

Grazing: Do not feed dried pea vines to livestock.

Pre-harvest Interval: Canola - 30 days. Coriander - 21 days. Corn - 7 days. Legumes - 15 days. Potatoes - 1 day; 90 days for in-furrow application.

Re-cropping: Do not plant broadleaf or root crops within 30 days of application. Do not plant cereals within 45 days of application.

Application: Do not apply if rainfall is imminent. Do not apply during periods of dead calm or when winds are gusty. Due to phytotoxicity concerns, do not apply Quadris where there is the possibility of spray drift reaching apple or crabapple trees.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Do not store below 0°C

Environment: This product is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Observe buffer zones outlined in the label

Hazard Rating:

None.

Other precautions: May irritate eyes.

Quilt

Fungicide Group – 3, 11

(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Syngenta – PCP# 28328

Formulations:

75 g/L azoxystrobin and 125 g/L propiconazole.

Contains 0.03% 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one as a preservative.

Container size – 2 x 10.125 L jugs

Crops, Diseases Controlled, Rates and Timing:

Crop:	Diseases:	Application Rate (per acre):	Application Timing:
Soybeans; Legume vegetables, including: Bean Chickpea Field pea Lentil	Asian (soybean) rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>)	405 to 607 mL	Make the first application at the first sign of disease. Apply the high rate only under conditions of high disease pressure. A second application at a 14 day interval may be needed if conditions persist. It is important to protect the developing pod of soybean and podded legume vegetables. Maximum 2 applications per season (maximum one application for soybean hay and dry pea hay).
	Powdery Mildew (<i>Microsphaera diffusa</i> , <i>Erysiphe pisi</i> , <i>E. polygoni</i>)	405 mL	
Barley (B) Wheat (W) Spring Wheat (SW) Winter Wheat (WW)	Net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>) (B); Scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>) (B); Septoria leaf spot (<i>Septoria</i> sp.) (B & W); Tan spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>) (B & W) Stripe rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>) (B, SW & WW); Wheat leaf rust (<i>Puccinia triticina</i>) (SW & WW).	304 mL	Apply once between stem elongation and half-head emergence. Maximum one application per season. When disease pressure from stripe rust or wheat leaf rust is expected to be high, the 405 ml per acre application rate should be used.
	Stripe rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>) (B, SW & WW); Wheat leaf rust (<i>Puccinia triticina</i>) (SW & WW).	304 to 405 mL	Please note which crops (abbreviations in brackets) correspond to each disease controlled by product.
	Barley leaf rust (<i>Puccinia hordei</i>) (B)	405 mL	
Field, Sweet, and Popping Corn (including seed production)	Rust (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>); Northern corn leaf blight (<i>Setosphaeria turcicum</i>); Southern corn leaf blight (<i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i>); Eye spot (<i>Aureobasidium zeae</i>); Grey leafspot (<i>Cercospora zeae-maydis</i>)	304 to 405 mL	Make first application at the first sign of disease, followed by a second application 14 days after the first, if environmental conditions are favorable for disease development. Maximum 2 applications per season.

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

Legumes: \$12.10 to \$18.15 per acre

Cereals: \$9.08 to \$12.10 per acre

Application Information:**Water Volume:**

Ground: Apply in a minimum of 18 L of water per acre for legume vegetables and soybean. Apply in a minimum of 40 L of water per acre for other crops.

Aerial: Apply in a minimum of 18 L of water per acre.

How it Works:

The active ingredient azoxystrobin is a methoxyacrylate compound (strobilurin) used as a broad spectrum preventative and curative fungicide. The active ingredient propiconazole is a triazole fungicide with broad-spectrum systemic activity.

Effects of Weather:

Do not apply during periods of dead calm or when winds are gusty. Quilt demonstrates some phytotoxic effects when mixed with adjuvants containing silicone or products formulated as emulsifiable concentrate (EC). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions that remain for several days.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides: None registered.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: Quilt can be tank-mixed with insecticide Matador 120EC for foliar disease and insect control in cereals. Consult each label for pests controlled, precautions, and specific application instructions

Fungicides: None registered.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272. Please note that Quilt is a mixture of Group 3 (propiconazole) and Group 11 (azoxystrobin) fungicides. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to this product and other Group 3 or Group 11 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed. Do not exceed the total number of applications of Quilt per season per crop as stated in label. Do not apply sequential treatments of this product or other Group 3 and 11 fungicides; where possible rotate with different fungicide groups that control the same pathogens.

Pre-harvest Interval: 30 days (soybeans and dry legume vegetables); 15 days (succulent podded and shelled legume vegetables); 14 days (soybean hay and dry pea hay); 45 days (wheat and barley); 14 days (field corn, sweet corn, and popcorn).

Re-entry: Do not re-enter treated fields until 12 hours post-application.

Re-cropping: Oats and rye may be planted 45 days after Quilt application. Do not plant any other crop intended for food, grazing, or any component of animal feed or bedding within 105 days of Quilt application to the preceding crop unless the second crop appears on the Quilt label.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from feed and foodstuffs, and out of reach of children and animals. Do not store at temperatures below freezing. Keep in original container, tightly closed, during storage.

Environment: Azoxystrobin is persistent and will carry over. Quilt is toxic to aquatic organisms and is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Avoid spraying when the wind is blowing towards a nearby sensitive crop, garden, terrestrial habitat (such as shelter-belt), or aquatic habitat. Do not contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Hazard Rating:

Caution - Poison and skin irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Ranman 400SC

Fungicide Group – 21

(Refer to page 273)

Company:

ISK Biosciences Corporation – PCP# 27984

Distributed by United Agri Products

Formulation:

400 g/ L cyazofamid formulated as a suspension concentrate. Container size: 4 x 3.785 L, 6 x 0.946 L

Crops:

Potato

Diseases Controlled:

Late blight

Crop Stage:

Begin applications on a 7 day schedule when warning systems forecast disease infection periods or at row closure. Use the low rate under low disease pressure and increase the rate as disease pressure and/or crop development increases, up to the maximum rate. For late blight tuber rot control, ensure that the last 2 to 3 applications prior to desiccation are made at the maximum rate following resistance management practices.

Rate:

0.04 to 0.08 L/acre. Ranman 400SC should be tank mixed with Sylgard 309 at 0.06 L/acre.

Cost

\$14.39 to \$28.77 per acre

Application Information:

Do not apply by air. Do not make sequential applications. After one application of Ranman alternate with at least one application of fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not exceed 6 applications of Ranman per crop year.

Water Volume: Use sufficient volume to obtain coverage of the foliage, 80 to 240 L/acre.

How it Works:

The active ingredient cyazofamid is a member of the cyanoimidazole class of chemistry and has preventative and protectant activity.

Tank Mixes:

Sylgard 309 should be tank mixed with Ranman 400SC to improve spray coverage.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Pre-harvest Interval: 7 days

Re-entry: Do not enter treated areas within 12 hours.

Re-cropping: A plant back interval of 30 days is required.

Storage: Store product in original container in a secured dry place separate from other pesticides, fertilizer, food and feed.

Environment: The specified buffer zones (Field sprayer, 5 m; Field sprayer with use of shrouds, 2 m; Field sprayer with use of cones, 4 m) are required between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive freshwater habitats.

Hazard Rating:

None.

Other precautions: Harmful if swallowed; avoid contact with eyes and skin.

Reason 500SC

Fungicide Group – 11
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Bayer CropScience - PCP# 27462

Formulation:

500 g/L fenamidone formulated as a suspension concentrate. Container sizes – 2, 4 or 10 L.

Crops:

Potato

Diseases Controlled:

Early and late blight.

Crop Stage:

Begin application when plants are 15 to 20 cm high or when disease threatens. Apply a fungicide with a different mode of action within 7 to 10 days after each application using the shorter interval when conditions favor disease development. Ensure even application.

Rate:

Apply at 80 mL per acre as a tank mix with either Dithane DG* at 500 g/acre or Bravo 500 at 500 mL/acre. *When using other formulations of mancozeb, adjust application rates to apply 375 g active ingredient per acre.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$8.20 per acre

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Aerial: Use minimum of 14 L/acre at a pressure no less than 300kPa.

How it Works:

The active ingredient fenamidone is a member of the strobilurin class of chemistry and has preventative and protectant activity, inhibiting spore germination and sporulation.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides: None registered.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: To be applied ONLY as a tank-mix with mancozeb fungicides or Bravo 500. Follow mixing instructions provided on the label.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

The strobilurin fungicides, while highly effective, have quickly led to resistant strains of fungi where they have been overused or misused. Especially where multiple applications in one season are considered, pay close attention to the labeled recommendations for resistance management.

Application: Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not exceed 6 applications or 0.48 L/ac in a year. Alternate with fungicides having a different mode of action.

Rainfall: Rainfast within 2 hours of application.

Pre-harvest Interval: 14 days.

Re-cropping: A 30 day plant-back interval is required for potato and all other crops.

Storage: Do not allow product to freeze. If stored more than 1 year, shake well before using. Keep away from fire, open flame or other sources of heat. Store in tightly closed container away from fertilizer, seeds, feed or food.

Environment: For ground application maintain an 8 m buffer zone between areas sprayed and aquatic systems. For aerial application allow a 10m buffer. Toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms; do not apply where runoff is likely to occur.

Hazard Rating:



Caution Poison – Eye Irritant.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Revus

Fungicide Group – 40
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Syngenta – PCP# 29074

Formulation:

250 g/L mandipropamid. Container size – 4 x 3.78 L.

Crops:

Potato.

Diseases Controlled:

Late blight.

Crop Stage:

Begin applications prior to disease development. Continue applications on 7-10 day intervals, following resistance management guidelines. Do not make more than 4 applications in a season.

Rate:

0.16 to 0.24 L per acre. The use of a non-ionic adjuvant (0.125% v/v) is recommended.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$12.15 to \$18.20 per acre

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground: Use a minimum water volume of 40 L/acre. In situations where dense canopy or pest pressure is high, use greater water volumes.

Aerial: Use a minimum water volume of 18 L/acre.

Nozzles: Do not apply using any type of ultra low volume (ULV) spray system.

How it Works:

The active ingredient mandipropamid provides preventive protection and residual control and is active against spore germination.

Tank Mixes:

May be tank mixed with Bravo 500.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Pre-harvest Interval: 14 days.

Re-cropping: Do not plant any crop which is not registered for use with Revus for a period of 30 after the last application.

Re-entry: Do not re-enter treated area within 12 hours.

Storage: Store in a cool dry place away from food, beverages, and tobacco products.

Environment: Do not apply during periods of dead calm or when winds are gusty. To reduce runoff into aquatic habitats avoid application to areas with a moderate to steep slope, compacted soil, or clay. Runoff into aquatic habitats may be reduced by including a vegetative strip between the treated area and the edge of the water body.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Poison.



Warning – Skin Irritant.
Potential Skin Sensitizer.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Ridomil Gold/Bravo, Ridomil Gold SL / Bravo, Ridomil Gold 480EC, Ridomil Gold 480SL

Fungicide Group
Ridomil Gold/Bravo,
Ridomil Gold SL/Bravo -4, M
Ridomil Gold 480EC,
Ridomil Gold 480SL - 4

(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Syngenta (Ridomil Gold/Bravo - PCP# 26443;
Ridomil Gold SL/Bravo - PCP#29239;
Ridomil Gold 480E - PCP# 25384;
Ridomil Gold 480SL - PCP# 28474)

Formulation:

Ridomil Gold/Bravo - 500 g/L chlorothalonil and 480 g/L metalaxyl-M. Container size 8.83 L jug twin-pak.

Ridomil Gold SL/Bravo - 500 g/L chlorothalonil and 480 g/L metalaxyl-M formulated as a soluble concentrate. Container size 8.83 L jug twin-pak.

Ridomil Gold 480EC - 480 g/L metalaxyl-M formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container size - 4 x 3.78 L jugs

Ridomil Gold 480SL - 480g/ L metalaxyl-M formulated as a soluble concentrate. Container size 10 x 0.5 L or 4 x 3.78 L jugs

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Ridomil Gold/Bravo: \$35.52 per acre

Ridomil Gold SL/Bravo: TBA

Ridomil Gold 480EC: \$49.52 per acre as in-furrow treatment.

Ridomil Gold 480SL: \$1.21 per 100 metre row as in-furrow treatment.

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground: use sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of foliage. Use a water volume of 90 to 640 L/acre.

In-furrow treatment: use a minimum of 12 L/acre. For tank mixes with Quadris water volume should be 20-56 L/acre.

Aerial: use a minimum water volume of 20 L/acre.

Crops, Diseases, Rates and Timing:

Crop:	Diseases:	Application Rate (per acre):	Application Timing:
Potato	Ridomil Gold/Bravo, Ridomil Gold SL/Bravo: Early blight, late blight, late blight tuber rot, Botrytis vine rot. Suppression of Pythium leak and pink rot.	Ridomil Gold/Bravo, Ridomil Gold SL/Bravo: One 8.83 L jug treats 10 acres. The entire contents of the jug must be added to the spray tank or an improper mixture will result.	Begin preventive applications early in the season when conditions are favorable for disease (before infection), no later than when the plant foliage meets within the row uniformly across the field. Apply a second and third application at 14-day intervals. Other registered contact fungicides should be applied 7 days after each application. Do not make more than 3 applications of Ridomil Gold/Bravo and Ridomil Gold SL/Bravo or no more than 1 application Ridomil Gold 480 EC/SL.
	Ridomil Gold 480EC, Ridomil Gold 480SL: Suppression of pink rot as in-furrow treatment.	Ridomil Gold 480EC, Ridomil Gold 480SL: 4 mL/100 m row, applied in-furrow at planting.	

How it Works:

The metalaxyl component is an acylalanine fungicide with systemic activity.

The chlorothalonil component is a chloronitrile fungicide with contact activity.

Tank Mixes:

Ridomil Gold/Bravo, Ridomil Gold SL/Bravo - None registered.

Ridomil Gold 480EC, Ridomil Gold 480SL - May be tank mixed with Quadris for in-furrow treatment to control *Rhizoctonia* stem rot, stolon canker, black scurf and suppression of pink rot.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Ground/aerial application: Do not make more than 3 applications per season.

In-furrow application: Apply directly over the seed pieces in furrow as a 15-20 cm band prior to row closure. Do not apply more than one application per season and do not apply beyond the at-planting stage.

Pre-harvest Interval: 80 days for in-furrow application.

Re-cropping: A plant back interval of 30 days for root crops is required after the in-furrow application.

Storage: Protect from excessive heat.

Environment: Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not use on coarse textured gravelly soils, soils with less than 2% organic matter or in areas where the water table may be high. Avoid application when weather favors drift. Avoid application by ground or air near or around bodies of water. Do not contaminate streams or ponds by spray drift, by cleaning equipment, or disposal of wastes. A buffer zone of 100 m for aerial application and 15 m for ground application should be observed to protect water bodies.

Hazard Rating:

Ridomil Gold/Bravo, Ridomil Gold SL/Bravo



Warning Poison - Eye irritant.

Ridomil Gold 480EC



Caution Poison. Warning - Eye irritant.

Ridomil Gold 480SL



Caution Poison. Warning - Eye irritant, skin irritant.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Rovral Flo / Rovral RX

Fungicide Group - 2
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Bayer CropScience (Rovral Flo)
Monsanto Canada (Rovral RX)
PCP# 24378

Formulation:

240 g/L iprodione formulated as a liquid flowable.
Container size - 8.4 L.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$11.53 to \$34.41 per acre

Application Information:

Water Volume: Good coverage of the plants is essential.

Ground: 40 L/acre

Air (canola only): Minimum of 18 L/acre

How it Works:

The active ingredient iprodione is a dicarboximide fungicide with protective and eradicant activity.

Effects of Weather:

Do not apply immediately after a rainfall. Delay spraying if rainfall is imminent. Avoid spraying during a dead calm and when wind speed exceeds 16 km/hr.

Crops, Diseases, Rates and Timing:

Crop:	Diseases:	Application Rates:	Application Timing
Canola	Sclerotinia stem rot	Single application*: 0.85 - 1.25 L/acre Split application*: 0.42 - 0.63 L/acre at 20% bloom; followed by 0.42 L/acre at 50% bloom. Single application for low disease pressure: 0.63 L/acre	Apply at 20 to 50% bloom stage (approximately 4 to 8 days after crop begins to flower). Best protection achieved when applied at the 20 to 30% bloom stage (prior to petal fall). Can be applied until 50% bloom stage (when crop is at its maximum yellow color and prior to significant petal fall).
	Alternaria black spot (suppression only)	Single application: 0.85 L/acre Split applications: 0.42 L/acre each application.	Single application: Apply at early green pod. Split application: Apply first application at 20-50% bloom, followed by second application at early green pod stage.
Alfalfa (grown for seed)	Sclerotinia	0.85 - 1.25 L/acre*	Make a single application at the 20 to 50% bloom stage.

* Lower rate recommended for most crops; use higher rate for fields with history of severe disease pressure and dense crop stands.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Maximum applications: Do not make more than 2 applications per season.

Grazing: Do not use treated alfalfa for animal feed.

Pre-harvest Interval: 38 days

Storage: Protect from frost.

Environment: Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate sensitive areas through spray drift, direct application, disposal of waste or cleaning equipment. Observe specified buffer zones.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison.



Warning - Skin and Eye Irritant.

Other precautions: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective gloves and coveralls when handling. May be harmful if inhaled; avoid working in spray mist.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Scala SC

Fungicide Group – 9

(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Bayer CropScience – PCP# 28011

Formulation:

400 g/L pyrimethanil formulated as a flowable concentrate.
Container size – 2 L.

Crops:

Potato

Diseases Controlled:

Early blight

Crop Stage:

Apply when plants are 15 to 20 cm high or when disease threatens. Repeat applications at 7 to 14 day intervals or as necessary to maintain disease control. If severe disease conditions exist, use the 7 day interval. Minimum spray interval is 7 days. Ensure complete coverage.

Rate:

Apply at 300 mL per acre as a tank mix with Bravo 500.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$18.60 per acre

How it Works:

The active ingredient pyrimethanil is a member of the anilinopyrimidine class of chemistry and is an inhibitor of amino acid synthesis.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides: None registered.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: To be applied ONLY as a tank mix with Bravo 500. Follow mixing instructions provided on the label.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Application: Do not apply by air or through any type of irrigation system. Do not exceed 6 applications or 2.4 L/acre in a year. Alternate with fungicides having a different mode of action.

Rainfall: Rainfast 4 hours

Pre-harvest Interval: 7 days.

Re-cropping: A 30 day plant-back interval is required for potatoes and wheat and 130 days for all other crops.

Storage: Do not allow product to freeze. If stored more than 1 year, shake well before using. Store in tightly closed container away from fertilizer, seeds, feed or food.

Environment: Maintain a 1 m buffer zone between areas sprayed and aquatic systems. Toxic to aquatic organisms; do not apply where runoff is likely to occur.

Hazard Rating:



Caution Poison – Skin Irritant.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Senator 70WP

Fungicide Group - 1
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Nippon Soda Company Ltd.- PCP# 25343
Distributed by Engage Agro Corporation

Formulation:

70% thiophanate-methyl formulated as wettable powder.
Container size - 2 kg.

Crop:

White beans

Diseases Controlled:

Sclerotinia (white mold)

Crop Stage:

Apply when conditions favour disease (i.e. warm, humid weather and heavy, dense foliage), usually during early bloom stage and prior to rows closing in. If conditions favouring disease persist, repeat applications may be warranted.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$71.65 to \$91.13 per acre

Rate:

0.7 - 0.9 kg/acre (one container treats 1.67 to 2.14 acres)

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground: 400 L/acre.

Aerial: 20 - 24 L/acre.

How it Works:

The active ingredient thiophanate-methyl is a methyl-benz-imidazole carbamate fungicide with systemic activity.

Tank Mixes:

None listed. Senator 70WP is compatible with most pesticides; do not mix with lime or other alkaline materials.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Grazing: Do not feed or allow livestock to graze on treated crops.

Storage: Store in a dry place.

Environment: Do not apply to any body of water. Avoid drifting of spray onto any body of water or non-target areas. Specified buffer zones should be observed.

Hazard Rating:

None listed.

Other precautions: May be harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Avoid contact eyes, skin or clothing; avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

Serenade Max/Serenade ASO

Fungicide Group –
Not listed; bio-fungicide.

Company:

AgraQuest Inc., distributed by United Agri Products

Formulation:

Serenade Max - 14.6% *Bacillus subtilis* (QST 713 strain) formulated as a wet table powder.

Container size: 5.44 kg. PCP# 28549

Serenade ASO - 1.34% *Bacillus subtilis* (QST 713 strain) formulated as an aqueous suspension.

Container size: 2 x 9.46 L PCP# 28626

Crops, Diseases, Rates and Timing:

Crop:	Diseases Suppressed:	Rate Per Acre:	Application Timing:
Bean, chickpea, lentil, field pea	White mould or stem rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>); Botrytis blight or pod rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	Serenade Max 1.2 to 2.4 kg	Product should be applied prior to or in the early stages of disease development; repeat applications on 7 to 10 day intervals if conditions for disease persist. Use maximum label rates and shortened spray intervals for conditions conducive to rapid disease development. When conditions are conducive to heavy disease pressure, use in a rotational program with other registered fungicides.
		Serenade ASO 1.6 to 6.1 L	

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Serenade Max: \$48.85 per kg

Serenade ASO: \$13.77 per kg

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Use water volumes to give good canopy penetration and coverage of plant parts to be protected.

Do not apply by air.

How it Works:

Bacillus subtilis is a bacterium that works as a bio-fungicide to prevent infection of labelled diseases by multi-site biochemical activity.

Tank Mixes:

Do not tank-mix Serenade Max with any pesticides, adjuvants, surfactants or fertilizers.

Restrictions:

Pre-harvest Interval: Can be applied up to and including the day of harvest.

Storage: Maximum storage period of one year at temperatures up to 25°C. Store in a dry area inaccessible to children. Store in original container.

Environmental: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Hazard Rating:

None listed.

Other precautions: Potential skin sensitizer. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid inhaling or breathing dust. Wear a long-sleeved shirt, pants, shoes and socks, water-proof gloves and NIOSH approved respirator when using product.

Shelter

Herbicide Group - 1
Fungicide Group - 3

(Refer to page 34 and 273)

Shelter is a co-pack of Horizon NG Herbicide (clodinafop-propargyl, page 113) and Tilt Fungicide (propiconazole, page 298). Information listed is restricted to crop, weeds, diseases, rates, cost. For other detailed information on the component products see the product pages listed above.

Company:

Syngenta Crop Protection

Formulation:

Shelter has two components:

Horizon NG (PCP #29089): 60 g/L clodinafop-propargyl formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate

Tilt 250E (PCP #19346): 250 g/L propiconazole in a co-pack.

Container size: 2 x 7.57 L

See the component products for other information. Use the most stringent restrictions for either product.

Weeds, Rates and Staging:

Apply 376 mL per acre Horizon NG, no additional adjuvant required for control of:

WEED	STAGE
Barnyard grass	1 to 5 leaf prior to tillering
Green and yellow foxtail	1 to 5 leaf stage, prior to emergence of 3rd tiller
Volunteer canary-seed, wild oats	1 to 6 leaf, maximum 3 tillers
Volunteer oats	3 to 6 leaf, maximum 3 tillers

Diseases, Rates and Timing:

Diseases Controlled:	Application Rate (per acre):	Application Timing:
Septoria leaf spot, tan spot	100 mL	An early application of half-rate Tilt 250E can be timed with herbicide application. At growth stage (G.S.) 12-23, 100 ml per acre may be applied for early season disease suppression under normal field conditions. At this stage, if there is a history of high disease pressure in the field and/or if field conditions favour disease development use the full-rate fungicide application (200 ml per acre).

Crops and Staging: :

Spring wheat (including durum) - prior to the emergence of the 4th tiller.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

NA

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Eye and skin irritant.



Warning - Contains the allergen soy.



Caution - Poison.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Stratego 250EC

Fungicide Group – 3, 11
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Bayer CropScience - PCP# 27528

Formulation:

125 g/L propiconazole and 125 g/L trifloxystrobin formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container size -8.1 L and 129.6 L.

Crops, Disease, Rates and Timing:

Crop:	Diseases Controlled:	Application Rate (per acre):	Application Timing:
Spring wheat (including durum); Winter wheat	Septoria leaf blotch Tan spot Powdery mildew Leaf and stem rust Stripe rust	202 mL	Apply at the very early stages of disease development. Typically, one application from tillering up to flag leaf emergence is required.
Barley	Net blotch Scald Septoria leaf blotch Spot blotch	202 mL	Single application: 4-leaf stage up to early heading (GS 14 to 55). Two applications: First at 4-leaf to flag leaf stage. Second before early heading but not within 14 days of first application.
Oat	Crown rust Septoria leaf blotch	202 mL	

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$8.50 per acre

Application Information:

Water Volume:

Ground: 40 to 80 L/acre

Air: Minimum of 20 L/acre

How it Works:

The active ingredient propiconazole is a triazole fungicide with broad spectrum systemic activity.

The active ingredient trifloxystrobin is a strobilurin fungicide with broad spectrum preventative activity.

Effects of Weather:

If rain occurs within one hour of application, reapplication may be necessary. Avoid spraying in a dead calm or when winds are gusty.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides: Follow the labels for the tank mix partner(s) regarding directions of use, restrictions and precautions.

Wheat - For the control of early season leaf disease and weeds on the respective labels, Stratego 250EC can be tank-mixed with one of the following: Buctril M, Buctril M + Puma¹²⁰ Super.

Fertilizers: None registered.

Insecticides: None registered.

Fungicides: None registered.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Maximum applications: Do not make more than 2 applications per season.

Grazing: Do not graze or harvest as forage if 2 applications made in one season. If a single application is made, do not allow livestock to graze or harvest as forage within 30 days after application.

Pre-harvest Interval: 45 days

Re-entry Interval: 12 hours.

Re-cropping: Do not plant back within 30 days for last application for crops not listed on label.

Environment: Toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to any body of water and avoid drifting onto any body of water or other non-target areas. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Specified buffer zones should be observed.

Hazard Rating:



Danger – Eye irritant, potential skin sensitizer.

Other precautions: Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist or vapors. Wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, coveralls, chemical resistant gloves, and protective eyewear during mixing, loading, clean up or repair.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Tanos 50 DF

Fungicide Group – 11, 27
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

E.I. duPont Canada Company - PCP# 27435

Formulation:

25% famoxadone and 25% cymoxanil as a dry flowable.

Crops:

Potato

Diseases Controlled:

Early and late blight.

Crop Stage:

Make the first application following one or two applications of a preventative broad spectrum fungicide such as chlorothalonil or mancozeb. Tanos may be applied on a 7-day interval, but it is recommended to alternate with a fungicide having a different mode of action to prevent resistance.

Rate:

Apply at 225 to 340 g per acre.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$20.69 to \$31.03 per acre

Application Information:

Do not apply Tanos to more than 500 acres per day. Do not apply by air. Do not make more than 6 applications per year.

Water volume: Use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage. With a conventional sprayer use no less than 100 to

120 L/ acre. With an air-assisted sprayer use no less than 44 L/ acre. Ground application only.

How it Works:

The active ingredient cymoxanil is a highly active, locally systemic fungicide. It works at several levels of preventative, curative and inhibitive (against sporulation) activity. The active ingredient famoxadone is a member of the strobilurin class of chemistry used as a broad spectrum preventative and curative fungicide.

Effects of Weather:

Do not apply during periods of dead calm or when winds are gusty. Tanos must not be applied to any crop suffering from stress as a result of drought, water logging, low temperatures, insect attacks, nutrient or lime deficiency or other factors reducing crop growth.

Tank Mixes:

None registered. Tank mix solutions containing boron may affect product solubility. When using boron containing solutions, add the correct amount of Tanos first and boron containing solution last.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Rainfall: Rainfast within 12 hours of application.

Pre-harvest Interval: 14 days.

Re-cropping: Crops that are on the product label (potato and field tomato) may be planted back at any time. A 30-day plantback interval is required for cereal grains. All other crops may be planted following a 1 year interval.

Re-entry: Do not re-enter treated areas within 24 hours of application.

Environment: Toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Observe prescribed buffer zones. Toxic to birds, mammals and harmful to beneficial arthropods. Minimize off-target drift to reduce the effects on wildlife at the field boundary. Do not apply to areas prone to run-off and delay spraying if rainfall is imminent.

Hazard Rating:



Warning Poison – Eye Irritant.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Tattoo C

Fungicide Group – 28, M
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Bayer CropScience - PCP# 24544

Formulation:

375 g/L propamocarb HCl and 375 g/L chlorothalonil formulated as a suspension. Container size - 10 L.

Crops:

Potato

Disease Controlled:

Late blight

Crop Stage:

Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease, but before infection, and continue on 7 to 14-day intervals until threat of disease is over. Use the 7-day interval when the risk and conditions for disease are high. To avoid resistance, rotating and alternating applications with fungicides having different modes of action is recommended if multiple fungicide applications are required. Make no more than 3 applications per season.

Rate:

1.09 L per acre

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$28.34 per acre

Application Information:

Water Volume (ground only): 80 to 120 L/acre.

How it Works:

The active ingredient propamocarb HCl is a carbamate

fungicide with systemic activity. Chlorothalonil is a chloronitrile fungicide with contact activity.

Tank Mixes:

None registered.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Application: Do not apply by air. Treatment with any product containing chlorothalonil must be separated by a minimum of 7 days.

Grazing: Do not feed treated crops to livestock.

Pre-harvest Interval: 7 days.

Re-cropping: Do not plant a new crop in the treated area within 120 days of the last application.

Re-entry: Do not re-enter treated areas within 48 hours after treatment. If required, individuals may re-enter treated areas within 48 hours for short tasks not involving hand labour, provided that 4 hours have passed since application and that long pants and a long-sleeve shirt are worn.

Storage: Keep away from fire, open flame or other sources of heat. Do not store below freezing. Store the tightly closed container away from seeds, fertilizers, plants and food-stuffs.

Environment: Do not apply directly to water or areas where surface water is present. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. Allow a buffer zone of 15 m around bodies of water when applying.

Hazard Rating:



Danger – Corrosive to eyes.

Potential skin sensitizer.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Seed Treatment Tables

Table 6. Seed Treatment Products for Cereal Crops:

PRODUCTS	Page	CROPS						DISEASES										INSECTS	
		Wheat	Barley	Oat	Rye	Corn	Triticale	Seed and Seedling Rots / Blights	Pythium Seed Rot and Damping off	Common root rot / Crown Rot **	Loose smut (wheat, barley, oat)	Common bunt (wheat)	Covered smut (barley, oat)	False Loose smut (barley)	Seed-borne Septoria	Early season leaf diseases	Wireworms	Seed Corn Maggot	
Agrox B-2/ Agrox CD	321					X		•										•	
Agrox FL	322					X		•											
Apron FL/ Allegiance FL	323	X*	X*	X*	X*	X*			•										
Armour	359	X	X	X				①		•	•	•	•	•					
Charter RTU / Charter	359	X	X	X				①		•	•	•	•	•					
Cruiser 5FS/Cruiser 350FS†	329	X	X		X	X	X										•••	•	
Cruiser Maxx Cereals	333	X	X					①	•	•	•	•	•	•			•••		
DB-Red L	335	X	X	X	X			①		•		④	•	•					
Dividend XL RTA	337	X	X	X	X	X	X	①	•	•	⑤	④	•	•	•				
Gemini	341	X	X	X				①	②	②	•	•	•	•					
Maxim products	346	X	X	X	X	X	X	①											
Poncho 600/600FS†	349					X											⑥	⑥	
Rancona Apex	351	X	X	X	X		X	①		•	•	•	•	•					
Raxil MD	352	X	X	X				①	•	•	•	•	•	•					
Raxil T	354	X	X	X				①	•	•	•	•	•	•	⑧				
Thiram 75WP	356					X		①	•										
VitaFlo 280	361	X	X	X	X	X	X	①	•	•	•	•	•	•	⑧	⑦			

* For export markets only.

** Suppression only.

*** Rye and triticale only have registration for use of Cruiser 350FS for control of wireworms.

† Available to commercial seed treaters only.

① Includes seed rots and blights caused by *Fusarium* species.

② Except oats.

③ Includes powdery mildew, leaf stripe, net blotch and scald.

④ Includes rye.

⑤ Except barley.

⑥ Includes black cutworms, corn flea beetle, and white grubs.

⑦ Barley leaf stripe only.

⑧ Wheat only.

⑨ Barley net blotch only.

Table 7. Seed Treatment Products for Oilseed Crops:

PRODUCTS	Page	CROPS						DISEASES				INSECTS
		Canola	Mustard	Flax	Sunflower	Safflower	Seed and Seedling Rots / Blights	Pythium Seed Rot and Damping Off	Seed-borne Blackleg (canola)	Seed-borne <i>Alternaria</i>	Flea Beetles	
Apron FL / Allegiance FL	323	X			X			①				
Gaucha CS FL†	339	X	X				•	•	•	•	•	
Gaucha 480 FL†	339	X	X				•	•	•	•	•	
Helix XTra†	343	X	X				•	•	•	•	•	
Maxim Liquid PSP / Maxim PSP / Maxim MZPSP	346	X	X	X	X	X	•					
Prosper FL / FX†	349	X					•	•	•	•	•	
Poncho 600 FS / Poncho 600†	349	X										•
Thiram 75WP	356		X			X	•	•				
Vitaflo 280	361			X			•					

† Available to commercial seed treaters only.

① Includes seed rots and blights caused by *Fusarium* species.

Table 8. Seed Treatment Products for Pulse Crops:

PRODUCTS	Page	CROPS						DISEASES						INSECTS					
		Beans	Chickpea	Lentil	Pea	Soybean	Seed and Seedling Rots / Blights	Pythium Seed Rot and Damping Off	Seed-borne ascochyta (chickpea, lentil, pea)	Seed-borne anthracnose (beans)	Seed-borne Phomopsis (soybean)	Pea Leaf Weevil (Pea only)	Root maggots	Seed corn maggot	Wireworms	Soybean aphid	Potato leafhopper (dry beans only)		
Agrox B-2 / Agrox CD	321	X			X	X	•						•	•					
Agrox FL	322	X			X	X	•												
Apron FL / Allegiance FL	323	X	X	X ¹	X	X		③											
Apron Maxx RTA	325	X	X	X	X	X	②	•	•	•	③								
Crown	328		X	X			②		④										
Cruiser SPS / Cruiser 350FS†	329	X			X	X						•		•	•	•	•	•	
Cruiser Maxx Beans	331	X				X	•	•		•	③			•	•	•	•	•	
DCT	336	X					•			•			•						
Maxim Liquid PSP / Maxim PSP / Maxim MZPSP	346	X	X	X	X	X	②				•								
Thiram 75WP	356	X			X	X	②	•											
Trilex AL	358	X	X	X	X	X	②	•			•								
Vitaflo 280	361	X		X	X	X	②	•	⑤	•	•								

† Available to commercial seed treaters only.

• Registered for Cruiser SPS Only.

① Only for low-tannin lentils.

② May include seed rots and blights caused by *Rhizoctonia*, *Fusarium* and/or *Botrytis* species.③ Includes early season *Phytophthora* root rot

④ Except peas.

⑤ Except chickpeas and lentils.

Table 9. Seed Treatment Products for Forages (Grasses and Legumes) and Special Crops:

PRODUCTS	Page	CROPS			DISEASES	
		Legumes (alfalfa, bird's-foot trefoil, clover, vetch, and sainfoin)	Grasses	Herbs and Spices	Seed and Seedling Rots / Blights	Pythium Seed Rot and Damping Off
Apron FL / Allegiance FL	323	X	X			•
Maxim Liquid PSP/Maxim PSP/ Maxim MZPSP	346	X	X	X**	•	
Thiram 75WP	356	X*	X		•	•

† Available to commercial seed treaters only

• For alfalfa only

** Includes anise, borage, caraway, coriander, dill and others.

① Includes early season *Phytophthora* root rot.

Table 10. Seed Treatments for Potatoes (includes post-harvest storage products and disinfectants):

PRODUCTS	Page	DISEASES						INSECTS					POST-HARVEST				
		Blackleg	Black Scurf	Silver Scurf	Common Scab (seed-borne)	Fusarium Seed Piece Decay	Verticillium Wilt	Colorado Potato Beetle	Potato Flea Beetle	Potato Leafhopper	Aphids	Wireworms	Silver Scurf	Fusarium Dry Rot	Bacterial Soft Rot	Bacterial Ring Rot	Late Blight And Pink Rot
Actara	408							•		•	•						
BioSafe StorOx	326											•	•	•			
Confine	327																•
General Storage Disinfectant	342														①		
Imidacloprid Products (Admire SPT, Alias 240 SC)	344							•	•	•	•						
Mancozeb Products (Potato ST 16, Tuberseal)	345					•											
Maxim Liquid PSP Maxim PSP/Maxim MZ PSF	346		•	•		•											
Mertect SC	347											•	•				
Polyram 16D	348				•	•											
Senator PSPT	355	•		•		•	•										
Titan ST	357										•						

* Before using any pesticide on potatoes, consult the list of Agricultural Pesticides Approved for Use from Simplot Canada and McCain Foods (Canada).

① Not for use on potatoes. Use for disinfecting potato storages and equipment.

Seed Treatment Product Pages

Agrox B-2/Agrox CD

Fungicide Group – M
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Norac Concepts Inc.
(Agrox B-2 – PCP# 26956; Agrox CD – PCP# 26957)

Formulation:

Agrox B-2: 33.5% captan, 11% diazinon.

Agrox CD: 15% captan, 15% diazinon.

Products formulated as wettable powders.

Container sizes: Agrox B-2 – 2.0 kg; Agrox CD – 0.2, 0.6, 1 kg

Crops:

Corn, bean, soybean, pea

Diseases Controlled:

Agrox B-2: Seedling blight and seed rot.

Agrox CD: To supplement previous fungicide treatment for seedling blight and seed rot.

Insects Controlled:

Agrox B-2: Seed and root maggots.

Agrox CD: Seed corn maggots.

Rate and Application Information:

Agrox B-2:

Dry application: 320 g (340 g for corn) per 100 kg of seed.

Slurry machines: adjust to apply 1240 mL (1260 mL for corn) of slurry per 100 kg of seed and use 250 g of seed treatment per L of water.

Mixing in bucket (25 kg of seed): 84 g seed treatment per 500 mL of water per 25 kg of seed.

Agrox CD: 200 g per 100 kg of seed.

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

Agrox B-2: \$16.90 per 100 kg of seed (\$17.96 for corn)

Agrox CD: \$13.71 per 100 kg of seed

How it Works:

The active ingredient captan is a phthalimide fungicide with multi-site contact activity. The diazinon component is an organophosphate insecticide with contact and stomach activity.

Registered Mixes:

Use Agrox CD only on seed previously treated with captan or thiram products; do not use on seed already treated with an insecticide (other than methoxychlor or malathion). Do not use Agrox B-2 on seed already treated with an insecticide.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Labelling: Treated seed must be labelled as follows: "This seed has been treated with diazinon and captan. Poisonous to humans and animals. Do not use for food or feed purposes. Do not sell to oil mills."

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. Use seed within one month of treatment.

Environment: Do not contaminate food, feed, or any body of water.

Hazard Rating:

 Danger – Poison

 Warning – contains the allergen soy.

Other precautions: Do not mix with unprotected hands; use rubber gloves. Avoid spilling on skin or clothing. Do not breathe spray mist of dust.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Agrox FL

Fungicide Group - M
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Norac Concepts Inc. - PCP# 12028

Formulation:

30% captan formulated as a flowable seed treatment.
Container sizes: 20 L, 415 L, 1000 L returnable container.

Diseases Controlled:

Storage rot, seed decay, root rot, damping off, seedling blights.

Crops and Rate:

Crop:	Agrox FL (mL per 100 kg seed)
Bean	280
Chickpea	280
Lentil	280
Pea	280
Soybean	280
Corn (field)	120* - 200

* Product is to be applied at this rate only by a professional applicator using equipment which will assure complete and uniform coverage.

Cost:

The manufacturer declined to provide a price for this product.

Application Information:

For use prior to storage or as a seed treatment. Mix the recommended amount of Agrox FL with the amount of water required for the slurry treater equipment to be used. Seed treated by the slurry method should not be bagged or stacked until it has dried. A colourant must be added to this product to colour the treated seed.

How it Works:

The active ingredient captan is a phthalimide fungicide with multi-site protective activity.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Labelling: Treated seed must be labelled, "This seed has been treated with Agrox FL. Poisonous to man and animals. Do not use for food or feed. Do not sell to oil mills."

Storage: Do not freeze. Product must be stored at ambient temperatures above 0°C and must not be stored with herbicides, feed, food or fertilizer.

Environment: Do not contaminate food, feed, or any body of water.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison

Other precautions: When treating, auguring or handling, work in a well-ventilated area and wear a respirator, goggles, rubber gloves and clothing that completely covers arms and legs.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Apron FL / Allegiance FL

Fungicide Group – 4

(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Bayer CropScience

(Apron FL – PCP# 24262; Allegiance FL – PCP# 26674)

Formulation:

317 g/L metalaxyl formulated as a liquid seed treatment.
Container size: 4 X 3.79 L.

Diseases Controlled:

Seed rots and seedling blights caused by *Pythium* spp., early season *Phytophthora* of soybeans, and downy mildew of sunflowers. Also (for export purposes only) downy mildew of peas, corn, and sorghum.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Allegiance FL: \$201.58 per L.

Apron FL: \$195.88 per L.

Crops, Rates and Water Volumes:

Crop:	Rates for crops processed in Canada:		
	Apron FL or Allegiance FL* (mL per 100 kg seed treated):	Water (mL required to make up a total volume of 500 mL):	Kg seed treated per 3.79 L jug:
Chickpea, dry pea	16 - 110	484 - 390	23,625 - 3,436
Canola (rapeseed)	32 - 110	468 - 390	11,812 - 3,436
Alfalfa, bean, clover, corn, sainfoin, vetch	46 - 110	454 - 390	8,217 - 3,436
Grasses (forage), soybean	46 - 93	454 - 407	8,217 - 4,064
Grasses (turf)	93	407	4,064
Sunflower	110 - 189**	390 - 311	3,436 - 2,000
Low tannin lentil	16	484	23,625

* Use the high rate if planting into cold, wet soils, if the seed is of poor quality, or if disease pressure is expected to be high.

** High rate is for downy mildew control.

Crops, Rates and Water Volumes:

Crops and Diseases:	Rates for crops processed in Canada:		
	Apron FL or Allegiance FL (mL per 100 kg seed treated):	Water (mL required to make up a total volume of 500 - 620 mL):	Kg seed treated per 3.79 L jug:
Corn (downy mildew)	189 - 620	311 - 0	2,000 - 609
Pea (downy mildew)	146	354	2,589
Sunflower (downy mildew)	620	0	609
Cereals (<i>Pythium</i>) †	46 - 110	454 - 390	8,217 - 3,436
Sorghum (<i>Pythium</i>) †	93 - 110	407 - 390	4,064 - 3,436
Sorghum (downy mildew)	189	311	2,000
Bird's-foot trefoil (<i>Pythium</i>) †	46 - 110	454 - 390	8,217 - 3,436
Low-tannin lentil (<i>Pythium</i>) †	16	484	

† Crops for export only.

Application Information:

Mix with water to form a slurry seed treatment. Contains no colourant; an appropriate colourant must be added to slurry before treating seed. Maintain constant agitation of slurry. Allow seed to dry before bagging. Treatment of highly mechanically damaged, poor quality or low vigour seed may result in reduced germination and/or reduced seed and seedling vigour. If seed lot quality is unknown conduct a germination test prior to treating.

How it Works:

The active ingredient metalaxyl is an acylalanine fungicide with systemic activity.

Tank Mixes:

None listed.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Labelling: Treated seed must be labelled as follows; "This seed has been treated with Apron FL or Allegiance FL seed protectant which contains metalaxyl. Do not use for feed, food or oil processing." All bags containing seed for export must be labelled "FOR EXPORT ONLY."

Grazing: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 4 weeks after planting.

Storage: Do not store above 35°C or below 0°C. Store in original container, away from pesticides, food or feed.

Environment: Treated seed may be toxic to birds and other wildlife. Clean up any spilled seeds and ensure seed is properly incorporated at planting.

Hazard Rating:



Warning – Skin and eye irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Apron Maxx RTA

Fungicide Group – 4, 12
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Syngenta – PCP# 27577

Crops and Diseases:

Crop:	Diseases controlled:
Chickpea	Seedling blights (damping-off) and seed rots caused by <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Rhizoctonia</i> species. Seed-borne ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta rabiei</i>) Seed rot and seedling blight caused by seed-borne <i>Botrytis</i> spp.
Lentil	Seedling blights (damping-off) and seed rots caused by <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Rhizoctonia</i> species. Seed-borne ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta lentis</i>) Seed rot and seedling blight caused by seed-borne <i>Botrytis</i> spp.
Dry bean	Seedling blights (damping-off) and seed rots caused by <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Rhizoctonia</i> species. Seed-borne anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.)
Dry pea	Seedling blights (damping-off) and seed rots caused by <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Rhizoctonia</i> species. Seed-borne ascochyta and foot rot (<i>Ascochyta pinodes</i>)
Soybean	Seedling blights (damping-off) and seed rots caused by <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Rhizoctonia</i> species. Seed rot and seedling blight caused by seed-borne <i>Phomopsis</i> spp. Early season root rot caused by <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.
Lupin	Seed rot/pre-emergence damping off; post-emergence damping-off; and seedling blight caused by <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Pythium</i> and <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.
Fababean	Seed rot/pre-emergence damping off; post-emergence damping-off; and seedling blight caused by <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Pythium</i> and <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.

Formulation:

0.73% fludioxonil plus 1.10% metalaxyl-M formulated as a liquid seed treatment. Container size: 2 x 10L pack to 115 L

Rate:

325 mL per 100 kg of seed

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$15.63 to \$15.90 per 100 kg of seed

Compatibility with Rhizobia-based Inoculants:

Apron Maxx RTA is compatible with Rhizobia-based inoculant. Check with inoculant manufacturer for details prior to use. Mixing with inoculants may increase drying time while treating. Recalibrate the seed drill before planting treated seed.

Application Information:

Apron Maxx RTA is a ready-to-apply seed treatment formulation for use in commercial seed treatment plants and for on-farm treatment using standard gravity flow or mist type seed treatment equipment. Also used in treat-on-the-go air seeders. Ensure uniform coverage of the seed, as uneven seed coverage may not give the desired level of disease control. Treatment of highly damaged seed or seed known to be of low vigour and poor quality may result in reduced germination and/or reduction of seed and seedling vigour. Allow the seed to dry before bagging, storing or seeding.

How it Works:

Fludioxonil is a phenylpyrrole fungicide with contact activity. Metalaxyl-M is an acylalanine fungicide with systemic activity against diseases caused by the Oomycetes, including *Pythium* damping-off.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Labelling: All treated seed must be labelled "This seed has been treated with fludioxonil and metalaxyl-M fungicides. Do not use for food, feed or oil purposes".

Re-planting: Do not plant any crop other than soybean, dry bean, chickpea, lentil or dry pea within 30 days to fields in which treated seed was planted.

Storage: Store away from feeds and feedstuffs. Store between 0 and 30°C.

Environment: This product is toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to aquatic habitats; do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Any spilled or exposed seeds must be incorporated into the soil or otherwise cleaned up.

Hazard Rating:

None listed.

Other precautions: Avoid contact with eyes or prolonged contact with skin. Avoid inhalation of vapours or spray mist. When handling product, contaminated equipment or treated seed, wear long pants, a long-sleeved shirt and chemical resistant gloves. Wear a dust mask or respirator to minimize exposure to dust.

BioSafe StorOx

Company:

BioSafe Systems Inc. - PCP# 27432

Formulation:

27% hydrogen peroxide. Container size - 10 - 220 L.

Crops:

Potato

Diseases Controlled:

Fusarium tuber rot, bacterial soft rot and silver scurf.

Rate and Application Information:

Prior to storage and in storage treatment for harvested potato tubers.

As a spray treatment for newly harvested potatoes before storage: 100 mL of StorOx per 10 L water. Spray diluted solution on tuber to runoff to achieve full and even coverage. Use 4.15 to 8.3 L water per tonne of potatoes.

As application to potatoes in storage as a direct injection into humidification water: 100 mL StorOx per 10 L water. Apply diluted product for at least 20 minutes per day, based on a humidification airflow rate of 0.6 cfm.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

The manufacturer declined to provide a price for this product.

Registered Mixes:

May be used in conjunction with a growth inhibitor dur-

ing humidification. Should not be combined or mixed with pesticides or fertilizer.

How it Works:

Hydrogen peroxide is an inorganic compound with contact activity.

Restrictions:

Storage: Store in cool, well ventilated area away from direct sunlight. Since StorOx is a strong oxidizing agent, contact with combustibles may cause fire.

Environmental: Do not discharge effluent containing StorOx into lakes, streams, ponds or other bodies of water. Do not permit this product to enter surface or ground water.

Hazard Rating:

 Danger - Corrosive to eyes

 Warning - Skin irritant

Other Precautions: This product is very corrosive to eyes and skin. Do not breath vapour or concentrate. Wear goggles or face shield, coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, boots and chemical resistant gloves while transferring/handling product. This product is corrosive to metal surfaces; rinse all application equipment thoroughly with water after use. Do not enter treated storage bins until the hydrogen peroxide air concentrations are below exposure levels established by occupational health and safety authorities.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Charter RTU/Charter

See Triticonazole

Confine

(Potato storage treatment)

Fungicide Group – 33
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Winfield Solutions (PCP #29100)
Canadian Agent: Univar Canada

Formulation:

45.8% mono and di-potassium salts of phosphorous acid

Crops and Diseases:

Post harvest treatment of russet-skinned potatoes and potatoes intended for processing for the suppression of late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) and pink rot (*Phytophthora erythroseptica*) storage infection.

Rate:

2 L diluted solution per 1000 kg of harvested potatoes

Application Information:

Dilute Confine at a 1: 4.3 ratio with water (377 ml Confine + 1623 ml water). Apply 2 L of solution as a spray to 1000 kg of potatoes prior to storage. Ensure complete and even coverage.

Cost:

\$19.95 per litre

Tank Mixes:

None Listed.

Restrictions:

Environment: Do not contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste.

Hazard Rating:

None given.

Other Precautions: Keep out of reach of children. Avoid inhalation of vapors and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Applicators and other handlers must wear protective eyewear, long pants and long-sleeved shirt, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

Crown

Fungicide Group - 1, 7
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Manufactured by Chemtura Canada Co.-PCP# 23430

Formulation:

92 g/L carbathiin and 58 g/L thiabendazole, formulated as a liquid seed treatment. Container size: 10 L, 200 L, 1000 L.

Crops, Diseases and Rates:

Crop:	Diseases cControlled:	Application rates (mL / 100 kg seed):
Lentil	Seed-borne ascochyta caused by <i>Ascochyta lentis</i> ; Seed rots and post-emergence damping off caused by <i>Botrytis</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Rhizoctonia</i> .	300 - 600*
Chickpea	Seed-borne ascochyta caused by <i>Ascochyta rabiei</i> .	300 - 600**

* Use the higher rate to control seed-borne ascochyta in lentil.

** The lower rate will provide sufficient control of ascochyta in chickpea in most cases. Use the higher rate for smaller seed size varieties.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$9.41 to \$18.82 per 100 kg of seed

Compatibility with Rhizobia-based Inoculants:

Crown is compatible with Rhizobia and performs as a sticker for peat and granular inoculants. Crown and Rhizobia can be applied simultaneously to seed through separate systems or applied sequentially. Read inoculant label before use.

Application Information:

Commercial Treaters and On-Farm Auger Treating:

Crown is a ready to use formulation designed for commercial treaters and on-farm auger treating. Crown is added directly to the seed as it enters a mixing chamber or auger. It is important that the seed and chemical be mixed quickly and uniformly. See instructions supplied with the applicable treater system for information on proper application techniques. When a grain auger is used for treating, running the auger less than full is the key to adequate mixing. Augers used for handling treated seed should not be used to move seed for food, feed or oil processing.

Applications to Seed in a Hopper Box or Seed Drill:

Partially fill the hopper box or seed drill with a pre-measured amount of seed. Apply the proper amount of Crown evenly over the seed surface. DO NOT pour in one area. Mix with a paddle until all seed is of a uniform red colour, indicating adequate coverage. DO NOT MIX WITH HANDS. Repeat this procedure until the hopper box or seed drill is filled. Seed can be planted immediately after treatment without drying. Stir Crown-treated seed rigorously if the seeding operation has been interrupted for several hours or overnight.

How it Works:

The active ingredient carbathiin is a carboximide fungicide with systemic activity and the active ingredient thiabendazole is a benzimidazole fungicide with both contact and systemic activity.

Registered Mixes:

None listed.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Labelling: Treated seed must be labelled "This seed has been treated with Cruiser seed protectant, which contains carbathiin and thiabendazole. Do not use for food, feed or oil processing."

Grazing: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 4 weeks after planting.

Storage: Do not store product above 35°C or below 0°C or in direct sunlight. Store in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizers, food or feed. Mix product prior to use by shaking the 10 L container.

Environment: Treated seed may be toxic to birds and other wildlife. Clean up any spilled seed. Ensure treated seed is properly incorporated at planting.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Eye Irritant

Other precautions: When handling product or treated seed work in a well-ventilated area and wear a long sleeved shirt, long pants, chemical resistant gloves and protective eyewear. Wash exposed skin after use.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Cruiser 5FS/Cruiser 350FS

Contains insecticide only. Available to commercial seed treaters only.

Company:

Syngenta (Cruiser 5FS - PCP# 27045;
Cruiser 350FS - PCP# 27986)

Formulation:

Cruiser 5FS: 47.6% thiamethoxam.
Cruiser 350FS: 29.9% thiamethoxam.
Container size: 20 L to Bulk

Crops, Insects Controlled and Rates:

Crops:	Insects Controlled:	Rate per 100 Kg of seed ¹ :	
		Cruiser 5FS	Cruiser 350 FS
Wheat and Barley	Wireworms (suppression) ²	17 mL	29 mL
	Wireworms (control) ²	33 - 50 mL	57 - 86 mL
Corn	Seed corn maggot	83 - 166 mL	143 - 286 mL
	Wireworms	83 mL	143 mL
Soybean	Seed corn maggot	50 - 83 mL	86 - 143 mL
	Wireworms, Soybean aphid	83 mL	143 mL
Dry bean	Potato leafhopper ³ ; Seed corn maggot	50 - 83 mL	86 - 143 mL
	Wireworms	83 mL	143 mL
Pea	Pea Leaf Weevil	50 - 83 mL	-

Crops:	Insects Controlled:	Rate per 100 Kg of seed ¹ :	
		Cruiser 5FS	Cruiser 350 FS
Rye, triticale, buckwheat, millet (pearl and proso), and sorghum	Wireworm (suppression) ²	-	29 mL
	Wireworm (control) ²	-	57-86 mL
Sugar beet	Sugar beet root maggot and wireworms	50 to 100 mL per 100,000 seeds	-

¹ Use the higher rate for fields that have a history of moderate to severe insect pressure.

² Use lower rate for early season suppression of wireworms. However, if pressure is moderate to high or control is required, treat crops at higher control rate per 100 kg of seed.

³ Use the higher rate to replace one application of a foliar insecticide spray.

Cost:

Not Available (price of treated seed is determined by commercial seed treaters).

Application Information:

For use only in commercial seed treatment facilities with closed transfer systems that provide uniform seed coverage. Cruiser 5FS contains no colourant. A red colourant must be added when Cruiser 5FS is applied to grain. Cruiser 350FS contains a colourant. Treatment of highly mechanically scarred or damaged seed or seed known to be of low vigour and poor quality may result in reduced germination and/or reduction of seed and seedling vigour. Allow the seed to dry before bagging or storing in bulk containers.

How it Works:

Thiamethoxam is a seed treatment insecticide in the neonicotinoid class of chemistry that controls listed chewing and sucking insects through contact and systemic activity.

Tank Mixes:

For control of seed and soil-borne diseases, Cruiser 5FS can be mixed with fungicide seed treatments in a closed transfer system. Refer to label for details.

Restrictions:

Labelling: All seed must be labelled "Seed treated with thiamethoxam insecticide. Do not use for food, feed or oil processing."

Grazing: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 45 days after planting.

Storage: Store away from food and feed. Ideal storage temperature is above freezing and below 30°C. If product should freeze, bring to room temperature, then ensure the contents are mixed well prior to application.

Environment: Products are toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present. Do not contaminate food, feed, domestic or irrigation water supplies, lakes, streams and ponds. If treated seed is spilled outdoors or accessible to birds, promptly clean up or bury to prevent ingestion.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison



Caution - Skin Irritant (Cruiser 350FS only)

Other precautions: Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Do not get into eyes. Avoid prolonged contact with skin. Avoid inhalation of vapours, spray mist or treated seed dust. Treat seed in a well-ventilated area. Workers involved in treating, cleanup or maintenance of seed equipment must wear chemical-resistant coveralls over long sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, head gear and respiratory protection.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Cruiser Maxx Beans

Available to commercial seed treaters only.

Insecticide Group – 4
Fungicide Group – 4, 12
 (Refer to page 273)

Company:

Syngenta - PCP# 28821

Rate:

195 mL per 100 kg of seed to the crops listed below

Formulation:

22.6% thiamethoxam, 1.70% metalaxyl-M (R- and S-isomers), 1.12% fludioxonil formulated as a liquid suspension seed treatment.

Container size: 1 L to 450 L

Crops, Insects and Diseases :

Crop:	Diseases Controlled:	Insects Controlled:
Soybean ¹	Seed rot/pre-emergence damping-off, and post-emergence damping-off caused by <i>Fusarium</i> spp., <i>Pythium</i> spp. and <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.; Seedling blight caused by <i>Fusarium</i> spp., and <i>Pythium</i> spp.; Seedling root rot caused by <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; Seed rot and seedling blight caused by seed-borne <i>Phosmospsis</i> spp.; Early season root rot caused by <i>Phytophthora megasperma</i> var. <i>sojae</i> ²	Wireworm Seed Corn Maggot European Chafer Bean Leaf Beetle Soybean Aphid ³
Dry Bean	Seed rot/pre-emergence damping-off, and post-emergence damping-off caused by <i>Fusarium</i> spp., <i>Pythium</i> spp. and <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.; Seedling blight caused by <i>Pythium</i> spp.; Anthracnose caused by seed-borne <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.	Wireworm Seed Corn Maggot Potato Leafhopper ⁴
Pea	Certain seed- and soil-borne diseases (see label).	Pea Leaf Weevil

¹ Based on 6,600 soybean seeds per kg. Cruiser Maxx Beans Seed Treatment delivers 85 µg of active ingredient (76 µg of thiamethoxam, 5.7 µg of metalaxyl-M and 3.8 µg of fludioxonil) per seed.

² Cruiser Maxx Beans Seed Treatment provides early season protection against *Phytophthora* root rot for tolerant varieties of soybeans. If target fields have a history of high *Phytophthora* pressure, or susceptible varieties are to be treated, then tank-mix 195 mL of Cruiser Maxx Beans Seed Treatment with 31 mL of Apron XL LS Fungicide per 100 kg of seed.

³ Early season protection

⁴ Replaces one (1) application of a foliar insecticide spray

Cost:

Not Available (price of treated seed is determined by commercial seed treaters).

Compatibility with Rhizobia-based Inoculants:

Cruiser Maxx Beans Seed Treatment is compatible with Rhizobium-based inoculants. Please check with inoculant manufacturers for details prior to use. Mixing with inoculants may increase drying time while treating extends the processing time. Recalibrate equipment before planting treated seed.

Application Information:

For use only in commercial seed treatment facilities with closed transfer including closed mixing, loading, calibrating, and closed treatment equipment. No open transfer of Cruiser Maxx Beans Commercial Seed Treatment. All seed treated with this product must be conspicuously coloured at the time of treatment. Treatment of highly mechanically scarred or damaged seed or seed known to be of low vigour and poor quality may result in reduced germination and/or reduction of seed and seedling vigour.

How it Works:

Thiamethoxam is a seed treatment insecticide in the neonicotinoid class of chemistry that controls listed chewing and sucking insects through contact and systemic activity. Metalaxyl-M is an acylalanine fungicide with systemic activity against diseases caused by the Oomycetes, including *Pythium* damping-off. The active ingredient fludioxonil is a phenylpyrrole fungicide with contact activity.

Tank Mixes:

Peas: When used at the low rate, Cruiser Maxx Beans may be tank-mixed with Apron Maxx RTA. Follow respective labels for diseases controlled and other instructions before tank-mixing.

Restrictions:

Labelling: All seed must be labelled "This seed has been treated with the insecticide, thiamethoxam and metalaxyl M (including R- and S-isomer) and fludioxonil fungicides. Do not use for food, feed or oil processing."

Grazing: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 45 days after planting.

Re-cropping: Do not plant any crop other than soybeans, dry beans, chickpeas, lentils and dry peas (including field peas) within 45 days in which treated seeds were planted.

Storage: Store away from food and feed. Ideal storage temperature is above freezing and below 30°C. Repeated freeze-thawing of Cruiser Maxx Beans Commercial Seed Treatment will not affect the physical integrity of the product. If product should freeze, bring to room temperature, then ensure the contents are mixed well prior to application.

Environment: This product is toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. Do not apply this product directly to aquatic habitats, estuaries or marine habitats. Do not contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not contaminate food, feed, domestic or irrigation water supplies, lakes, streams and ponds. If treated seed is spilled outdoors or in areas accessible to birds, promptly clean up or bury to prevent ingestion.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison



Caution - Skin Irritant

Other precautions: Keep out of reach of children. Harmful to humans and domestic animals. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Do not get into eyes. Avoid prolonged contact with skin. Avoid inhalation of vapours, spray mist or treated seed dust. Wash hands and face after handling and before eating, using tobacco (including smoking), applying cosmetics, or using the toilet. Wear a dust mask when transferring seed to a storage bin. Treat seed in a well-ventilated area. All workers (treater, cleaner, repair, maintenance, bagger, sewer, stacker, forklift operator and others) must wear coveralls over long sleeved shirt and long pants and chemical-resistant gloves.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Cruiser Maxx Cereals

Available to commercial seed treaters only.

Insecticide Group – 4
Fungicide Group – 3, 4
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Syngenta -PCP# 29127

Formulation:

2.80% thiamethoxam, 3.36% difenoconazole, 0.56% metal-axyl-M (and S-isomer) formulated as a liquid suspension seed treatment.

Container size: 20 L to 1050 L, Bulk

Rate:

325 mL per 100 kg of seed to the crops listed below.

Cost:

Not Available (price of treated seed is determined by commercial seed treaters).

Crops, Insects and Diseases:

Crop:	Insects:	Diseases Controlled:	Diseases Suppressed ⁵
Barley	Wireworms ¹ European Chafer ²	General Seed Rots ³ Seedling Blight, Root Rot, and Damping-Off caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> and soil-borne <i>Pythium</i> ; Covered and False Loose Smut	Common Root Rot (caused by <i>Cochliobolus</i> spp.); <i>Fusarium</i> Crown and Foot Rot; Take-All
Winter Wheat	Wireworms ¹ European Chafer ²	General Seed Rots ³ ; Seedling Blight, Root Rot, and Damping-Off caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> and soil-borne <i>Pythium</i> ; Common and Dwarf Bunt; Loose Smut	Common Root Rot (caused by <i>Cochliobolus</i> spp.); <i>Fusarium</i> Crown and Foot Rot; Take-All
Spring Wheat	Wireworms ¹ European Chafer ²	General Seed Rots ³ ; Seedling Blight, Root Rot, and Damping-Off caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> and soil-borne <i>Pythium</i> ; Common Bunt ⁴ ; Loose Smut	Common Root Rot (caused by <i>Cochliobolus</i> spp.); <i>Fusarium</i> Crown and Foot Rot; Take-All

¹ Cruiser Maxx Cereals Commercial Seed Treatment provides suppression of wireworm activity; however, if pressure is moderate to high or control is required, then mix 325 mL of Cruiser Maxx Cereals Commercial Seed Treatment with Cruiser 5FS/350FS Seed Treatment Insecticide to achieve a total use rate of 20-30 g of thiamethoxam per 100 kg seed.

² For control of European chafer activity on wheat and barley, mix 325 mL of Cruiser Maxx Cereals Commercial Seed Treatment with Cruiser 5FS/350FS Seed Treatment Insecticide to achieve a total use rate of 30 g of thiamethoxam per 100 kg seed.

³ General seed rots controlled include those caused by saprophytic organisms such as *Fusarium*, *Pythium*, *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus*.

⁴ Controls both seed- and soil-borne bunts (common, dwarf).

⁵ Suppression means consistent control at level which is not optimal but is still of commercial benefit.

Application Information:

For use only in commercial seed treatment facilities with closed transfer including closed mixing, loading, calibrating, and closed treatment equipment. No open transfer of Cruiser Maxx Cereals Commercial Seed Treatment. All seed treated with this product must be conspicuously coloured at the time of treatment. Treatment of highly mechanically scarred or damaged seed or seed known to be of low vigour and poor quality may result in reduced germination and/or reduction of seed and seedling vigour.

How it Works:

Thiamethoxam is a seed treatment insecticide in the neonicotinoid class of chemistry that controls listed chewing and sucking insects through contact and systemic activity. The active ingredient difenoconazole is a triazole fungicide with broad-spectrum, systemic activity. Metalaxyl-M is an acylalanine fungicide with systemic activity against diseases caused by the Oomycetes, including *Pythium* damping-off.

Registered Mixes:

Cruiser Maxx Cereals Commercial Seed Treatment may be mixed with 325 mL of Dividend XL RTA if a) there is a history of high disease pressures in the field, b) where field conditions favour seed-borne and soil-borne pathogens, or c) when controlling seed-borne Septoria. Consult each product and follow the most restrictive label precautions and limitations.

Restrictions:

Labelling: All seed must be labelled "This seed has been treated with the insecticide, thiamethoxam and difenoconazole and metalaxyl M (and S-isomer) fungicides. Do not use for food, feed or oil processing."

Grazing: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 45 days after planting.

Storage: Store away from food and feed. Ideal storage temperature is above freezing and below 30°C. Repeated freeze-thawing of Cruiser Maxx Cereals Commercial Seed Treatment will not affect the physical integrity of the product. If product should freeze, bring to room temperature, then ensure the contents are mixed well prior to application.

Environment: Toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not contaminate food, feed, domestic or irrigation water supplies, lakes, streams and ponds. Any spilled or exposed seeds must be incorporated into the soil or otherwise cleaned-up from the soil surface.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison



Warning - contains the allergen sulfites.

Other precautions: Keep out of reach of children and prevent access by unauthorized personnel and domestic animals. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Do not get into eyes. Avoid prolonged contact with skin. Avoid inhalation of vapours, spray mist or treated seed dust. Wash hands and face after handling and before eating, using tobacco (including smoking), applying cosmetics, or using the toilet. Wear a dust mask when transferring seed to a storage bin. Treat seed in a well-ventilated area. Workers involved in treating, cleanup or maintenance of seed equipment must wear coveralls over long sleeved shirt and long pants and chemical-resistant gloves.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

DB-Red L

Fungicide Group – M

(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Loveland Products Inc., distributed by United Agri Products – PCP# 27144

Formulation:

323 g/L maneb formulated as a liquid. Container size: 9 L to 57 L

Crops, Diseases and Rates:

Crop:	Diseases Controlled:	Rate per 100 Kg seed:
Wheat	Common bunt Root rot Seedling blight (including <i>Fusarium</i>)	312 mL
Barley	Covered smut False loose smut Root rot Seedling blight	396 mL
Oat	Covered smut Root rot Seedling blight	552 mL
Rye	Common bunt Root rot Seedling blight	260 mL

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

Wheat: \$6.48 per 100 kg seed

Barley: \$8.22 per 100 kg seed

Oat: \$11.47 per 100 kg seed

Rye: \$5.40 per 100 kg seed

How it Works:

The ingredient maneb is a dithiocarbamate fungicide with multi-site contact activity.

Restrictions:

Labelling: If treated seed is stored, label container "This seed has been treated with DB-Red L seed treatment. Do not use for food, feed or processing."

Use: Use only recommended rates; lower amounts may not give the desired control and higher amounts may cause seed injury. Uneven treating of seed may cause over-treatment of some seed and under-treatment on other seed. Seed should be well-cured, dry and cleaned before treatment.

Grazing: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas.

Storage: Store away from heat source and in a cool, dry area. If product becomes frozen, thaw and shake or agitate. Excess treated seed should not be stored past planting time. Do not contaminate feed or food stuffs.

Environment: This product is toxic to fish, birds and other wildlife. Do not contaminate ponds, lakes or streams.

Hazard Rating:



Danger – Poison

Other precautions: Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing dust when handling treated seed. Some people are skin-sensitive to maneb.

DCT

Fungicide Group – 1, M

(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Norac Concepts Inc. – PCP# 14986

Formulation:

6% diazinon, 18% captan, and 14% thiophanate-methyl formulated as a water soluble powder.

Container size: 0.4 kg, 10 kg

Crops:

Field bean

Diseases Controlled:

Seedling blight, root rot, seed-borne anthracnose. This product will not control anthracnose if seed is severely infected.

Insects Controlled:

Root maggots

Rates:

For slurry machines: 520 g per 1 L water. Use 1 L of slurry per 100 kg of seed.

For mixing in bucket: 130 g per 0.35 L water. Use 0.35 L of slurry per 25 kg of seed. Mix well to keep powder suspended in water. Dry the seed before seeding or bagging.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$24.99 per 100 kg of seed

How it Works:

The active ingredient captan is a phthalimide fungicide with multi-site protective activity. The active ingredient thiophanate-methyl is a methyl-benzimidazole carbamate fungicide with systemic activity. The diazinon component is an organophosphate insecticide with contact and stomach activity.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Labelling: Treated seed should be coloured and labelled "Poisonous to man and animals. Seed treated with diazinon, captan and thiophanate-methyl for control of insects and seed-borne diseases. Do not use for food or feed purposes."

Storage: Do not store treated seed for more than one month before planting.

Environment: Do not contaminate any body of water.

Hazard Rating:



Danger – Poison



Warning – contains the allergen soy.

Other precautions: May be fatal if swallowed. Never handle material with bare hands. Do not breathe dust. When treating, auguring, or handling, work in a well-ventilated area and wear a respirator, goggles, rubber gloves and clothing that completely covers arms and legs.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Dividend XL RTA

Fungicide Group – 3, 4
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Syngenta – PCP# 25777

Formulation:

3.37% difenoconazole, 0.27% metalaxyl-M formulated as a flowable seed treatment.

Container size: 10 L to 1000 L.

Crops, Diseases, and Rates:

Crop:	Rate per 100 Kg seed: ¹	Diseases Controlled:	Diseases Suppressed ⁴ :
Barley	325-650 mL	General seed rots ² ; Seedling blight and seedling root rot caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> and soil-borne <i>Pythium</i> ; <i>Pythium</i> and <i>Fusarium</i> Damping-off; Seed-borne <i>Septoria</i> ³ ; False Loose Smut; Covered Smut	Common root rot (<i>Cochliobolus</i> spp.); <i>Fusarium</i> crown and foot rot; Take-all
Corn	325-650 mL	General seed rots ² ; Seedling blight and seedling root rot caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> and soil-borne <i>Pythium</i> ; <i>Pythium</i> and <i>Fusarium</i> Damping-off	
Corn	325 mL	Penicillium three leaf dieback	
Oat	325-650 mL	General seed rots ² ; Seedling blight and seedling root rot caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> and soil-borne <i>Pythium</i> ; <i>Pythium</i> and <i>Fusarium</i> Damping-off; Covered Smut; Loose Smut	Common root rot (<i>Cochliobolus</i> spp.)
Rye	325-650 mL	General seed rots ² ; Seedling blight and seedling root rot caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> and soil-borne <i>Pythium</i> ; <i>Pythium</i> and <i>Fusarium</i> Damping-off; Seed-borne <i>Septoria</i> ³ ; Common Bunt ⁶ ; Dwarf Bunt ⁶	Common root rot (<i>Cochliobolus</i> spp.); <i>Fusarium</i> crown and foot rot; Take-all
Triticale	325-650 mL	General seed rots ² ; Seedling blight and seedling root rot caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> and soil-borne <i>Pythium</i> ; <i>Pythium</i> and <i>Fusarium</i> Damping-off; Loose Smut	Common root rot (<i>Cochliobolus</i> spp.); <i>Fusarium</i> crown and foot rot; Take-all

See footnotes on following page.

Crop:	Rate per 100 Kg seed: ¹	Diseases Controlled:	Diseases Suppressed ⁴ :
Spring Wheat	325-650 mL	General seed rots ² ; Seedling blight and root rot caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> and soil-borne <i>Pythium</i> ; <i>Pythium</i> and <i>Fusarium</i> Damping-off; Seed-borne <i>Septoria</i> ³ ; Common Bunt ⁶ ; Loose Smut	Common root rot (<i>Cochliobolus</i> spp.); <i>Fusarium</i> crown and foot rot; Take-all
Winter Wheat	325-650 mL	General seed rots ² ; Seedling blight and seedling root rot caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> and soil-borne <i>Pythium</i> ; <i>Pythium</i> and <i>Fusarium</i> Damping-off; Seed-borne <i>Septoria</i> ³ ; <i>Septoria</i> Leaf Blotch ^{3,5} ; Common Bunt ⁶ ; Dwarf Bunt ⁶ ; Loose Smut	Common root rot (<i>Cochliobolus</i> spp.); <i>Fusarium</i> crown and foot rot; Take-all
Buckwheat, millet, sorghum	325-650 mL	General seed rots ² ; Seedling blight and seedling root rot caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> and soil-borne <i>Pythium</i> ; <i>Pythium</i> and <i>Fusarium</i> Damping-off	

¹ Use the higher rate where conditions favour seed- or soil-borne pathogens or if field has history of high disease pressure.

² General seed rots controlled include those caused by saprophytic organisms such as *Penicillium*, *Aspergillus*, *Fusarium*, and *Pythium*. Use the 325 mL rate for control of these diseases.

³ Use the 650 mL rate for control of these diseases.

⁴ Suppression means consistent control at a level which is not optimal but is still of commercial benefit.

⁵ Early season foliar disease control for first 4 weeks after planting. For full season control apply a foliar fungicide according to label directions.

⁶ Controls both seed- and soil-borne bunts (common, dwarf).

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$30.37 per L; \$9.87 to \$19.74 per 100 kg of seed.

Application Information:

Dividend XL RTA is a ready-to-apply formulation for use in commercial seed treatment plants, and for on-farm treatment using standard gravity flow or mist-type seed treatment equipment which accurately meters and mixes a flowable seed treatment. Dividend XL RTA may also be used in a treat-on-the-go air seeder. The equipment must provide uniform coverage of product on the seed. Consult the manufacturer of the application equipment for suitability for this application and for instructions on operation and calibration of the equipment.

Uneven seed coverage may not give the desired level of disease control. Do not carry-over treated seed.

Water Volume: Dividend XL RTA does not require addition of water for application. However, when using the Flexi-Coil Seed Treatment Unit, Dividend XL RTA must be diluted with water to reach 99 mL/10 kg of seed. The recommended dilution rate is 1 part Dividend XL RTA to 2 parts water. This is equal to 33 mL of Dividend plus 66 mL of water in order to achieve the total liquid volume requirement of 99 mL/10 kg seed.

How it Works:

The active ingredient difenoconazole is a triazole fungicide with broad-spectrum, systemic activity. Metalaxyl-M is an acylalanine fungicide with systemic activity against diseases caused by the Oomycetes class, including *Pythium* damping-off.

Registered Mixes:

For the control of true loose smut (*Ustilago nuda*) in barley, tank mix Dividend XL RTA with Charter, Raxil 250FL or Baytan 30. Read the label directions for each product and follow the more restrictive label precautions and limitations.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Labelling: Treated seed should be labelled "This seed has been treated with Dividend XL RTA; do NOT use for food, feed, or oil purposes."

Grazing: Do not graze, feed green forage or cut for hay within 35 days of planting treated cereal grain seeds.

Re-cropping: Do not plant any crop other than cereal grains listed on this label within 30 days to fields in which treated seeds were planted.

Storage: Keep in heated storage. Product will freeze at -18°C . Store away from feeds and food stuffs.

Environment: This product is toxic to fish and other aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present. Do not contaminate food, feed, domestic or irrigation water supplies, lakes, streams and ponds. If treated seed is spilled outdoors or in areas accessible to birds, promptly clean up or bury to prevent ingestion.

Hazard Rating:

None listed.

Other precautions: Avoid contact with eyes or prolonged contact with skin; avoid inhalation of vapours or spray mist. When handling product, contaminated equipment or treated seed, wear long pants, a long-sleeved shirt and chemical resistant gloves. Wear a suitable dust mask when bagging or sewing bags of treated seed or when transferring seed to a storage bin.

Gaucha CS FL/ Gaucha 480 FL

Fungicide Group - 7, M
(Refer to page 273)

Gaucha CS FL and Gaucha 480 FL are available to commercial seed treaters only.

Company:

Bayer CropScience (Gaucha CS FL - PCP# 27174;
Gaucha 480 FL - PCP# 26124)

Formulation:

Gaucha CS FL: 285.7 g/L imidacloprid; 47.6 g/L carbathion; 95.3 g/L thiram.

Gaucha 480 FL: 480 g/L imidacloprid.

Container sizes: 10, 100, 1000 L.

Crops:

Canola, rapeseed and mustard. Gaucha CS FL includes oilseed mustard.

Cost:

Not available (price of treated seed is determined by commercial seed treaters)

Rates, Insects and Diseases:

Product:	Rate (ml) per 100 Kg seed ²	Insects Controlled ³ :	Diseases Controlled:
Gaucha CS FL ¹ :	1400 -2100	Early season control of flea beetles.	Seed rot, damping off, seedling blight and early season root rot caused by <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Pythium</i> and <i>Alternaria</i> spp.;
			Seed-borne blackleg (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>) ⁴
Gaucha 480 FL:	833 -1667	Early season control of flea beetles.	—

¹ For areas where flea beetle populations are often high, tank mix Gaucha CS FL with Gaucha 480 FL according to label directions.

² In areas where flea beetle populations are often high, use the higher rates.

³ Under high insect pressure, a foliar insecticide may also be required. Monitor crop regularly for insect infestation levels.

⁴ In canola and rapeseed only.

Application Information:

For use in commercial seed treaters only. Seed treatment must be thoroughly agitated to ensure uniform mixing of product prior to and during application. Do not apply direct heat to container. These products do not contain colourant. A blue colourant must be added when products are applied to oilseeds. Treatment of highly mechanically scarred or damaged seed or seed known to be of low vigour and poor quality may result in reduced germination and/or reduction of seed and seedling vigour.

How it Works:

Imidacloprid is a chloronicotinyl insecticide with systemic activity. Carathiin is a carboximide fungicide with systemic activity and thiram is a dithiocarbamate fungicide with contact activity.

Restrictions:

Labelling: Treated seed must be labelled as follows: "This seed has been treated with imidacloprid or imidacloprid, carbathiin and thiram. Do not use for food, feed or oil processing. Store away from feeds and other foodstuffs."

Grazing: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 4 weeks after planting.

Storage: Protect products from freezing. Keep above 10°C prior to and during application. Do not store in direct sunlight or above 35°C. Treated seed stored for periods in excess of 9 months should be tested for germination before

planting. Do not store treated seed above 25°C or in direct sunlight.

Environment: These products are highly toxic to birds and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water. Cover or incorporate spilled treated seeds. Leftover treated seed should be double sown around the headlands, or buried away from water sources.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison

Other precautions: Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. When handling Gaucho products or treated seed, work in a well-ventilated area and wear chemical resistant gloves, protective eyewear and a suitable mask.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Gemini

Fungicide Group – 3, M
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

BASF Canada – PCP# 27826

Formulation:

1.25% triticonazole and 12.5% thiram formulated as a liquid flowable seed treatment. Container size: 2 x 6 L; 200 L.

Crops, Rates and Diseases:

Crop:	Rate (ml) per 100 Kg seed	Diseases Controlled:	Diseases Suppressed*:
Wheat	360 mL	Seed rot caused by <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; Seedling blights caused by seed and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; Loose smut; Common Bunt; <i>Pythium</i> Damping off	<i>Fusarium</i> crown and root rot; Seedling blight and Common root rot caused by <i>Cochliobolus</i> sp.
Barley	360 mL	Seed rot caused by <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; Seedling blights caused by seed and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; True loose smut; Covered smut; False loose smut; <i>Pythium</i> damping off	<i>Fusarium</i> crown and root rot; Seedling blight and Common root rot caused by <i>Cochliobolus</i> sp.
Oats	360 mL	Loose smut, Covered smut	

* Suppression means consistent control at a level which is not optimal but is still of commercial benefit.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$9.00 per 100 kg of seed

Application Information:

Gemini is a ready-to-use seed treatment for use in commercial seed treatment plants and for use in on-farm standard gravity flow or mist type treatment machines. Gemini can also be used in on-the-go air seeder treatment systems. Agitate or shake well prior to usage.

Water volume: Gemini does not require the addition of water for application. When using the Flexi-Coil "on-the-go" seed treatment unit, please contact BASF AgSolutions at 1-877-371-2273 for details on product rates.

How it Works:

The active ingredient triticonazole is a triazole fungicide that provides systemic broad spectrum protection against seed- and soil-borne diseases. Thiram is a dithiocarbamate fungicide with contact activity.

Restrictions:

Resistance Management: Refer to page 272.

Labelling: Treated seed must be labelled "This seed is treated with Gemini seed treatment containing triticonazole

and thiram. Do not use for food, feed or oil processing".

Storage: Store in original container with lid tightly closed. Store away from children, animals, food, feed stuffs, fertilizers and seed. Protect from frost and freezing. Do not store treated seed for more than 18 months. Store treated seed in cool, dry conditions.

Environment: Do not feed treated seed to, or otherwise expose, wildlife or domestic birds. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation water supplies, lakes, streams, ponds or any body of water with the chemical, used containers, treated seed or bags. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Poison



Caution – Eye irritant and potential skin sensitizer

Other precautions: Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing; avoid inhaling or breathing dust. Wear chemical resistant gloves, chemical resistant coveralls and a NIOSH approved dust filtering respirator when handling the product or treated seed. Work in a well-ventilated area.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

General Storage Disinfectant

Company:

Ag-Services Inc (Distributed by United Agri Products) -
PCP# 14957

Formulation:

10% dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, formulated as a liquid. Container size: 20 L.

Crops:

Not for direct use on potatoes. Use for disinfecting storage areas and equipment.

Diseases Controlled:

Bacterial ring rot and other decay organisms in potato storage.

Rate:

60 mL per 10 L water.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$104.25 per 20 L

Application Information:

Apply only when storage areas are empty. To disinfect walls and floors of potato storages, clean surfaces thoroughly with a broom or vacuum to remove all dirt and debris. Wash with detergent prior to disinfecting. Then, wash, mop or spray thoroughly with disinfectant solution

(60 mL disinfectant in 10 L of water). Allow treated surfaces to remain wet for at least 20 minutes. The same strength solution can be used to disinfect used bags, potato planters and other machinery after all dirt has been removed. Soak bags for at least 1 hour.

Equipment: All handling and planting equipment should be cleaned and treated on a regular basis (daily when preparing seed and seed pieces). Dirt should be removed through washing with detergent prior to disinfection. Treat equipment by mopping and brushing methods.

Storage walls and ceilings: Use 600 mL of disinfectant in 100 L of water. Wash areas with detergent prior to disinfecting. Spray areas using a high pressure jet (up to 4250 kPa pressure) to penetrate cracks, etc. in floors. Spray storage air ducts with a solution of 1.2 L of disinfectant in 100 L of water. Sub-surface air ducts, flumes and plenums should be thoroughly cleaned prior to disinfection.

Registered Mixes:

Do not mix with soaps, detergents, foaming agents or surfactants.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Corrosive

Other precaution: Corrosive, causes severe eye and skin damage. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid contamination of food. Do not breathe mist of diluted chemical created from pressure washer applications. Wear gloves, goggles, rubber boots, wet suit, and mist respirator when using pressure washer system.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Helix XTra

Fungicide Group – 3, 4, 12
(Refer to page 273)

Helix XTra is available to commercial seed treaters only.

Company:

Syngenta (Helix XTra – PCP# 26638)

Formulation:

Helix XTra: 20.7% thiamethoxam, 1.25% difenoconazole, 0.39% metalaxyl-M, 0.13% fludioxonil formulated as a liquid seed treatment.

Container size: 105 L to Bulk

Crops:

Canola, Oriental mustard (both oilseed and condiment types).

Diseases Controlled:

Seed-borne blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans*), seed-borne *Alternaria*, and the seedling disease complex (damping off, seedling blight, seed rot, root rot) caused by *Pythium*, *Fusarium* and *Rhizoctonia* spp.

Insects Controlled:

Early season control of flea beetles (28 to 35 days)

Cost:

Not Available (price of treated seed is determined by commercial seed treaters).

Rate:

1.5 L per 100 kg seed.

Application Information:

For use only in commercial seed treatment facilities with closed transfer systems. Helix XTra is a ready to use liquid products and contain an appropriate colourant. Apply using standard commercial seed treatment equipment that provides uniform seed coverage. Uneven or incomplete seed coverage may not give the desired level of insect or disease control. Consult the manufacturer of the seed treating equipment for advice on the operation and calibration of the equipment. Maintain constant agitation during the

seed treatment process. Allow the seed to dry before bagging.

How it Works:

The active ingredient thiamethoxam is a systemic insecticide from the neonicotinoid chemical class. The active ingredient difenoconazole is a triazole fungicide that provides broad-spectrum systemic activity. The active ingredient metalaxyl-M is an acylalanine fungicide with systemic activity against diseases caused by the Oomycetes class, including *Pythium* damping off. The active ingredient fludioxonil is a phenylpyrrole chemistry and has contact and local penetrant properties.

Restrictions:

Labelling: Treated seed must be labelled "This seed has been treated with Helix XTra which contains insecticide (thiamethoxam) and fungicides (difenoconazole, metalaxyl-M and fludioxonil). Wear long-sleeve shirt, long pants, and chemical resistant-gloves when handling treated seed. Do not use for food, feed or oil processing."

Storage: Store in a well-ventilated, secure area. Store away from food and feed.

Environment: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present. In cleaning of equipment or disposing of wastes, do not contaminate water used for human or animal consumption or by wildlife and aquatic life or for irrigation purposes. If treated seed is spilled outdoors, promptly clean up.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Poison

Other precautions: Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing; avoid inhalation of vapours or treated seed dust. Treat seed in a well-ventilated area. All seed treaters and handlers must wear chemical-resistant coveralls over long sleeve shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, head gear, and respiratory protection.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Imidacloprid

Includes **Admire SPT** and **Alias 240 SC**

Insecticide Group - 4A

(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Bayer CropScience (Admire SPT - PCP# 27702)
Makhteshim Agan of North America Inc. distributed by
United Agri Products (Alias 240 - PCP# 28475)

Formulation:

240 g/L imidacloprid. Container size: 1 L, 3.78 L. Contains Insecticide only.

Crops:

Potato

Insects Controlled:

Colorado potato beetle, potato flea beetle, potato leafhopper and aphids (including green peach, buckthorn, foxglove and potato aphid).

Rate:

26 to 39 ml per 100 kg of potato seed tubers. The higher rate is recommended when extended length of control is needed.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Admire: \$3.30 to \$4.95 per 100 kg of seed

Alias: \$3.61 to \$5.41 per 100 kg seed

Application Information:

May be applied when potato pieces are being cut. Apply specified dosage as a diluted spray onto seed-pieces using a shielded spray system that is well contained and will prevent the loss of any liquid. Do not dilute with any more than 3 parts water to 1 part Admire SPT/ Alias 240 SC Insecticide. Agitate or stir spray solution as needed. Complete coverage of the seed piece is required for optimal insect control. As part of the seed cutting and treating process, application of a fungicide registered for potato seed treatment or an inert absorbent ingredient is recommended.

How it Works:

Imidacloprid is a chloronicotinyl insecticide with systemic activity.

Restrictions:

Use: Do not apply more than 0.47 L per acre per year. Plant seed pieces as soon as possible after cutting and treating. Avoid prolonged exposure of treated seed to sunlight. Do not use treated seed pieces for food, feed or fodder.

Re-planting: Use a minimum plant-back interval of 30 days for cereals, 9 months for peas and beans, and 12 months for all other food and feed crops. Green manure and other cover crops not intended for human or animal consumption do not require a plant-back interval following treatment. Do not graze or harvest cover crops for food or feed. It is not recommended that this product be used in fields treated with imidacloprid during the previous season. Do not apply any subsequent application of imidacloprid in furrow or foliar application, or any other Group 4 insecticide following Admire SPT/ Alias 240 SC treatment.

Storage: Store product in cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food and feed. Store in original container and out of reach of children.

Environment: Do not plant treated seed pieces when rain-fall is forecast for the next 48 hours. Do not plant treated seed pieces within 15 metres of well-head or aquatic systems, including marshes, ponds, ditches, streams, lakes, etc. This product is toxic to wildlife. Keep out of lakes, streams, ponds, or other aquatic systems. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. Leftover treated seed should be double sown around the headland, or buried away from water sources such as lakes, streams, ponds or other aquatic systems.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison

Other precautions: Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, water-proof gloves and shoes plus socks. Apply only in areas with adequate ventilation or in areas that are equipped to remove spray mist.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Mancozeb

Includes Potato ST 16 and Tuberseal

Fungicide Group – M
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Norac Concepts Inc. (Tuberseal – PCP# 17042)
Wilbur-Ellis Co., distributed by United Agri Products
(Potato ST 16 – PCP# 24734)

Formulations:

16% mancozeb formulated as a dust. Container size: 10 kg (Tuberseal); 20 kg (Potato ST 16).

Crops:

Potato

Diseases Controlled:

Fusarium seed piece decay in potatoes.

Rates:

500 g per 100 kg seed.

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

Tuberseal: \$3.50 per 100 kg of seed
Potato ST 16: \$3.49

Application Information:

Apply product before planting; thoroughly coat surface of whole or cut seed with dust. If treated whole seed is cut, make a second application to protect cut surfaces. Plant as soon as possible after treating. If cut seed is not planted within two days of treating, store in a ventilated location to allow cut surfaces to dry.

How it Works:

The active ingredient mancozeb is a dithiocarbamate fungicide with contact activity.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Labelling: Treated seed pieces should be labelled "Poisonous to man and animals. This seed has been treated with mancozeb for control of *Fusarium* decay. Do not use for food or feed."

Storage: Store product in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Keep away from fire and sparks.

Environment: Do not contaminate feed or food. Do not contaminate any body of water.

Hazard Rating:

None listed.

Other precautions: May be harmful if swallowed or inhaled. May cause irritation of eyes, nose, throat and skin. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking or smoking. When treating or handling treated seed, work in a well-ventilated area and wear a suitable dust mask, goggles and gloves.

Maxim Liquid PSP, Maxim PSP, Maxim MZ PSP

Fungicide Group - 12

(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Syngenta Crop Protection (Maxim Liquid PSP - PCP #29110; Maxim PSP - PCP# 26647; Maxim MZ PSP - PCP# 27965)

Formulation:

Maxim Liquid PSP: 40.3% fludioxonil net contents 1L to 55L.

Maxim PSP: 0.5% fludioxonil formulated as a dry powder. Container size 10kg

Maxim MZ PSP: 0.5% fludioxonil plus 5.7% mancozeb formulated as a dry powder. Container size: 10kg, 20kg, 22.7kg

Crops and Diseases Controlled:

Seed piece treatment fungicide for use on potato for the control of Black Scurf/Stem and Stolon canker (*Rhizoctonia solani*), Silver Scurf (*Helminthosporium solani*), and Fusarium Dry Rot (*Fusarium* spp.). This product does not control bacterial diseases present within the seed.

Rate:

Maxim Liquid PSP: 5.2 ml per 100 kg of seed.

Maxim PSP; Maxim MZ PSP: Use 500 g per 100 kg of cut seed. One 10 kg bag treats 2000 kg of seed.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Maxim Liquid PSP: \$5.14 per 100 kg of seed.

Maxim PSP: \$6.65 per 100 kg of cut seed.

Maxim MZ PSP: \$6.98 per 100 kg of cut seed.

Application Information:

Maxim Liquid PSP: Shake or mix well before using. Apply as a water-based slurry utilizing standard slurry seed treatment equipment which provides uniform seed coverage. Uneven or incomplete seed coverage may not give

the desired level of disease control. Thoroughly mix the recommended amount of seed treatment into the required amount of water for the slurry treater and dilution rate to be used. Follow the manufacturer's application instructions for the seed treatment equipment being used. Maintain constant agitation of the slurry during the treatment. Consult the label for more information on seed piece treatment application procedures.

Maxim PSP; Maxim MZ PSP: Apply using appropriate treater designed for treating potatoes or by dust attachment over belt. Cut pieces should be treated immediately after cutting. If treated seed pieces are bagged, they should be stored for 2-3 days in open crates before bagging. For optimum protection against silver scurf, ensure that seed tubers are completely free of soil. Total skin coverage is essential.

How it Works:

Fludioxonil is a phenylpyrrole fungicide with contact activity. Mancozeb is a dithiocarbamate fungicide with contact activity.

Tank Mixes:

For control of potato diseases and insects, Maxim Liquid PSP fungicide seed protectant can be tank-mixed with Actara 240 insecticide. Consult each label for pests controlled, precautions, and specific application instructions.

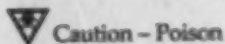
Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Storage: Ideal storage temperature for the product is above freezing and below 30°C. Store in a dry place. Avoid contamination of feed

Environment: This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present. In cleaning of equipment or disposing of wastes, do not contaminate water used for human or animal consumption or by wildlife and aquatic life or for irrigation purposes.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison

Other precautions: Keep out of reach of children. May be harmful if swallowed. Avoid inhalation of dust, vapour and/or spray mist. Wash hands and face after handling and before eating or smoking. Avoid contamination of feed and

foodstuffs. Treated seed must not be used for food, feed or oil processing. Treat seed in a well-ventilated area. When handling, contaminated equipment or treated seed, wear long-sleeved coveralls over long pants and long-sleeved shirt and chemical-resistant gloves plus goggles.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Mertect SC

Fungicide Group - 1
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Syngenta - PCP# 13975

Formulation:

500 g/L thiabendazole formulated as a water dispersible suspension. Container size: 4 x 5 L.

Crops:

Potato

Diseases Controlled:

Post-harvest control of storage rots caused by *Fusarium*, *Phoma*, *Helminthosporium*, *Oospora* and *Rhizoctonia* spp.

Rate and Water Volume:

7.5 L per 170 L of water. Spray 2 L of this suspension per 1 metric tonne of potatoes.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$92.34 per L.

Application Information:

Post-harvest treatment. Shake well before using. Do not allow suspension to stand without continuous agitation. Potatoes must rotate along conveyor line to ensure complete coverage. Prior to treating potatoes destined for export, confirm with authorities that treated potatoes will be allowed to enter importing country.

How it Works:

The active ingredient thiabendazole is a benzimidazole fungicide with systemic activity.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Storage: Minimum storage temperature 0°C.

Hazard Rating:

None listed.

Other precautions: Keep out of reach of children. Harmful if swallowed. May cause eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wear chemical-resistant gloves when handling product.

Polyram 16D

Fungicide Group – M
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

BASF Canada – PCP# 25867

Formulation:

16% metiram formulated as dust. Container size: 20 kg.

Crops:

Potato

Diseases Controlled:

Fusarium seed piece decay; seed-borne common scab (*Streptomyces* spp.)

Rates:

450 to 650 g per 100 kg seed. One container treats 2,222 to 1,538 kg of seed.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$129.50 per 20 kg bag of seed.

Application Information:

Apply to entire surface of seed pieces after cutting. Treated potato seed should not be allowed to stand in hot sun or drying wind. Seed should not be planted into hot, dry soil or in cold, wet soil. Plant as soon as possible after treating. If not planted immediately, provide sufficient ventilation to allow cut surface to dry. If not cutting seed, treat at same rate for control of seed-borne common scab, apply a second application to control fusarium seed piece decay.

How it Works:

The active ingredient metiram is a dithiocarbamate fungicide with contact activity.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Storage: Store product in cool, dry, locked, well-ventilated area without floor drain. Keep away from heat, fire or sparks. Do not allow product to become wet or overheated as this will reduce its effectiveness and may create flammable vapours. Protect from freezing. Do not ship or store near food, feed, seed or fertilizers.

Environment: Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation water, lakes, streams or ponds by the cleaning of equipment or the disposal of wastes.

Hazard Ratings:

None listed.

Other precautions: May cause irritation to eyes, nose, throat and skin. Avoid inhalation and contact with eyes, skin and clothes. Wear protective equipment and clothing including goggles or face shield, rubber gloves, hat, long-sleeved shirt, trousers and rubber boots.

Prosper FL/Prosper FX/ Poncho 600 FS/Poncho 600

Fungicide Group – 4, 7, M
(Refer to page 273)

Products available to commercial seed treaters only. Poncho 600 FS and Poncho 600 contain insecticide only.

Company:

Bayer CropScience (Prosper FL – PCP# 27564;
Prosper FX – PCP#29159; Poncho 600 FS – PCP# 27453;
Poncho 600 – PCP# 27449)

Formulation:

Active ingredient:	Active ingredient strength (g/L):		
	Prosper FL	Prosper FX	Prosper FL
	Container sizes: 3.8L, 10L, 100L, 1000L, bulk		
Clothianidin	120	285.7	600
Carbathiin	56	50	-
Thiram	120	-	-
Trifloxystrobin	-	7.14	-
Metalaxyl	4	5.36	-

Crops, Insects, Diseases and Rates:

Product:	Crop:	Rate (mL) per 100 kg of seed:	Insects Controlled:	Diseases Controlled:
Prosper FL ¹	Canola, Rapeseed	1250 – 1667 mL ²	Flea beetles	Seed rot, damping off, seedling blight and early season root rot caused by <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , and seed-borne <i>Alternaria</i> spp.; Seed-borne blackleg (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>).
Prosper FX	Canola, Rapeseed	1400 mL		
Poncho 600 FS; Poncho 600	Canola, Rapeseed	250, 333 or 666 mL ³	Flea beetles	—
	Corn	33.3 to 66.6 mL of product per 80,000 units of seed (0.25 to 0.5 mg a.i. per kernel)	Wireworm; Seed corn maggot; Black cutworms; Corn flea beetle; White grubs	—

¹ Use Prosper FL for low to moderate flea beetle pressure only; OR, mix with Poncho 600 FS to provide longer season control of flea beetles and for areas where flea beetle populations are high. Refer to labels for rates and mixing instructions.

² For use under moderate to high flea beetle pressure and when longer season control of flea beetles is required.

³ Use increasing rates for low, moderate and severe flea beetle pressure.

Cost:

Not Available (price of treated seed is determined by commercial seed treaters).

Application Information:

These products are for use in commercial seed treatment facilities with closed transfer systems only. Products do not contain a colourant. An appropriate colour must be added when this product is applied. Seed treatment must be thoroughly agitated to ensure uniform mixing of product prior to and during application. Keep Prosper FL above 10°C prior to and during application. Treatment of highly mechanically scarred or damaged seed or seed known to be of low vigour and poor quality may result in reduced germination and/or reduction of seed and seedling vigour.

How it Works:

Clothianidin is a chloronicotynyl insecticide with systemic activity. Carbothiin is a carboximide fungicide with systemic activity; thiram is a dithiocarbamate fungicide with contact activity; and metalaxyl is an acylalanine fungicide with systemic activity.

Restrictions:

Labelling: Treated seed must be labelled as follows: "This seed has been treated with clothianidin and/or carbothiin, thiram and metalaxyl. Do not use for food, feed or oil processing. Store away from feeds and other foodstuffs."

Re-planting: Corn and canola may be replanted at any time. A 1-year plant back interval is required for leafy, root and tuber vegetables. A 30-day plant back is required for cereals, grasses, nongrass animal feeds, soybeans and dry beans.

Storage: Protect products from freezing. Do not store Prosper FL above 35°C. Do not store treated seed above 25°C or in direct sunlight. Treated seed stored for periods in excess of 9 months should be tested for germination before planting.

Environment: These products are toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. These products are toxic to birds and mammals. Any spilled or exposed seeds should be incorporated into the soil or otherwise cleaned up from the soil surface.

Hazard Rating:



Warning - Poison

Other precautions: Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get Prosper FL into eyes. Work in a well-ventilated area when handling products or treated seed. Workers involved in treating or handling treated seed must wear coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, head gear and respiratory protection.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Rancona Apex

Fungicide Group - 3

(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Manufactured by Chemtura Canada Co - PCP# 29176

Formulation:

Rancona Apex: 4.61 g/L ipconazole micro-dispersion liquid. Container sizes: 10 L, 200 L, 1000 L.

Crops, Diseases and Rates:

Crop:	Rate (mL) per 100 kg of seed:	Diseases Controlled:	Diseases Suppressed*:
Barley	325-433	False loose smut; True loose smut; Covered smut; Leaf stripe; Seed rot and seedling blight caused by <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Aspergillus</i> and <i>Penicillium</i>	Common root rot (<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>) Crown and foot rot (<i>Fusarium</i>)
Wheat	325	Loose smut; Common bunt; Seed rot and seedling blight caused by <i>C. sativus</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Aspergillus</i> , and <i>Penicillium</i> .	Common root rot (<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>) Crown and foot rot (<i>Fusarium</i>)
Oat	325	Loose smut; Covered smut; Seed rot and seedling blight caused by <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>C. sativus</i> , <i>Aspergillus</i> and <i>Penicillium</i> .	Common root rot (<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>) Crown and foot rot (<i>Fusarium</i>)
Rye	325	Seed rot and seedling blight caused by <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>C. sativus</i> , <i>Aspergillus</i> and <i>Penicillium</i> .	Common root rot (<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>) Crown and foot rot (<i>Fusarium</i>)
Triticale	325	Seed rot and seedling blight caused by <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>C. sativus</i> , <i>Aspergillus</i> and <i>Penicillium</i> .	Common root rot (<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>) Crown and foot rot (<i>Fusarium</i>)

* Suppression means consistent control at a level which is not optimal but is still of commercial benefit.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Barley, wheat, oats, rye, triticale: \$9.55 per 100 kg seed

Application Information:

Rancona Apex is designed to be used undiluted in commercial seed treaters and by dripper applicators. Undiluted Rancona Apex can be used at temperatures down to -20°C.

How it Works:

The active ingredient ipconazole inhibits sterol biosynthesis in fungi having systemic and contact activity.

Registered Mixes:

None listed

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Labelling: Seed treated with Rancona Apex must be labeled as follows "This seed has been treated with Rancona Apex liquid seed protectant containing ipconazole. Do not use for feed, food, or oil processing."

Grazing: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated area for 30 days after planting.

Storage: Do not store Rancona Apex in direct sunlight or above 35°C. Do not freeze.

Environment: Do not contaminate ponds, lakes or streams.

Hazard Rating:

Precautions: Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow; do not get on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash separately before reuse. When handling or applying Rancona Apex, wear long sleeved coveralls over normal work clothing, long sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical resistant gloves and goggles. Do not get into eyes.

Raxil MD

Fungicide Group – 3, 4
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Bayer CropScience – PCP# 27692

Formulation:

5.0 g/L tebuconazole and 6.6 g/L metalxyl formulated as a flowable seed treatment. Container size: 10 L, 200 L, 1,000 L

Crops, Rates and Diseases:

Crop:	Undiluted Use Rate:		Diseases Controlled:	Diseases Suppressed*:
	mL per 100 kg of Seed	Kg of Seed per 10L Jug		
Wheat	300	3320	Loose smut, common bunt or stinking smut; seed rot and pre-emergent damping-off caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; seedling blight caused by seed-borne <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; damping-off caused by <i>Pythium</i> spp.; seed-borne <i>Septoria nodorum</i> .	Root and crown rot caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; common root rot caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i> ; seed rot and pre-emergent damping-off caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>C. sativus</i> ; seedling blight caused by seed-borne <i>C. sativus</i> .
Barley	300	3320	True loose smut, covered smut, false loose smut; seed rot and pre-emergent damping-off caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; seedling blight caused by seed-borne <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; damping-off caused by <i>Pythium</i> spp.; barley leaf stripe.	Root and crown rot caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; common root rot caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i> ; seed rot and pre-emergent damping-off caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>C. sativus</i> ; seedling blight caused by seed-borne <i>C. sativus</i> .
Oat	300	3320	Covered smut, loose smut; seed rot and pre-emergent damping-off caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; seedling blight caused by seed-borne <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; damping-off caused by <i>Pythium</i> spp.	Root and crown rot caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> spp. Common root rot caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>C. sativus</i> ; Seed rot and pre-emergent damping-off caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>C. sativus</i> ; Seedling blight caused by seed-borne <i>C. sativus</i>

* Suppression means consistent control at a level which is not optimal but is still of commercial benefit.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$8.97 per 100 kg of seed

Application Information:

Raxil MD Fungicide is a ready to use formulation designed for commercial or on-farm treatment with conventional seed treating equipment which can accurately control application rates and provide good distribution of the chemical onto the seed in the mixing chamber. Uniform application to seed is necessary to ensure seed safety and best disease control. See manufacturer's instructions supplied with the treater system for information on proper application technique.

Uniform coverage at the correct rate is important for satisfactory results. Under-treatment may lead to loss of efficacy and over-treatment could reduce germination. Seed may be planted immediately after treating.

How it Works:

The active ingredient tebuconazole is a systemic triazole fungicide that provides broad-spectrum protection against seed- and soil-borne diseases. The active ingredient metalaxyl is an acylalane fungicide with systemic activity.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Labelling: Treated seed must be labelled "This seed has been treated with Raxil MD Fungicide which contains tebuconazole and metalaxyl; do not use for food, feed or oil processing."

Grazing: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 4 weeks after planting.

Storage: Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excessive heat.

Environment: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage, disposal, or by cleaning of equipment.

Hazard Rating:

Danger - Skin and eye irritant

Other precautions: Keep out of reach of children. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wear a suitable dust mask when bagging or sewing bags of treated seed or when transferring seed to a storage bin.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Raxil T

Fungicide Group – 3, M
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Bayer CropScience – PCP# 27566

Formulation:

6.7 g/L tebuconazole plus 222 g/L thiram. Formulated as a flowable seed treatment. Container size: 10L, 200L, 1000L

Crops, Rates, and Diseases:

Crop:	USE RATE		Diseases Controlled	Diseases Suppressed*:
	MI per 100 kg of Seed	Kg of Seed per 10L Jug		
Wheat	225	4441	Seed rot caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> ; Seedling blight caused by seed-borne <i>Fusarium</i> ; Seed rot and seedling blight caused by <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i> ; Seed rot caused by saprophytic fungi <i>Penicillium</i> , <i>Aspergillus</i> and <i>Alternaria</i> ; Seed-borne <i>Septoria</i> ; Common bunt; Loose smut; <i>Pythium</i> seed rot	<i>Fusarium</i> root and crown rot; Common root rot caused by <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>
Barley	225	4441	Seed rot caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> ; Seedling blight caused by seed-borne <i>Fusarium</i> ; Seed rot and seedling blight caused by <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i> ; Seed rot caused by saprophytic fungi <i>Penicillium</i> , <i>Aspergillus</i> and <i>Alternaria</i> ; False loose smut; Covered smut; Loose smut; <i>Pythium</i> seed rot	<i>Fusarium</i> root and crown rot; Common root rot caused by <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>
Oats	225	4441	Seed rot caused by seed- and soil-borne <i>Fusarium</i> ; Seedling blight caused by seed-borne <i>Fusarium</i> ; Seed rot and seedling blight caused by <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i> ; Loose smut; <i>Pythium</i> seed rot	Common root rot caused by <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>

* Suppression means consistent control at a level which is not optimal but is still of commercial benefit.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):
\$8.30 per 100 kg of seed

Germination will not be affected by treatment as long as over-application does not occur and seed is properly stored. Seed may be planted immediately after treating.

Application Information:

Raxil T is a ready to use formulation designed for commercial or on-farm treating with conventional seed treating equipment which can accurately control application rates and provide good distribution of chemical. Uniform coverage at the correct rate is important for satisfactory results.

How it Works:

The active ingredient tebuconazole is a systemic triazole fungicide that provides broad-spectrum protection against seed- and soil-borne diseases. The active ingredient thiram is a dithiocarbamate fungicide with contact activity.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Labelling: Treated seed must be labelled "This seed has been treated with Raxil T which contains the fungicides tebuconazole and thiram".

Use: Do not use for food, feed or oil processing.

Grazing: Do not feed or graze livestock on treated areas for 4 weeks after planting.

Storage: Store product in original container, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, feed and food. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excessive heat.

Environment: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage, disposal, or by cleaning of equipment. Treated seed may be toxic to birds and other wildlife. Clean up any spilled seed.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison



Caution - Skin irritant

Other precautions: Harmful if inhaled. May irritate the skin. Work in a well ventilated area. When treating seed, augering or handling treated seed, wear coveralls over long-sleeved shirt, long pants, chemical resistant gloves, protective eyewear and a NIOSH approved respirator.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Senator PSPT

Fungicide Group - 1

(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Nippon Soda Company Ltd. - PCP# 26236
Distributed by Engage Agro Corporation

Formulation:

10% thiophanate-methyl formulated as dust.
Container size: 10 kg.

Crops:

Potato.

Diseases Controlled:

Fusarium rot, *Verticillium* wilt, silver scurf (*Helminthosporium solani*). Also aids in control of seed piece decay and blackleg infections.

Rate:

Use 500 g per 100 kg cut seed (one bag treats 2,000 kg seed).

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$11.40 per kg; \$5.70 to treat 100 kg cut seed.

Application Information:

Seed piece treatment. Apply in a convenient container or by dust attachment over belt. Cut pieces should be treated within 6 hours of cutting. For optimum control of silver scurf, ensure that seed tubers are completely free of soil. Total skin coverage is essential. If planting is to be delayed more than 1 to 2 days, the treated pieces should be stored for 2 to 3 days in open crates before bagging. This product contains no colourant; an appropriate colourant must be added when this product is applied.

How it Works:

The active ingredient thiophanate-methyl is a benzimidazole fungicide with systemic activity.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Storage: Store product in a dry place. Avoid contamination of feed or food stuffs.

Environment: Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation water supplies, lakes, streams and ponds.

Hazard Rating:

None listed.

Other precautions: May be harmful if swallowed. Avoid inhalation of dust. Wash hands and face after handling.

Thiram 75WP

Fungicide Group – M
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Manufactured by Chemtura Canada Co. – PCP# 27556

Formulation:

75% thiram formulated as wettable powder. Container sizes: 5 kg, 25 kg.

Diseases Controlled:

Seed decay, seedling blight, damping off.

Crops and Rates:

Crop:	Grams Thiram per 100 kg Seed:	Amount of Seed (kg) one 5 Kg Package Treats:
Mustard, grasses, alfalfa	360	1,389
Dry bean, pea, soybean	100 - 140	3,571 - 5,000
Field corn	120	4,166
Safflower	200	2,500

Cost (2009 suggested retail prices):

Mustard, grasses, alfalfa: \$14.37 per 100 kg seed

Dry bean, pea, soybean: \$3.99 to \$5.59 per 100 kg seed

Corn: \$4.79 per 100 kg of seed

Safflower: \$7.98 per 100 kg of seed

Compatibility with Rhizobia-based Inoculants:

Thiram is compatible with Rhizobia, however, some restrictions may apply in storage length with Thiram-treated seed inoculated with Rhizobia. Contact Rhizobia manufacturer on use patterns with their Rhizobia strain.

Application Information:

To apply as slurry treatment, pre-mix Thiram 75 WP in water (as indicated below) and apply through commercial seed treating equipment.

Kg Thiram:	L of Water:	Kg of Seed Treated:
1.5	5	416
3.0	10	833
4.5	15	1250

How it Works:

The active ingredient thiram is a dithiocarbamate fungicide with contact activity.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Labelling: Treated seed should be labelled "Do not use for food or feed. This seed has been treated with thiram".

Grazing: Do not graze treated areas or feed clippings from treated areas to livestock.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, ventilated place, away from feeds and foods. Keep away from flame, sparks and heat.

Environment: Treated seed may be harmful to birds if ingested. Do not contaminate any body of water.

Hazard Rating:



Warning – Poison

Other precautions: May irritate eyes, nose, throat and skin. May cause allergic eczema in sensitive individuals. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist; avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. When treating, augering or handling treated seed, work in a well-ventilated area and wear a suitable dust mask, goggles and gloves. Do not consume alcoholic beverages 24 hours before or after working with thiram.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Titan ST

Fungicide Group – 4A
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Bayer CropScience (PCP# 27449)

Formulation:

200 g/L clothianidin formulated as a suspension.

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

Wireworms on potato

Rate:

20.8 ml per 100 kg potato seed pieces

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$8.74 per 100 kg of potato seed pieces

Application Information:

Seed piece treatment. Apply specified rate as a diluted spray onto seed pieces using a well contained, shielded spray system to prevent the loss of any liquid. Apply only in areas with adequate ventilation or in areas equipped to remove spray mist or dust.

Agitate or stir spray solution as needed. For optimal insect control good coverage of seed pieces is required. Do not dilute with any more than 6 parts water to 1 part Titan ST. Plant seed pieces as soon as possible after cutting and treating.

How it Works:

Titan is a Group 4A insecticide. It affects the insect nervous system through ingestion for suppression of wireworm damage.

Restrictions:

Re-cropping: Corn, canola and potatoes may be planted at any time. A one year interval is required for leafy, root and tuber vegetables (except for potatoes). A 30 day interval is required for cereal grains, grasses, non-grass animal feeds, soybean and dry bean

Storage: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage, disposal or by cleaning of equipment. Store in a cool place. Do not store in direct sunlight. Protect product from freezing temperatures. Store away from food or feed.

Hazard Rating:



Warning – Poison

Precautions: This product is toxic to birds and mammals when used as a seed treatment. Do not expose treated seed pieces on the soil surface. Any spilled or exposed pieces should be incorporated into the soil or cleaned up from the soil surface and disposed of using an acceptable method.

Trilex AL

Fungicide Group – 11, 4
(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Bayer CropScience (PCP #29160)

Formulation:

13.5 g/L trifloxystrobin and 10.8 g/L metalaxyl formulated as a suspension concentrate.

Crops and Diseases Controlled:

Protection of bean, chickpea, pea, lentil and soybean seed and seedlings from certain seed and soil-borne diseases caused by *Rhizoctonia solani*, *Fusarium* spp., and *Pythium* spp. Also protects from seed rot / pre-emergence damping-off, post-emergence damping-off, and seedling blight caused by *Botrytis cinerea* on lentil; and seed decay / pre-emergence damping-off caused by *Phomopsis longicolla* on soybean.

Rate:

370 ml per 100 kg of seed

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

\$14.76 per 100 kg seed

Application Information:

The ready-to-use formulation is designed for commercial or on-farm treating with conventional seed treating equipment that can accurately control application rates and provide a good distribution of the chemical onto the seed in the mixing chamber. Uniform application on seed is necessary to ensure seed safety and best disease protection. If Trilex AL Seed Treatment Fungicide is diluted with water by greater than 10% by volume, ensure agitation of the mixture prior to application to seed.

Compatibility with Rhizobia-based Inoculants:

Trilex AL Seed Treatment Fungicide is compatible with *Rhizobia*-based inoculants. Check with inoculant manufacturers for further details prior to use.

How it Works:

Trifloxystrobin is a strobilurin fungicide with broad spectrum preventative activity. Metalaxyl is an acylalanine fungicide with systemic activity.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Use Restrictions: Treated seed must not be used for food, feed or oil processing.

Recropping: Canola, mustard, rapeseed, corn, legumes and cereal grains may be replanted at any time. Do not seed any other crops within 30 days of seeding with treated seed.

Grazing: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 4 weeks after planting.

Labelling: All bags containing treated seed for sale or use in Canada must be labelled or tagged as follows: "This seed has been treated with Trilex AL Seed Treatment Fungicide containing trifloxystrobin and metalaxyl. Use chemical-resistant gloves when handling treated seed. Do not use for feed, food or oil processing. Store away from feeds and other foodstuffs."

Storage: Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excessive heat. Keep container closed.

Environment: Toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into sewer systems, lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters. Dispose of all excess treated seed. Left over treated seed may be double-sown around the headland or buried away from water sources in accordance with local requirements. Residues of this product demonstrate the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this product may result in contamination of groundwater particularly in areas where soils are permeable (e.g., sandy soil) and/or depth to the water table is shallow.

Hazard Rating:

None listed.

Other Precautions: Keep out of reach of children. Workers must wear long pants, a long-sleeved shirt and chemical-resistant gloves when handling treated seed, during mixing, loading, treating, clean-up, maintenance of seed treatment equipment, bagging, sewing or stacking of bagged treated seed. In addition, workers must wear a suitable dust mask when bagging or sewing bags of treated seed or when transferring seed to a storage bin.

Triticonazole

Charter RTU / Charter / Armour

Fungicide Group – 3

(Refer to page 273)

Company:

BASF Canada (Charter RTU – PCP# 29400, Charter – PCP# 26455)

Viterra (Armour – PCP# 29296)

Charter – 25 g/L triticonazole formulated as a liquid flowable seed treatment. Container size: 10 L (containing 6.2 L charter); 200 L (containing 133.4 L Charter).

Armour – 25 g/L triticonazole formulated as a liquid flowable seed treatment. aContainer size: 10 L (containing 6.2 L Armour)

Formulation:

Charter RTU – 16.8 g/L triticonazole formulated as a liquid flowable seed treatment. Container size: 9.3 L and 200 L drums.

Crops, Diseases and Rates:

Crop:	Rate per 100 kg Seed: Charter RTU ¹	Concentrate per 100 kg Seed: Charter, Armour	Diseases Controlled:	Diseases Suppressed ² :
Wheat	300 mL	200 mL	Seed rot caused by <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; Seedling blight caused by seed-borne <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; Loose smut; Common bunt	<i>Fusarium</i> crown and root rot; Common root rot (caused by <i>Cochliobolus</i>); seedling blight caused by <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>
Barley	300 mL	200 mL	Seed rot caused by <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; Seedling blight caused by seed-borne <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; True loose smut; Covered smut; False loose smut	<i>Fusarium</i> crown and root rot; Common root rot (caused by <i>Cochliobolus</i>); seedling blight caused by <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>
Oat	300 mL	200 mL	Seed rot caused by <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; Seedling blight caused by seed-borne <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; Loose smut; Covered smut	<i>Fusarium</i> crown and root rot; Common root rot (caused by <i>Cochliobolus</i>); seedling blight caused by <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>

¹ Charter RTU is a ready to use formulation. No water or dye is required to be added.

² Suppression means consistent control at a level which is not optimal but is still of commercial benefit.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Charter RTU: \$8.08 per 100kg of seed

Armour: NA

Application Information:

Charter RTU is a ready to use seed treatment formulation and **Armour** and **Charter** are concentrated seed treatment formulations. These products are for use in commercial seed plants, in on-farm standard gravity flow or mist type

treatment machines, and in on-the-go air seeder treatment systems. Agitate or shake well prior to usage. Uneven seed coverage may result in poor levels of disease control. Seed should be well conditioned and cleaned before treating. Treated seed should not require drying after treatment.

Charter RTU Water Volume: Charter RTU is a ready to use formulation and no additional water is required. Application is 300mL product/100kg seed. Consult the seed treatment application equipment manufacturer for specific application instructions for use of various seed treatment application machines.

Armour and Charter Water Volume: Concentrate requires the addition of water. Mix 2 parts seed treatment with 1 part water. Consult the seed treatment application equipment manufacturer for specific application instructions for use of various seed treatment application machines. When using the Flexi-Coil "on-the-go" seed treatment unit, Charter should be diluted with 2 parts water (12.4 L) to 1 part Charter (6.2 L) to reach 60 mL per 10 kg of seed. One 40 L tank will hold 1 case (2 x 6.2 L jugs of Charter concentrate) in a 2:1 dilution for a total volume of 37.2 L.

How it Works:

The active ingredient triticonazole is a triazole fungicide that provides systemic broad spectrum protection against seed- and soil-borne diseases.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Labelling: Treated seed should be labelled "This seed has been treated with (Charter RTU, Charter, or Armour) Seed Treatment Fungicide containing triticonazole, a Group 3 fungicide. DO NOT use for food, feed or oil processing". Store treated seed under cool, dry conditions.

Storage: Store product in the original container. Keep container closed. Any seed treated with this product must

be either thoroughly stained with a conspicuous color or coated with a material that renders it conspicuous. Do not store treated seed for more than 18 months. Treated seed stored for more than 6 months should be tested for germination before use. Thoroughly clean auger after handling treated seed before using same auger for handling commercial or feed grains.

Environment: Do not feed treated seed to, or otherwise expose, wildlife or domestic birds. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation water supplies, lakes, streams, ponds or any body of water with the chemical, used containers, treated seed or bags. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison

Precautions: Keep out of reach of children. Avoid inhaling or breathing dust; avoid contact with skin and eyes. When handling Charter or treated seed wear chemical resistant gloves, coveralls, and a NIOSH approved dust filtering respirator. Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling the product and after application.

VitaFlo 280

Fungicide Group - 7, M

(Refer to page 273)

Company:

Manufactured by Chemtura Canada Co - PCP# 11423

Formulation:

VitaFlo 280: 15.59% carbathiin and 13.25% thiram formulated as a liquid suspension.

Container sizes: 10 L, 55L, 100 L, 200 L, 1000 L.

Crops, Diseases and Rates:

Crop:	Rate (mL) per 100 kg Seed:	Diseases Controlled:	Diseases Suppressed ⁵ :
Barley	230 - 330 ¹	False loose smut; True loose smut; Covered smut; Leaf stripe; Seed rot and seedling blight caused by <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Aspergillus</i> , <i>Penicillium</i> and <i>Alternaria</i> spp.	Suppression of root rot caused by <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i> and <i>Fusarium</i> spp.; Suppression of net blotch
Wheat	230 - 330 ¹	Loose smut; Common bunt; Seed-borne dwarf bunt; Seed-borne <i>Septoria</i> ; Seed rot and seedling blight caused by <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Aspergillus</i> , <i>Penicillium</i> and <i>Alternaria</i> spp.	Suppression of root rot caused by <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i> and <i>Fusarium</i> spp.
Oat	330	Loose smut; Covered smut; Seed rot and seedling blight caused by <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Aspergillus</i> , <i>Penicillium</i> and <i>Alternaria</i> spp.	Suppression of root rot caused by <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>
Rye	230 - 330 ¹	Stem smut; Damping off; Seed rot and seedling blight caused by <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Aspergillus</i> , <i>Penicillium</i> and <i>Alternaria</i> spp.	Suppression of root rot caused by <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i> and <i>Fusarium</i> spp.
Triticale	200	Seed rot, damping off and seedling blight	
Dry bean	260 ²	Seed rot, seedling blight, and root rot caused by <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ; Seed-borne anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i>)	
Corn	280 560 - 748 ³	Seed rot and damping off Seed-borne head smut	
Flax (includes edible oil flax)	525	Seed rot, root rot and seedling blight caused by <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> and <i>Fusarium</i> spp.	
Lentil	330	Seed rot, seedling blight, and early season root rot caused by <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp.	
Pea	260 - 330 ⁴	Seed rot and seedling blight caused by <i>ascochyta</i> (<i>Mycosphaerella</i>), <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp.	
Soybean	260	Seed rot and seedling blight caused by <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , <i>Phomopsis</i> and <i>Fusarium</i> spp.	

(see footnotes on following page)

- ¹ The low rate will give partial control of true loose smut in wheat/barley and stem smut in rye. Use the high rate for septoria, seed rot and seedling blight, and suppression of root rot.
- ² Vitaflo 280 will not protect against wind-borne anthracnose spores. This product will not control anthracnose if seed is severely infected.
- ³ Use 560-748 mL per 100 kg seed to control head smut of corn.
- ⁴ Use high rate on peas to control ascochyta (*Mycosphaerella pinodes*)
- ⁵ Suppression means consistent control at a level which is not optimal but is still of commercial benefit.

Cost (2009 suggested retail price):

Barley, wheat, rye: \$5.98 to \$8.58 per 100 kg seed
 Triticale: \$5.20 per 100 kg seed
 Pea: \$6.76 to \$8.58 per 100 kg of seed
 Lentils, oat: \$8.58 per 100 kg seed
 Flax: \$13.65 per 100 kg seed
 Bean, soybean: \$6.76 per 100 kg seed
 Corn: \$7.28 to \$19.45 per 100 kg seed

Application Information:

Vitaflo 280 is designed to be used undiluted in commercial seed treaters, but can be diluted with water for use in slurry treaters. Undiluted Vitaflo 280 can be used at temperatures down to -20°C. Centrifugal pumps are not recommended for pumping Vitaflo 280. Use of a Vitaflo Pump is recommended. If containers have been in storage, some settling may occur and require agitation.

How it Works:

The active ingredient carbathiin is a carboximide fungicide with systemic activity and the active ingredient thiram is a dithiocarbamate fungicide with contact activity.

Registered Mixes:

None listed.

Compatibility with Rhizobia-based Inoculants:

Vitaflo 280 is compatible with Rhizobia. Do not tank mix Vitaflo 280 and Rhizobia. Always check with Rhizobia manufacturers on any restrictions that may exist with seed treatments.

Restrictions:

Resistance management: Refer to page 272.

Labelling: Seed treated with Vitaflo 280 must be labelled as follows "This seed has been treated with Vitaflo 280 liquid seed protectant containing carbathiin and thiram. Do not use for feed, food, or oil processing."

Grazing: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated area for four weeks after planting except for the following crops: Soybean - do not graze or feed livestock on forage and hay on treated areas; Bean - do not graze or feed on bean forage for 60 days; Barley, oat, wheat - do not graze or feed on treated area for 6 weeks.

Storage: Do not store Vitaflo 280 in direct sunlight or above 35°C. Will not freeze even at extreme temperatures. If containers have been stored for several months, shake well before using. Do not store dry beans or soybeans treated with Vitaflo 280. Wheat, barley, rye, oats, triticale and flax seed treated with Vitaflo 280 can be stored up to 18 months without reduction in germination. Corn seed treated with Vitaflo 280 can be stored up to one year without reduction in germination.

Environment: Do not contaminate ponds, lakes or streams.

Hazard Rating:



Warning - Eye Irritant



Caution - Skin Irritant

Other precautions: Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Do not get into eyes. Work in a well ventilated area when treating seed or while augering or handling treated seed. Wear long sleeved coveralls, a suitable dust mask, goggles and chemical resistant gloves.

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Insect Control

Additional Resources

For information on insect management in commodities other than those covered in this guide see the WCCP Guide to Integrated Control of Insect Pests of Crops at: <http://www.westernforum.org/wccp%20guidelines.html>

Insect Management Decisions

Crop rotations, cultivar selections, and seeding dates can be chosen to reduce the risk of injury from some insects that may be of higher risk to a crop. Management of insects with insecticides should only be considered when numbers or damage exceed economic thresholds. To select an insecticide, verify the registered products for the insect and field crop in the following tables. Consideration should then be given to the pre-harvest intervals, how the product will be applied, restrictions, precautions and the hazard rating.

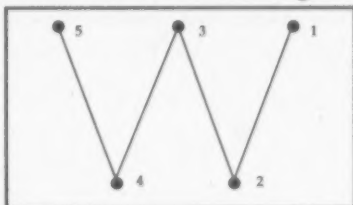
Pre-harvest Interval

The **pre-harvest interval** is the number of days that must pass between the last application of a pesticide and harvest. Harvest is the cutting of the crop or removal of the produce from the plant. It includes direct-combining, cutting (swathing) or grazing; it does not include swath-combining or baling for hay.

Field Scouting

Field scouting is the regular examination of fields to accurately assess the kind and the number of insects present and the amount of damage being done. Scouting should be done weekly during the growing season and daily when infestations approach economic levels or when weather conditions favour the rapid development of specific pests.

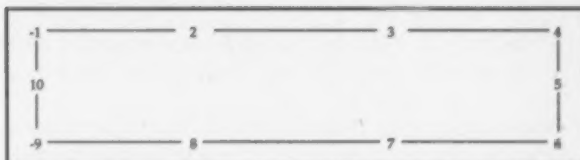
To properly scout for insect pests, you must know when they occur, where they live, what they look like, and how to find and count them. Generally, in fields of less than 100 acres, check a minimum of five locations. In fields greater than 100 acres, check a minimum of 10 locations. There are several possible scouting patterns that can be used when checking fields. These options are based on pest distribution and field configuration.



Pattern 1: Used when pests are uniformly distributed.

This scouting pattern typically looks like an X, Z or W, excluding field edges. Pests that fit this pattern include aphids, bertha armyworm, diamondback moth, lygus bugs.

Pattern 2: Used when pests are at the edges of fields.



Scout by walking along field edges, fence lines or ditches. Some examples of pests appearing at the edges of fields include flea beetles, colorado potato beetles and grasshoppers

Economic Thresholds

Monitoring methods, typical symptoms and **economic thresholds** for the more common crop pests are described in the field scouting section for each commodity. The **economic threshold** is the minimum number of insects or damage to the crop that should result in management action. Note that factors such as moisture, temperature conditions and stage of crop growth, can increase or decrease the impact of insects on crop production.

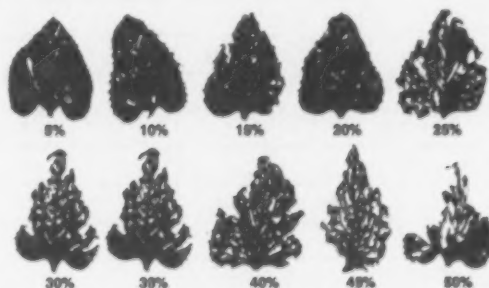


Photo courtesy of North Dakota State University Extension Service

Estimating Percent Defoliation

Many action thresholds for insects are based on percent defoliation of the plants they are feeding on. The following figure may assist in determining the percent defoliation. Although the photo below is of sunflower leaves, this figure can be used to estimate % defoliation for many crops.

Reducing Bee Losses from Insecticides

Careless use of insecticides can kill bees and other beneficial insects such as pollinators, predatory and parasitic biological control insects. Help to reduce insecticide poisoning of bees by:

1. **Avoid applying insecticides that are toxic to bees on crops in bloom.** Any field with even a small amount of bloom, whether it is the main crop, cover crop, or weeds

will probably have foraging bees visiting the flowers. If at all possible, apply insecticides before or after the crop has gone into bloom. Control all flowering weeds prior to insecticide application.

2. **Apply insecticides when bees are least active.** The highest level of bee activity occurs during the day. Apply insecticides in late evening or early morning when the bees are not foraging. As a general rule, evening applications are less hazardous to bees than morning applications.
3. **Avoid insecticide drift.** To avoid insecticides drifting into non-target locations, do not apply insecticides during windy conditions. Choose nozzles with a low drift rating. As a general rule, ground applications of insecticide are less prone to drift than aerial applications.
4. **Contact the beekeeper before spraying.** Communication and cooperation between the insecticide applicator and the beekeeper can usually prevent bee losses. Notifying the beekeeper in advance (i.e. 48 hours) of applying insecticides will allow the beekeeper to move or protect the colonies from insecticide damage.
5. **If possible, use insecticides and/or insecticide formulations which are the least hazardous to bees.** The following table "Field Hazard of Insecticides to Bees" will help in selecting the least hazardous insecticide. In general, dusts are more hazardous to bees than sprays. Wettable powders are more hazardous than emulsifiable concentrates (EC) or water-soluble formulations. Granular insecticides and spreadable bran bait insecticides are generally the least hazardous to bees.

Field Hazard of Insecticides to Bees

The following table indicates the maximum time required for the insecticides listed in the Guide to be degraded by weather to a low hazard level for bees. **These times are to be used as general guidelines only.** Most of these insecticides have not been tested for bee toxicity under Western Canadian conditions and environmental conditions influence the rate at which pesticides degrade.

INSECTICIDE	TOXICITY RATING		RESIDUE HAZARD (DAYS) ^a
	HONEY BEE	LEAFCUTTER BEE	
Admire / Alias	1	1	— ^b
Cygon / Lagon	1	1	7
Decis	2	2	1
Diazinon	1	1	1-2
Dibrom	1	1	1-1.5
Dipel / Novodor	none	3	none
Eco bran	3	3	N/A
Furadan	1	1	3-5
Lannate	1	1	1.5
Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel	1	1	2-3.5
Malathion	1-2	1	2 (Honey Bee), 6 (Leafcutter Bee)
Matador / Silencer	1	?	1
Monitor	1	1	1
Orthene	1	1	2.5
Pounce / Perm-UP	1	1	5
Ripcord / UP-Cyde	1	?	1
Sevin	1	1	7
Success / Entrust	2	?	none
Thiodan / Thionex	2	1	2

TOXICITY RATING 1 = Very poisonous to bees; do not apply to crops or weeds in bloom unless bees are kept off for the period that residue on the crop is a hazard. 2 = Moderately poisonous to bees; may be applied with minimum hazard in the evening when bees are not foraging. 3 = Not very poisonous to bees; may be applied with minimum hazard to bees.

^a Residue hazard represents the average time in days that residues poisonous to bees will remain on foliage. Most of this information has not been generated under Western Canadian growing conditions and should be used only as a guideline.

^b Information currently not available, although these products are known to be toxic to bees.

Insecticide Poisoning in Humans

Organophosphate (OP) and carbamate insecticides (identified on the Insecticide Groups chart on page 331) can pose a more serious risk to unprotected persons. Poisonings can occur while mixing, loading and/or during the application of these products without the appropriate protective equipment or measures. These pesticides are readily absorbed through the skin or the lungs, and can act as nervous system toxins. Overexposure can produce symptoms such as headache, nausea, pupil dilation and excessive sweating and salivation. Higher doses may cause breathing difficulties, muscle twitching, weakness and spasms. Very high doses have caused respiratory failure and death.

Both OP and carbamate pesticides inhibit an enzyme called cholinesterase. Measurements of cholinesterase in the blood before and during the application season can indicate harmful exposures to OPs and carbamates. **Persons who intend to mix, load and/or apply these types of pesticides repeatedly during a season, need a baseline and repeat measurements. Consult your doctor before the spraying season to arrange for these measurements.** For more information, see *Monitoring Exposure to Organophosphorous and/or Carbamate Insecticides*, a joint publication of Saskatchewan Labour and Saskatchewan Health. This publication can be viewed on the SK Labour web site: www.labour.gov.sk.ca.

Degree of Risk and Hazard Rating:

(see page 10 for full description)

Danger poison: LD₅₀ is less than 500 mg/kg and indicates high toxicity.

Warning poison: LD₅₀ is between 500-1,000 mg/kg and indicates moderate toxicity.

Caution poison: LD₅₀ is between 1,000-2,500 mg/kg and indicates low toxicity.

(LD₅₀ values are used to rate the toxicity of pesticides. They refer to the dose of pesticide (in mg per kg) that is lethal to 50 percent of a test animal population).

Resistance of Insects to Insecticides

Repeated use of the same insecticide, or insecticides with the same mode of action, against a particular insect in a given area may result in the effectiveness of the insecticide being reduced.

To delay or prevent resistance of insects to insecticides:

1. Integrate different control methods (cultural, biological, chemical) into insect control programs whenever possible.
2. Use insecticides only when the economic threshold for a pest has been surpassed and natural controls fail to limit economic damage, and
3. Rotate between insecticides with different modes of action, particularly if several applications are made in a season.
4. Keep accurate records of insecticides used for each of your fields.

Insecticides can be classified according to their similarity in chemical structure (chemical group in the table below), and by mode of action (the process by which the insecticide kills the insect). The "Group" column in the table below separates insecticides based on their mode of action. By selecting products with different modes of action for an insecticide rotation program, insecticide resistance can be prevented.

Insecticide Groups Based on Modes of Action

GROUP	CHEMICAL GROUP	TRADE NAME	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	MODE OF ENTRY
1A	Carbamates	Sevin Eco Bran	carbaryl	contact / ingestion (Sevin) ingestion (Eco Bran)
		Lannate	methomyl	contact / ingestion
		Vydate	oxamyl	contact / ingestion
		Furadan	carbofuran	contact / ingestion
1B	Organophosphates	Malathion	malathion	contact
		Diazinon, Agrox B-2, Agrox CD	diazinon	contact / ingestion
		Orthene	acephate	contact / ingestion
		Dibrom	naled	contact / ingestion
		Imidan	phosmet	
		Lorsban, Pyrinex, Nufos, Citadel, Pyrifos	chlorpyrifos	contact / ingestion / inhalation ingestion
		Lagon, Cygon 480 EC, Cygon 480-AG	dimethoate	contact / ingestion
		Thimet	phorate	ingestion
		Monitor	methamidophos	contact / ingestion
2A	Cyclodiene organochlorines	Thiodan, Thionex	endosulfan	contact / ingestion
3	Pyrethroids	Decis	deltamethrin	contact / ingestion
		Ripcord, UP-Cyde	cypermethrin	contact / ingestion
		Matador, Silencer	lambda-cyhalothrin	contact / ingestion
		Pounce, Perm-UP	permethrin	contact / ingestion
		Tempo	cyfluthrin	
4A	Neonicotinoids	Helix, Cruiser Actara 240SC Actara 25WG	thiamethoxam	ingestion ingestion contact / ingestion
		Admire, Alias, Grapple Gaucho	imidacloprid	contact / ingestion (flowable formulations) ingestion (seed treatments)
		Assail	acetamiprid	contact / ingestion
		Prosper, Poncho, Titan, Clutch	clothianidin	ingestion
5	Spinosyns	Success, Entrust	spinosad	contact / ingestion
9B	Feeding Disruptors	Fulfill	pymetrozine	ingestion mainly, some contact activity
11	Microbials	Dipel	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> var. <i>Kurstaki</i>	ingestion
		Nolo Bait	<i>Nosema locustae</i>	ingestion
15	Benzoylureas	Rimon 10 EC	novaluron	ingestion / contact
23		Movento	spirotetramat	ingestion
24A		Phostoxin	aluminum phosphide	inhalation
28	Diamides	Coragen	chlorantraniliprole	ingestion
		Protect-It, Insecto	diatomaceous earth	

A more detailed table showing insecticides organized by mode (site) of action, and specific information on the mode (site) of action for the different groups can be found in Appendix III of PMRA Regulatory Directive DIR99-06 found at: <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pmra-arla/english/pdf/dir/dir9906-e.pdf>

Field Scouting in Alfalfa

SAP OR FLUID FEEDERS

Lygus bugs/Alfalfa plant bug

Typical Damage: Field blooms poorly or not at all. Flower buds blasted, whitish, and dry; flowers dropping off before fully open. Collapsed seed.

When and How to Monitor: Look for plant bugs when monitoring alfalfa in June through mid-August. Make five 180° sweeps with a 15-inch (40 cm) insect net through alfalfa canopy at each sampling site. Record total number of plant and lygus bugs (both nymphs and adults) captured. Calculate average number per sweep.

Economic Threshold: Hay: Control not recommended. Seed alfalfa at bud and early bloom: 8 lygus bugs/sweep; 4 alfalfa plant bugs/sweep; or 5 bugs if the plant bug population is a combination of lygus bugs and alfalfa plant bug. If insecticides are used, attempt to spray before the onset of bloom. Protecting insect pollinators in seed production fields is very important.

Potato Leafhopper

Leafhoppers are most severe in new seedlings and in regrowth under hot dry weather.

When and How to Monitor: Take 20 180° sweeps from 5 areas of the field. Avoid field edges. Determine the average number of potato leafhoppers per sweep.

Economic Threshold: For 9cm stem height = 0.2 adult leafhoppers per sweep; 15 cm stem height = 0.5 adults per sweep; 25 cm stem height = 1 adult or nymph per sweep; 36 cm stem height = 2 adults or nymphs per sweep.

Pea Aphid

Typical Damage: Suck juices from plants; stunt growth; cause premature drying.

When and How to Monitor: Look for when monitoring in July through August. Take 5 sweeps at each location. Monitor fields closely during periods of slow plant growth.

Economic Threshold: 100-200 aphids/180°sweep when crop is moisture stressed, or until mid-August.

DEFOLIATORS

Alfalfa Weevil

Typical Damage: Feed on developing buds and leaves. Stunt growth.

When and How to Monitor: Start scouting fields in mid-May. Look for shot holes initially, then clipping along the edges of leaves and pinhole damage. For determining if levels are at threshold in hay crops, collect 30 stems in an M-shaped pattern, place them inside a white pail and beat them against the side to knock off larvae. Do not include younger first and second instar larvae (3 mm or less) in the counts. Determine the average height of the crop as well.

Economic Threshold: Alfalfa Hay: One of the best control strategies is to cut fields for hay early. If early cutting of the hay crop is not possible, treatment thresholds are based on the following measurements of plant height and levels of larvae: <30 cm - 1 larva/stem; <40 cm - 2 larvae/stem; 3 larvae per stem requires immediate action regardless of height of crop. On regrowth for second crop, 2 or more active larvae per crown (4-8 larvae/ft²) will require insecticide application.

Alfalfa Seed: 20 - 30 3rd or 4th instar larvae/sweep (90°=straight sweep) or 35 - 50% of foliage tips showing damage. In some instances it may be practical to just treat hotspots and not entire fields.

Alfalfa Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Sap or Fluid Feeders						
Lygus bugs	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	Do not apply within 3 days of livestock foraging.	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
	Decis 5EC (seed production only) (P)	80-100 ml	\$7.67-\$9.58	20	G	395
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.80-1.21 L	\$12.40-\$18.76	7	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.91-1.11 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
	Dibrom (OP)	0.44-0.88	\$20.08-\$40.15	4	A or G	345

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Lygus bugs <i>continued</i>	Cygon 480 EC / Cygon 480-AG (OP) (seed and forage production)	0.17 L	\$4.59	2	A or G	60-450
	Lagon / Cygon 480 EC / Cygon 480-AG (OP) (seed production only)	0.44 L	\$11.88-\$12.28	28	A or G	60-450
Alfalfa plant bug	Cygon 480 EC (OP) (seed and forage production)	0.17 L	\$4.59	2	A or G	60-450
	Lagon / Cygon 480 EC / Cygon 480-AG (OP) (seed production only)	0.44 L	\$11.88-\$12.28	28	A or G	60-450
Potato leafhopper	Matador / Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	Do not apply within 3 days of livestock foraging.	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
	Sevin XLR (C)	1.01-1.6 L	\$17.68-\$28.00	2	A or G	649
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.80-1.21 L	\$12.40-\$18.76	7	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.91-1.11 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
	Dibrom (OP)	0.44-0.88 L	\$20.08-\$40.15	4	A or G	345
	Lagon / Cygon 480 EC / Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.17 L	\$4.59-\$4.74	2	A or G	60-450
Spittlebugs	Malathion 500 E (OP) (adults)	0.91 - 1.11 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
	Thiodan (OC)	0.3 L	\$4.47	30	G	107.2
Pea Aphid	Matador / Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	Do not apply within 3 days of livestock foraging.	A or G Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.80-1.21 L	\$12.40-\$18.76	7	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.91-1.11 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
	Dibrom (OP)	0.44-0.88 L	\$20.08-\$40.15	4	A or G	345
	Lagon / Cygon 480 EC / Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.17 L	\$4.59-\$4.74	2	A or G	60-450
Spider mites	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.91-1.11 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
Defoliators						
Grasshoppers	Spreadable Bran Baits					
	Nolo Bait (M)	Minimum of 0.45 kg	\$3.27		A or G	
	Eco bran (C)	0.8-1.6 kg	\$3.80-\$7.60	2	G	NA
	Sprays					
	Matador / Silencer (P)	25-34 ml (Ground) 34 ml (Aerial)	\$4.52-\$6.15 \$6.15	Do not apply within 3 days of livestock foraging.	A or G	64-110

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Grasshoppers continued	Sevin XLR (C)	0.50-1.01 L	\$8.75-\$17.68	2	A or G	649
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.80-1.21 L	\$12.40-\$18.76	7	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.91-1.11 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
	Lagon / Cygon 480 EC / Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.22 L (nymphs) 0.34-0.36 L (adults)	\$5.94-\$6.14 \$9.49-\$10.04	2-7 (Lagon, Cygon 480 EC) 28 (Cygon 480-AG)	A or G	60-450
Alfalfa weevil	If alfalfa has reached the bud or early bloom stage, immediate cutting will kill many alfalfa weevil larvae					
	Matador / Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	Do not apply within 3 days of livestock foraging.	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
	Decis 5EC (seed crops only) (P)	80 – 100 ml	\$7.67-\$9.58	20	G	395
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.80-1.21 L	\$12.40-\$18.76	7	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (larvae only) (OP)	0.91-1.11 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
	Imidan (OP)	0.91 kg	\$28.16	7	G	285
	Lagon / Cygon 480 EC / Cygon 480-AG (OP) (reduction only)	0.17 L	\$4.59-\$4.74	2	A or G	60-450
Blister beetle	Sevin XLR (C)	1.01-1.6 L	\$17.68-\$28.00	2	A or G	649
True Armyworm	Sevin XLR (C)	1.01-2.12 L	\$17.68-\$37.10	2	A or G	649
Beet webworm	Sevin XLR (C)	1.01-2.12 L	\$17.68-\$37.10	2	A or G	649
Alfalfa looper	Dibrom (OP)	0.44-0.88 L	\$20.08-\$40.15	4	A or G	345
Alfalfa Caterpillar	Sevin XLR (C)	1.01-2.12L	\$17.68-\$37.10	2	A or G	649
Leafminers						
Alfalfa blotch leafminer	Sevin XLR (C)	1.01-2.12 L	\$17.68-\$37.10	2	A or G	649
	Malathion 500E (OP)	1.11 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
	Imidan (OP)	0.91 kg	\$28.16	7	G	285
	Lagon /Cygon 480 EC /Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.22 L	\$5.94-\$6.14	2	A or G	60-450

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: M=microbials, P=pyrethroids, C=carbamates, OP=organophosphates

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀

Barley-See Small Grain Cereals

Scouting for insects in Beans (Dry Edible Beans)

BELOWGROUND FEEDERS AND CUTWORMS

Seedcorn Maggot

Typical Damage: Seedcorn maggot attacks bean seed, preventing sprouting or weakening seedlings. The yellowish white maggot is found burrowing in the seeds or emerging stem. Seedcorn maggots are usually most severe in wet, cold seasons and on high organic matter soils.

Cutworms

When and How to Monitor: To find cutworms, dig in the soil to a depth of 2.5 to 5 cm at the base of recently damaged plants.

Economic Threshold: Treatment is warranted when one cutworm or more is found per metre of row and the larvae are still small (less than 2 cm long).

SAP FEEDERS

Leafhoppers

Typical Damage: Foliage becomes dwarfed, crinkled, and curled. Small triangular brown areas appear at the tips of leaves, gradually spreading around the entire leaf margin.

When and How to Monitor: Leafhopper adults are quick and can be observed by running your hand over the top of

the plants as you approach them and observing adults that fly off the plants. On the same plants, turn over each leaf to determine the number of nymphs per trifoliate.

Economic Threshold: Unifoliate stage – 0.25 leafhoppers per trifoliate; second trifoliate stage – 0.5 leafhoppers per trifoliate; fourth trifoliate stage – 1.0 leafhopper per trifoliate; first bloom-2.0 leafhoppers per trifoliate.

DEFOLIATORS

Grasshoppers

Economic Threshold: Substantial yield loss does not occur until up to 35% defoliation occurs before bloom and 15% after bloom.

Green Cloverworm

When and How to Monitor: Shake plants in 30 cm of row over a tray or piece of paper or other object upon which dislodged larvae can be easily counted. Repeat in 5 areas of the field.

Economic Threshold: More than 5 larvae per 30 cm of row warrant control.

Beans (Dry Edible) Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Belowground and Surface Feeders						
Wireworms	Cruiser Maxx Beans (N)	A seed treatment combining Cruiser 5FS and Apron Maxx RTA				
Seedcorn Maggot	Sow seeds as shallow as possible in a warm, well-prepared seedbed. If manure is used, apply and plow it under the previous fall.					
	Cruiser Maxx Beans (N)	A seed treatment combining Cruiser 5FS and Apron Maxx RTA				
	Agrox CD, Agrox B-2, DCT (OP)	See Seed Treatments section of Guide to Crop Protection. For control of Seedcorn maggots only			Seed Treatment	N/A
	Diazinon 50W (OP)	20 g/300 mL water/4 L seed			Seed Treatment	1960
Cutworms	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	14	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
Sap or Fluid Feeders						
Lygus Bugs	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	14	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
	Sevin XLR (C)	2.12-2.59 L	\$37.10-\$45.33	5	A or G	649
	Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.28-0.40 L	\$7.56-\$10.80	7	A or G	60-450

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Potato Leafhoppers	Cruiser Maxx Beans (N)	A seed treatment combining Cruiser 5FS and Apron Maxx RTA				
	Gaucho 480 FL	Apply at a rate of 130 ml per 100 kg seed				
	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	14	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
	Sevin XLR Plus (C)	1.01 L	\$17.68	5	A or G	649
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.56-1.21 L	\$8.68-\$18.76	1	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.61-1.11 L		3	A or G	1375-2800
	Diazinon 50W (OP)	0.40 kg	\$10.68	7	G	1960
	Diazinon 50 EC (OP)	0.445 L	\$7.57	7	G	NA
	Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.28-0.40 L	\$7.56-\$10.80	7	A or G	60-450
	Thionex EC (OC)	0.6-1.0 L	\$10.97-\$18.28	2	G	110
	Thiodan (OC)	0.6-1.0 L	\$8.94-\$14.90	2	G	107.2
Aphids	Matador	34 - 94 ml	\$6.18-\$17.08	21	A or G	64-110
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.56-1.21 L	\$8.68-\$18.76	1	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.61-1.11 L		3	A or G	1375-2800
	Diazinon 50W (OP)	0.40 kg	\$10.68	7	G	1960
	Diazinon 500 E (OP)	0.445 L	\$7.82	3	G	1500
	Diazinon 50 EC (OP)	0.445 L	\$7.57	7	G	NA
	Dibrom (OP)	0.445-0.890 L	\$20.08-\$40.15	4	A or G	345
	Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.28-0.40 L	\$7.56-\$10.80	7	A or G	60-450
	Thionex EC (OC)	0.6-1.0 L	\$10.97-\$18.28	2	G	110
	Thiodan (OC)	0.6-1.0 L	\$8.94-\$14.90	2	G	107.2
Defoliators and Borers						
Grasshoppers	Spreadable Bran Baits					
	Eco bran (C)	0.8-1.6 kg	\$3.80-\$7.60	5	G	N/A
European Corn Borer	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	14	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
Variegated Cutworm	Sevin XLR (C)	30-35 mL/100 m of row		5	A or G	649
Green Cloverworm	Thiodan (OC)	0.6-1.0 L	\$8.94-\$14.90	2	G	107.2
Alfalfa looper	Dibrom (OP)	0.445-0.890 L	\$20.08-\$40.15	4	A or G	345

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: N=neonicotinoids, P=pyrethroids, C=carbamates, OP=organophosphates, OC=organochlorines

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

Buckwheat Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Wireworms	Cruiser 350FS (N)	29-86 ml per 100 kg seed				

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: N=neonicotinoids.

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

Scouting for insects in Canaryseed

APHIDS

When and How to Monitor: Start checking for aphids when monitoring during the early heading stage of canaryseed. The head should be bent and closely inspected for aphids hiding along the small stem inside the canaryseed head.

Also check the stems, underside of leaves, and in the canaryseed boot.

Economic Threshold: 10 to 20 aphids on 50% of the stems prior to the soft dough stage.

Canaryseed Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Sap Feeders						
Aphids	Lagon /Cygon 480 EC /	0.20 L	\$5.40-\$5.58	21	A or G	60-450
	Cygon 480-AG (OP)					
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.56 L		14	A or G	1375-2800

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: OP=organophosphates

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices.

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

Field Scouting in Canola

Scouting Calendar

Early-season: Flea beetles, cutworms, red turnip beetle, diamondback moth

Mid-season: Diamondback moth, lygus bug, cabbage seed-pod weevil, grasshoppers

Late season: Bertha armyworm, diamondback moth, Lygus bugs, grasshoppers, alfalfa looper

Cutworms

Typical Damage: Notched, wilted, dead, or cut-off plants (weed or crop seedlings). Plants missing from rows, bare patches appearing in field.

When and How to Monitor: Look for cutworms, and evidence of cutworm feeding, when monitoring canola in late May to mid-July. Often cutworms will be close to the cut or shriveled plants that they have just damaged. Cutworms will sometimes be most abundant in patches or a specific area of a field.

Economic Threshold: none, but use 25-30% stand reduction. Sometimes it is most economical to just treat infested patches, and not whole fields.

SAP OR FLUID FEEDERS:

Lygus Bugs

Typical Damage: Attacked buds appear shrunken and bleached white. Damaged seeds appear dark brown and shriveled.

When and How to Monitor: Monitor, using an insect sweep net, from the end of flowering until seeds within the pod have become firm. Make 10 180° sweeps with a 37 cm diameter insect net at each of at least 5 sampling site. If while doing these samples populations appear to be of concern, take additional samples; a minimum of 15 samples is needed to accurately determine whether controls are economical. Sample canola for lygus bugs on a sunny day when the temperature is above 20°C and the crop canopy is dry.

Economic Threshold: 10-18 lygus bugs/10 sweeps from the end of flowering to early pod development in the upper canopy and 15-25 lygus bugs/10 sweeps in early pod ripening stage. Controls are not recommended when seeds are ripening (yellow or brown). When precipitation is greater than 100 mm from the onset of bud formation to the end of flowering, the crop may partially compensate for plant bug damage.

A table of specific economic thresholds for various expected values of canola seed and costs of control for lygus bugs in canola can be found at: <http://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/crops/insects/fad12s00.html>

Aphids

Economic Threshold: Control aphids in canola if densities exceed 25 aphids/10 cm shoot tip after flowering.

DEFOLIATORS:

Flea beetles

Typical Damage: Shot-holes in leaves to complete destruction of seedling plants in late May through June. Holes chewed in pods in August (occasional).

When and How to Monitor: Look for when monitoring in May through June when crop is in seedling stage. Examine 10 plants at random at each stop. Estimate overall percentage leaf loss.

Economic Threshold: When 25 percent of leaf surface is destroyed and flea beetles are present. If damage is only along the field margins and beetles are still congregated there, then control measures should be applied to the damaged areas only.

Diamondback moth

Typical Damage: Flowers clipped or chewed, outer layers of stem and pods chewed, holes chewed in pods.

When and How to Monitor: Look for when monitoring in late May through early September. Observing for adults and larvae while taking sweep net samples can determine the presence and relative abundance of diamondback moth in the field. If levels appear to be of concern, shake plants within a 50 cm x 50 cm area and count larvae on the ground or surface (such as a sweep net) that plants were shaken over. Another alternative is to clip or pull the plants and knock over a light colored surface (such as a sweep net, jacket, hood of a car, etc.). Multiply by 4 to get the number of larvae per square metre. Do this in at least 5 areas of the field.

Economic Threshold: 100 to 150 larvae/m² in immature to flowering plants. 200 to 300 larvae/m² in plants with flowers and pods. Note that these threshold numbers are based on stands averaging 150-200 plants/m². In areas where stands are thinner, the economic threshold should be lowered accordingly. A nominal threshold of 25-33% defoliation with larvae still present can be applied for canola at seedling stage.

Bertha Armyworm

Typical Damage: Outer layers of stems and pods chewed resulting in whitish appearance, holes chewed in pods.

When and How to Monitor: Look for larvae when monitoring fields in late July through early August. Sample at least 3 locations a minimum of 50 metres apart. At each stop, shake plants in a 1/4 m² (50 cm x 50 cm) area and carefully check soil surface for dislodged larvae. During heat of the day larvae will often be found under leaves on soil surface. Adult populations can be monitored in June and July using

traps baited with a pheromone, which attracts the male moths. This determines the risk of a larval infestation occurring latter.

Economic Threshold: A loss of 0.058 Bu/acre for each larva/m² can be expected. Multiplying 0.058 X average number of larvae per m² X expected seed value (dollars/acre) will determine the economic loss (in dollars/acre) due to the larvae. Only if control costs (insecticide plus application costs) can be applied for less than this economic loss will insecticide applications be economical. Yield loss may be greater for canola under moisture stress.

At an expected seed value of \$6.00/bushel, the economic threshold will be between about 20 and 34 larvae/m², depending on control costs. At an expected seed value of \$8/bushel, the economic threshold will be between about 15 and 26 larvae/m², depending on control costs. Tables showing specific economic thresholds at various expected seed values and control costs can be found at: <http://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/crops/insects/fad03s01.html>

Canola Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group) ¹	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Belowground and Surface Feeders						
Cabbage root maggot	- Increased seeding rates and increased row spacing (to about 25 to 30 cm) can reduce damage to the roots by root maggots. - Cultivating prior to seeding reduces adult emergence from overwintered pupae. Root maggot infestations are greater under zero-till systems than under conventional tillage, but yields under zero tillage usually still exceed those with conventional tillage.					
Cutworms (Army, dark-sided, redbacked, pale western)	Pounce / Perm-UP (P)	73 - 158 ml	\$7.39-\$16.00	Treat prior to 6-leaf stage	G	1276
	Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel (OP)	0.354-0.486 L	\$7.52-\$10.67	21	A or G	205-418
Sap or Fluid Feeders						
Lygus Bugs	Decis 5EC (P)	60 ml	\$5.75	7	A or G	395
	Matador / Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	7	A or G	64-110
	Lorsban / Citadel (OP)	0.202 - 0.405 L	\$4.29-\$8.89	21	A or G	205-418
	Pyrinex / Nufos (OP)	0.405 L	\$8.89	21	A or G	205 - 418
Turnip aphid	Lagon / Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.34-0.36 L	\$9.18-\$10.04	21	A or G	60-450
Aster leafhopper	Lagon / Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.34-0.36 L	\$9.18-\$10.04	21	A or G	60-450
Defoliators						
Crucifer Flea beetle and/or striped flea beetle	Seed Treatments					
	Helix (N)	1500 ml/100 kg of seed	N/A	Seed Treatment	Seed Treatment	>5,000
	Helix Xtra (N)	1500 ml/100 kg of seed	N/A	Seed Treatment	Seed Treatment	>5,000
	Gaucho Canola System (N)	0.833 L/ 100 kg of seed	N/A	Seed Treatment	Seed Treatment	N/A
	Gaucho Platinum (N)	1.667L/100 kg of seed	N/A	Seed Treatment	Seed Treatment	N/A
	Prosper (N)		N/A	Seed Treatment	Seed Treatment	N/A

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Crucifer Flea beetle and/or striped flea beetle	Foliar Sprays					
	Decis SEC (P)	40 -60 ml	\$3.83-\$5.75	7	A or G	395
	Ripcord (P)	20 ml	\$2.85	30	G	242-542
	UP-Cycle (P)	56.6 ml		30	A or G	355
	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	7	A or G	64-110
	Pounce (P)	36-73 ml	\$3.65-\$7.39		A or G	1276
	Sevin XLR (C)	0.2 L	\$3.50	Seedling application only	A or G	649
	Furadan (C)	60 ml		60	A or G	7.34
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.44 L	\$6.82	7	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.45-0.71 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
Red Turnip beetle	Furadan (C) ⁴	0.11 L		60	A or G	7.34
Cabbage seedpod weevil	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	7	A or G	64-110
	Decis SEC (for control of adults only) (P)	80 ml	\$7.67	7	A or G	395
Diamondback moth	Decis SEC (P)	40 - 60 ml	\$3.83-\$5.75	7	A or G	395
	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	7	A or G	64-110
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.22-0.34 L	\$3.41-\$5.27	7	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.22-0.34 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
	Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel (OP)	0.405 -0.607L	\$8.61-\$13.32	21	A or G	205-418
Bertha Armyworm	Seeding as early as possible and choosing early maturing varieties of canola may help minimize damage in years when outbreaks are forecasted.					
	Decis SEC (P)	40 - 60 ml	\$3.83-\$5.75	7	A or G	395
	Ripcord (P)	28 ml (ground) 36 ml (air)	\$3.99(ground) - \$5.13 (air)	30	A or G	242-542
	UP-Cycle (P)	81 - 113 ml		30	A or G	355
	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	7	A or G	64-110
	Lannate (C)	87.4 - 206.4 g	\$9.96-\$23.51	8	A or G	30-34
	Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel (OP)	0.304-0.405 L	\$6.46-\$8.89	21	A or G	205-418
	Monitor (OP)	0.23-0.5 L	\$7.13-\$15.50	10	A or G	17
Alfalfa looper	Lannate (C)	87 - 206 g	\$9.96-\$23.51	8	A or G	30-34
	Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel (OP)	0.304-0.405 L	\$6.46-\$8.89	21	A or G	205-418

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Cabbage looper	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	7	A or G	64-110
Beet webworm	Decis 5EC (P)	40 – 60 ml	\$3.83-\$5.75	7	A or G	395
	Lannate (C)	87.4 – 206.4 g	\$9.96-\$23.51	8	A or G	30-34
Clover cutworm	Decis 5EC (P)	40 – 60 ml	\$3.83-\$5.75	7	A or G	395
	Lannate (C)	87.4-206.4 g	\$9.96-\$23.51	8	A or G	30-34
True armyworm	Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel (OP)	0.304-0.405 L	\$6.46-\$8.89	21	A or G	205-418
Imported Cabbageworm	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	7	A or G	64-110
Variegated cutworm	Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel (OP)	0.354-0.486	\$7.52-\$10.67	21	A or G	205-418
Grasshoppers	Spreadable Bran Baits					
	Eco bran (C)	0.8-1.6 kg	\$3.80-\$7.60	Treat only seedlings	G	N/A
	Sprays					
	Decis 5EC (P)	40 – 60 ml(Ground); 60 ml (Aerial)	\$3.83-\$5.75	7	A or G	395
	Matador /Silencer (young grasshoppers only) (P)	25 – 34 ml (Ground) 34 ml (Aerial)	\$4.52-\$6.15 \$6.15	7	A or G	64-110
	Ripcord (young grasshoppers only) (P)	20 – 28 ml	\$2.85-\$3.99	30	G	242-542
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.45-0.69 L	\$6.82-\$10.70	7	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.45-0.71 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
	Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel (OP)	0.235-0.354 L	\$4.99-\$7.77	21	A or G	205-418
	Lagon / Cygon 480-AG / Cygon 480 EC (OP)	0.34-0.36 L	\$9.18-\$10.04	21	A or G	60-450
	Monitor (OP)	0.5 L	\$15.50	10	A or G	17

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: N=Neonicotinoids, P=pyrethroids, C=carbamates, OP=organophosphates

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices.

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

⁴ The United States has revoked all carbofuran tolerances (residue limits in food). Caution should be used if producing canola for export.

Chickpeas Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Belowground and Surface Feeders						
Wireworms	Cruiser Maxx Pulses (N)	A seed treatment containing Cruiser 5F5 and Apron Maxx RFC or RTA				
Cutworms	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	14	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
Sap Feeders						
Pea Aphids	Matador	34 – 94 ml	\$6.18-\$17.08	14	A or G G	64-110
Potato Leafhopper	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	14	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
Defoliators						
Grasshoppers	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	14	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: P=pyrethroids

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

Field Scouting in Corn (Field Corn)

Cutworms

Typical Damage: Notched, wilted, dead, or cut-off plants (weed or crop seedlings). Plants missing from rows, bare patches appearing in field.

When and How to Monitor: Look for cutworms, and evidence of cutworm feeding, when monitoring corn in late May to mid-July. Often cutworms will be close to the cut or shriveled plants that they have just damaged. Cutworms will sometimes be most abundant in patches or a specific area of a field. At each stop, examine 100 plants in a row. Calculate percentage of plants cut off or showing leaf feeding.

Economic Threshold: When 3-6% of plants are cut and small larvae less than 1 inch present. Sometimes it is most economical to just treat infested patches, and not whole fields.

European corn borer

Typical Damage: Shot-holes in leaves. Holes in stalk, tassels and ears. Damage may cause stalk breakage prior to harvest or cobs to fall to the ground. Nutrient flow in the plant may be restricted, resulting in smaller cobs.

When and How to Monitor: Begin looking for European corn borer when field scouting in early July. At 5 locations, examine 10 plants for young larvae and egg masses. Calculate percentage of plants infested. Scout every 5 to 7 days until the end of July or larvae start to tunnel into the stalks.

Economic Threshold: The level of European corn borer where control becomes economical depends on the value of the crop, and cost of control. Information on determining specific economic thresholds for European corn borer in corn can be found at <http://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/crops/insects/fad46s00.html>, or from your local agriculture office. These thresholds are based on a 5% yield loss per corn borer per plant on average. If the majority of larvae have bored into the stalk, do not apply insecticide, as they are ineffective once the larvae have entered the stalk.

Corn (Field Corn) Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Belowground and Surface Feeders						
Cutworms	Matador / Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	14	A or G	64-110
	Ripcord (black, white, darksided, redbacked, army, pale western) (P)	70 ml	\$9.98	21	G	242-542
	Pounce / Perm-UP (P)	73 - 158 ml	\$7.39-\$16.00	Treat prior to 6 leaf stage	G	1030
	Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel (dark sided, black, redbacked) (OP)	0.971 L (Pre-plant treatment), 0.486-0.971 L (seedling treatment)	Pre-plant treatment-\$20.63-\$21.31, Seedling treatment-\$10.33 - \$21.31	70	G	205-418
Wireworms	Cruiser Extreme 250 (N)	A seed treatment combining Cruiser 5FS, Maxim XL, Apron XL, and Dynasty 100FS				
	Poncho 250 (N)	0.25 mg of Poncho 600 per kernel		Seed Treatment	Seed Treatment	500-1,000
Seedcorn maggot	Cruiser Extreme 250 (N)	A seed treatment combining Cruiser 5FS, Maxim XL, Apron XL, and Dynasty 100FS				
	Poncho 250 (N)	0.25 mg of Poncho 600 per kernel		Seed Treatment	Seed Treatment	500-1,000
	Agrox CD (OP)	50 g/25 kg of seed		Seed Treatment	Seed Treatment	N/A
	Agrox B-2 (OP)	See label		Seed Treatment	Seed Treatment	N/A
	Diazinon 50W (OP)	20 g/300 mL water/4L of seed	\$0.53 / 4 L of seed	Seed Treatment	G	1960
Sap Feeders						
Corn leaf aphid	Thiodan/Thionex EC (OC)	1.11 L	\$16.54-\$20.29	50	G	110
Defoliators and Borers						
Grasshoppers	Spreadable Bran Baits					
	Eco bran (C)	0.8-1.6 kg	\$3.80-\$7.60	1	G	N/A
	Sprays					
	Sevin XLR (C)	0.50-1.01 L	\$8.75-\$17.68	1	A or G	649

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
European Corn Borer	Stalk Management: Primary tillage such as chisel plowing or moldboard plowing in the fall can reduce overwintering populations. Mowing corn stalks after harvest can reduce overwintering populations up to 85%. Resistant Cultivars: Cultivars of Bt corn are resistant to feeding by European corn borer. If planting cultivars of Bt corn, a refuge of non-Bt cultivars is required to reduce the odds of European corn borer developing resistance to Bt corn. Growers of Bt corn are also required to monitor their crop for the presence of European corn borer and any feeding damage.					
	Dipel 2X DF (M)	0.23-0.45 kg	\$20.45-\$40.01	0	G	>4,000
	Matador (P) / Silencer (P)	34-76 ml 34 ml	\$6.18-\$13.81 \$6.15	14	A or G	64-110
	Decis 5EC (P)	0.1-0.12 L	\$9.58-\$11.50	N/A	G	395
	Ripcord (P)	70 ml	\$9.98	5	A or G	242-542
	UP-Cyde (P)	113 ml		5	A or G	355
	Sevin XLR Plus (C)	1.01-1.6 L	\$17.68-\$28.00	1	A or G	649
	Furadan (C) ⁴	0.445 L		7	A or G, see guide	7.34
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.91-1.11 L		5	A or G	1375-2800
Corn Earworm	Matador (P) / Silencer (P)	34-76 ml 34 ml	\$6.18-\$13.81 \$6.15	14	A or G	64-110
	Ripcord (P)	70 ml	\$9.98	5	A or G, see product label	242-542
	Sevin XLR Plus(C)	1.01-1.6 L	\$17.68-\$28.00	1	A or G	649
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.91-1.11 L		5	A or G	1375-2800
	Thionex EC (OC)	1.11-1.62 L	\$20.29-\$29.61	50	G	110
	Thiodan (OC)	1.11-1.72 L	\$16.54-\$25.63	50	G	N/A
Armyworm	Matador (P)	34 ml	\$6.18	14	A or G	64-110
Fall armyworm	Matador/Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	14	A or G	64-110
	Pounce (P)	73 ml	\$7.39	1	G	1030
	Sevin XLR Plus (C)	1.01-1.6 L	\$17.68-\$28.00	1	A or G	649

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: M=microbials, P=pyrethroids, C=carbamates, OP=organophosphates, OC=organochlorines

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices.

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

⁴ The United States has revoked all carbofuran tolerances (residue limits in food). Caution should be used if producing corn for export.

Fababean Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Belowground Feeders						
Wireworms	Cruiser Maxx Pulses (N)	A seed treatment containing Cruiser 5F5 and Apron Maxx RFC or RTA				
Sap or Fluid Feeders						
Lygus Bugs	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	14	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
Potato Leafhopper	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	14	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
Pea Aphid	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 - 94 ml (Matador); 34 ml (Silencer)	\$6.18-\$17.08 \$6.15	14	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: P=pyrethroids

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices.

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

Field Scouting in Flax

Cutworms

Typical Damage: Notched, wilted, dead, or cut-off plants (weed or crop seedlings). Plants missing from rows, bare patches appearing in field.

When and How to Monitor: Look for cutworms, and evidence of cutworm feeding, when monitoring in late May to mid-July. Often cutworms will be close to the cut or shriveled plants that they have just damaged. Cutworms will sometimes be most abundant in patches or a specific area of a field. In areas of the field where cutworm damage is noticeable, check around damaged plants in a 0.25 m² (50cm x 50cm) areas. Use trowel or shovel to carefully search through top 5 cm of soil for cutworm larvae. Multiply the number of cutworms found by 4 to get the number per m². Repeat in several locations to get an accurate assessment of what cutworm levels are.

Economic Threshold: 4-5 larvae/m². Sometimes it is most economical to just treat infested patches, and not whole fields.

Aphids

Typical Damage: Extract plant fluids from the stems, leaves and developing bolls. Can cause fewer seeds to be produced.

When and How to Monitor: The easiest way to detect aphids in flax is to sample the upper portions of the plant with an insect sweep net when the crop is in full bloom, or

tap plants over a white tray or bucket. If aphids are found, fields need to be more closely inspected by randomly sampling plants. To inspect plants, lightly tap the plants on a white surface, such as a tray or the canvas of a sweep net, to dislodge the insects. Plants can be severed at the base prior to tapping if desired. Inspect a minimum of 25 plants at full bloom and 20 plants at early green boll randomly in the field to provide an accurate estimate of aphid density. Record total number of aphids and calculate average per plant.

If control is not warranted at full bloom, aphid densities should be assessed again at the green boll stage.

Economic Threshold: Varies with crop value and control costs, but generally about 3 aphids per main stem at full bloom or 8 aphids per main stem at the green boll stage.

The yield loss of flax is 0.3346 bu/acre per aphid per plant for crops sampled at full bloom and 0.1275 bu/acre per aphid per plant for crops sampled at the green boll stage.

The potato aphid is highly susceptible to attack by fungi (especially in years of high rainfall and humidity in late June and July). Aphid populations sampled at full bloom that have many diseased insects should be sampled again at the early green boll stage to determine the effect of the disease on aphid densities.

Beet webworm

Economic Threshold: >10 larvae/m²

Flax Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Belowground and Surface Feeders						
Wireworm	No insecticides registered for the control of wireworms in flax					
Cutworms (Army, dark-sided, redbacked, pale western)	Decis 5EC (P)	80 ml	\$7.67	40	A or G	395
	Pounce / Perm-UP (P)	73 – 158 ml	\$7.39-\$16.00	Treat prior to 6 leaf stage	G	1030
	Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel (OP)	0.354-0.486 L	\$7.52-\$10.67	21	A or G	205-418
Sap Feeders						
Potato Aphid	Lagon / Cygon 480 EC / Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.18 L	\$4.86-\$5.09	21	A or G	60-450
Defoliators						
Grasshoppers	Decis 5EC (P)	40 – 60 ml	\$3.83-\$5.75	40	A or G	395
	Matador / Silencer (young grasshoppers only) (P)	25 – 34 ml (Ground) 34 ml (Aerial)	\$4.52-\$6.18 \$0.18	7	A or G	64-110
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.44-0.68 L	\$6.82-\$10.54	7	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.45-0.71 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
Bertha Armyworm	Lannate (C)	89 – 109 g	\$10.14-\$12.45	8	A or G	30-34
	Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel (OP)	0.304-0.405 L	\$6.46-\$8.89	21	A or G	205-418
True Armyworm	Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel (OP)	0.354-0.486 L	\$7.52-\$10.67	21	A or G	205-418
Clover Cutworm	Decis 5EC (P)	40 – 60 ml	\$3.83-\$5.75	40	A or G	395
Variegated cutworm	Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel (OP)	0.354-0.486 L	\$7.52-\$10.67	21	A or G	205-418
Beet Webworm	Decis 5EC (P)	40 – 60 ml	\$3.83-\$5.75	40	A or G	395

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: P=pyrethroids, C=carbamates, OP=organophosphates, OC=organochlorines

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices.

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

Forage Grasses (Timothy, etc.) Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Defoliators						
Grasshoppers	Spreadable Bran Baits					
	Eco bran (C)	0.8-1.6 kg	\$3.80-7.60	1-2	G	N/A
	Sprays					
	Matador (P) (on timothy)	25 - 34 ml	\$4.54-\$6.18	14	G	64-110
	Sevin XLR Plus (C)	0.49-0.93 L (for nymphs or sparse vegetation) 0.93-1.42 L (for adults or application to dense vegetation)	\$8.58-\$16.28 \$16.28-\$24.68	1	A or G	649
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.69 L	\$10.70	7	A or G	4302
	Lagon (OP)	0.17-0.22 L	\$4.74-\$6.14	2	A or G	60-450
European skipper (on timothy)	Dipel 2X DF (M)	57-111 g	\$5.34-\$10.49	N/A	A or G	>4,000

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: M=microbials, P= pyrethroids, C=carbamates, OP=organophosphates

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices.

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

Field Scouting in Lentils

Grasshoppers

When and How to Monitor: Look for when monitoring fields from the early bud stage through pod development.

Economic Threshold: 2 grasshoppers/m² during the flowering and podding stages, especially if two-striped grasshopper is the dominant species.

Lygus Bugs

When and How to Monitor: Look for adult lygus bugs when monitoring lentils during blooming and podding

by using a sweep net, making 25 180° sweeps in at least 5 randomly selected places in a field.

Economic Threshold: Insecticide treatment is recommended when 7-10 adults are collected per 25 sweeps.

Pea aphid

Economic Threshold: 30-40 aphids per 180° sweep of a 38 cm (15 inch) diameter insect net, and few natural enemies are present, and when aphid numbers do not decline over a 2-day period.

Lentil Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Belowground and Surface Feeders						
Wireworms	Cruiser Maxx Pulses (N)	A seed treatment containing Cruiser 5F5 and Apron Maxx RFC or RTA				
Cutworms (Army, black, dark-sided, pale western, redbacked, white)	Decis 5EC (P)	80 ml	\$7.67	30	A or G	395
	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	14	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
	Pounce / Perm-UP (P)	73 – 158 ml	\$7.39-\$16.00	Treat prior to 6-leaf stage	G	1030
	Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel (for pale western cutworm only) (OP)	0.354-0.486 L	\$7.52-\$10.67	21-60	A or G	205-418
Sap or Fluid Feeders						
Lygus Bugs	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	14	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
Potato Leafhopper	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	14	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
Pea Aphid	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 – 94 ml (Matador); 34 ml (Silencer)	\$6.15-\$17.08	14	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
Defoliators						
Grasshoppers	Decis 5EC (P)	40-60 ml (ground) 60 ml (air)	\$3.83-\$5.75	30	A or G	395
	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	14	G	64-110
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.68 L	\$10.54	30	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.69 L		14	A or G	1375-2800
	Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel (OP)	0.235-0.486 L	\$4.99-\$10.67	21-60	A or G	205-418

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: P=pyrethroids, OP=organophosphates

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices.

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

Mustard Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Belowground Feeders						
Root Maggot	No insecticides registered					
Sap or Fluid Feeders						
Lygus Bugs	Decis 5EC (P)	60 ml	\$5.75	7	A or G	395

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ²
Defoliators						
Flea beetles	Seed Treatments					
	Helix (N)	1500 ml/100 kg of seed	N/A	N/A	Seed Treatment	>5,000
	Helix Xtra (N)	1500 ml/100 kg of seed	N/A	N/A	Seed Treatment	>5,000
	Gauche Canola System (N)	0.833 L/100 kg of seed	N/A	N/A	Seed Treatment	N/A
	Gauche Platinum (N)	1.667 L/100 kg of seed	N/A	N/A	Seed Treatment	N/A
	Sprays					
	Decis 5EC (P)	40 – 60 ml	\$3.83-\$5.75	7	A or G	395
	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	7	A or G	64-110
	UP-Cyde (P)	57 ml		30	G	355
	Furadan 480F ⁴ (C)	60 ml		21	A or G	7.34
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.45-0.71 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
Red Turnip Beetle	Furadan 480F (C)*	0.11 L		21	A or G	7.34
Cabbage seedpod weevil	Note: Yellow mustard (<i>Sinapis alba</i>) is resistant to cabbage seedpod weevil; oriental and brown mustards (<i>Brassica juncea</i>) are susceptible to feeding by cabbage seedpod weevil.					
	Matador /Silencer (adults) (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	7	A or G	64-110
	Decis 5 EC (for control of adults only) (P)	80 ml	\$7.67	7	A or G	395
Diamondback Moth	Decis 5 EC (P)	40 – 60 ml	\$3.83-\$5.75	7	A or G	395
	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	7	A or G	64-110
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.22-0.34 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
Bertha Armyworm	Decis 5EC (P)	40 – 60 ml	\$3.83-\$5.75	7	A or G	395
	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	7	A or G	64-110
	UP-Cyde (P)	81 – 113 ml		30	G	355
Clover Cutworm	Decis 5EC (P)	40 – 60 ml	\$3.83-\$5.75	7	A or G	395
Imported cabbageworm	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	7	A or G	64-110
Cabbage looper	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	7	A or G	64-110
Beet webworm	Decis 5EC (P)	40 – 60 ml	\$3.83-\$5.75	7	A or G	395
Grasshopper	Matador /Silencer (young grasshoppers only) (P)	25- 34 ml(Ground) 34 ml (Aerial)	\$4.52-\$6.18 \$6.18	7	A or G	64-110
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.45-0.71 L		7	A or G	1375-2800

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: N= neonicotinoids, P=pyrethroids, C=carbamates, OP=organophosphates

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices.

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

⁴ The United States has revoked all carbofuran tolerances (residue limits in food). Caution should be used if producing mustard for export.

Oats - See small grain cereals

Grasshopper Management on Pastures, Rangelands, Hay, Headlands, and Roadsides

Note: Insects for biological control of weeds such as leafy spurge may be introduced and established in some areas of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. If grasshopper numbers become high, consider using control strategies and insecticides that will minimize harm to these biological control agents.

Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Reduced Agent and Area Treatments (RAATs): Grasshoppers on rangelands may be managed by applying certain insecticides in treated swaths, which alternate with untreated swaths. This can reduce the cost of control and amount of insecticide used by more than 50 percent, while resulting in effective control. For more information on managing grasshoppers by this method see: http://www.grasshoppercontrol.com/pdf/RAATs%20Program%20Revised.pdf					
Spreadable Bran Baits					
Nolo Bait (Pastures, Rangelands) (M)	Minimum of 0.45 kg	\$3.27		A or G	
Eco bran (pastures, rangelands, field borders, headlands, right-of-way, roadsides, wastelands) (C)	0.8-1.6 kg	\$3.80-\$7.60	0-2 (see label)	G	N/A
Sprays					
Decis 5EC (Rangeland, pastures, roadside, fence row) (P)	40 – 60 ml	\$3.83-\$5.75	N/A	A or G	395
Ripcord (Roadsides, headlands, and summerfallow) (young grasshoppers only) (P)	20 – 28 ml	\$2.85-\$3.99	Treated areas must not be grazed or cut or hay.	G	242-542
Matador (Unimproved pasture, summerfallow) (young grasshoppers only) (P)	25 – 34 ml (Ground)	\$4.54-\$6.18	3	A or G	64-110
	34 ml (Aerial)	\$6.18			
Silencer (Unimproved pasture) (young grasshoppers only) (P)	25 – 34 ml (Ground)	\$4.52-\$6.15	3	A or G	64-110
	34 ml (Aerial)	\$6.15			
Sevin XLR (ditchbanks, field borders, headlands, pastures, rangelands, right-of-way, wastelands) (C)	0.48-1.41 L	\$8.40-\$24.68	0 (ditchbanks, field borders, headlands, right-of-way, wasteland); 1 (pastures, rangeland)	A or G	649
Malathion 500 (Hay only) (OP)	0.69 L	\$10.70	7	A or G	4302
Malathion 500E (pastures, rangelands) (OP)	0.69 L		Do not apply to fields occupied by dairy animals, but may be grazed or harvested on the day of application.	A or G	1375-2800

Diazinon (Rangeland, pasture, ditch banks, roadsides, fence rows, wasteland) (OP)	0.445 L (Diazinon 500E and 50EC) 0.445 kg (Diazinon 50W)	\$7.82 (500 E) \$7.57 (50 EC) \$11.88 (50W)	Do not spray livestock directly. Dairy and Beef cattle and sheep may be grazed or fed green forage immediately following application. Hay may be fed if not cut for 21 days following application.	G	1500 (500 E) 1960 (50W)
Dibrom (Rangeland, pastures, dairy and horse paddocks) (OP)	0.22-0.34 L (young grasshoppers) 0.28-0.4 L (adult grasshoppers)	\$10.04-\$15.51 (young) \$12.78-\$18.25 (adult)	4	A or G	345
Lagon / Cygon 480 EC / Cygon 480-AG (pasture, wasteland) (OP)	0.22 L (nymphs) 0.34-0.41 L (Adults)	\$5.94-\$6.14 \$9.18-\$11.16	2 days - 0.22L rate 7-28 days - 0.34-0.41L rates (see labels)	A or G	60-450
Lagon (Hay) (OP)	0.17-0.22 L	\$4.74-\$6.14	2	A or G	60-450
Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel (OP)	Ungrazed and unoccupied areas such as roadsides, right of way, and fence lines adjacent to barley, wheat, oats, or canola, and lentils.			A or G	205- 418

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: M=microbials, P=pyrethroids, C=carbamates, OP=organophosphates

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices.

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

Field Scouting in Peas (Field Peas)

Cutworms

Economic Threshold: 2 to 3 cutworms per square metre.

total number of aphids and calculate average per sweep or plant tip.

SAP FEEDERS

Aphids

When and How to Monitor: Look for when monitoring field peas at the beginning of flowering. Take 180° sweeps or check 10 8-inch (20 cm) plant tips at each stop. Record

Economic Threshold: If, at the beginning of flowering, there are 9 to 12 aphids per sweep or 2-3 aphids per 8-inch (20 cm) plant tip, an insecticide application when 50 percent of plants have produced some young pods will be cost-effective.

Peas (Field Peas) Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ²
Belowground and Surface Feeders						
Wireworms	Cruiser Maxx Pulses (N)	A seed treatment containing Cruiser 5F5 and Apron Maxx RFC or RTA				
Seedcorn Maggot	Diazinon 50W (OP)	20g/300ml water/4L seed	\$0.53 to treat 4L of seed	Seed Treatment	Seed Treatment	1960
	Agrox CD (OP)			Seed Treatment	Seed Treatment	N/A
	Agrox B-2 (OP)			Seed Treatment	Seed Treatment	N/A
Cutworms (Army, black, dark-sided, pale western, red-backed, white)	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	21	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
	Pounce / Perm-UP (P)	73 - 158 ml	\$7.39-\$16.00	Treat prior to 6 leaf stage	G	1030
Sap or Fluid Feeders						
Leafhoppers	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.91 L	\$11.14	3	A or G	1375-2800
Pea Aphid	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 - 94 ml (Matador) 34 ml (Silencer)	\$6.18-\$17.08 \$6.15	21	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
	Lannate (C)	0.206 kg	\$23.51	1	G	30-34
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.91 L		3	A or G	1375-2800
	Lagon/Cygon 480EC (OP)	0.11-0.17 L	\$2.97-\$4.74	3-21 (see labels)	A or G	60-450
	Spider mites	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.91 L	3	A or G	1375-2800
Defoliator						
Grasshoppers	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	21	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
Alfalfa Looper	Sevin (C)	1.90 L	\$33.25	3	G	649
	Lannate (C)	0.206 kg	\$23.51	1	G	30-34
Pea leaf weevil	Cruiser Maxx Pulses (N)	A seed treatment combining Cruiser 5FS and Apron Maxx RTA				
	Matador (P)	34 ml	\$6.18	21	A or G	64-110

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: P=pyrethroids, C=carbamates, OP=organophosphates, OC=organochlorines, N=neonicotinoids

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices.

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

Scouting and Thresholds for Insects in Potatoes

Aphids

Typical damage: Several species of aphids are sap feeders on potato leaves. At very high numbers this sap feeding may cause plants to wilt in small localized areas of the field as "aphid holes". The greatest injury is due to transmission of viruses. Identification and control of aphids is critical in potato seed production to prevent virus spread. In commercial production tuber quality may be reduced by net necrosis of tubers.

When and How to Monitor: Aphid identification and scouting should start in early July when aphids begin to be observed in fields. Sample 25 lower canopy leaves from each of 4 areas in the field (100 leaves in total). Count potato aphids and green peach aphids on each compound leaf, using a magnifying device to identify the species.

Economic threshold: For seed potatoes = 3-10 green peach aphids / 100 leaves. For processing potatoes = 30-100 green peach aphids / 100 leaves. There are no economic thresholds for buckthorn and potato aphids. These thresholds relate to transmission of potato leafroll virus and are not useful in determining infectivity relative to potato virus Y. No economic thresholds have been established for aphids that relate to potato virus Y transmission.

Leafhoppers

Typical damage: the potato leafhopper injects a toxin into the plant which results in hopper burn, a yellowing and curling of the tips and margins of the leaflets, which ultimately turn brown and brittle. Damaged plants die prematurely and yield may be reduced.

When and How to Monitor: Nymphs are scouted by visual inspection; sample 100 plants from 3-5 areas of the field. Count the wingless nymphs on compound leaves taken

from mid canopy. Adults are sampled with a sweep net (20 sweeps per location at 5 locations for a total of 100 sweeps).

Economic threshold: Nymphs-1 nymph per 10 leaves. Adults-1 leafhopper per sweep.

Colorado potato beetle

Typical damage: Larvae feeding may cause extensive defoliation of leaves and is capable of transmitting spindle tuber virus and bacterial ring rot.

When and How to Monitor: Start scouting for larvae 2 weeks after crop emergence. On field edges, count number of beetles on 20 separate plants. Record % defoliation of leaves. Repeated scouting is required since beetles have developed resistance to many insecticides and 2 generations may occur during the year.

Economic threshold: Economic threshold based on beetle numbers may vary by cost of treatment, expected returns and variety. Typical thresholds are 18 larvae / 20 plants for Russet Burbank vs 6 larvae / 20 plants for Norland. Treat when defoliation exceeds 10%.

Potato flea beetle

Typical damage: Beetle feeding causes "shot holes" in the leaves. Two generations may attack the foliage.

When and How to Monitor: Estimate feeding damage on the leaf or numbers of beetles on plants.

Economic threshold: Early in the season treat if greater than 10% defoliation. Later in the season (August) treat if greater than 25% defoliation or with greater than 65 beetles per plant for Norland or 300 beetles per plant for Russet Burbank.

Potatoes* Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate / Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Belowground and Surface Feeders						
Wireworms	Titan (N)	20.8 ml per 100 kg potato seed pieces				2,000
	Pyrifos 15G (OP)	0.1 kg per 100 metres of row	\$0.68 / 100m row	70	G	
	Pyrinex 480 EC (OP)	0.97 L (based on 90 cm row spacing).		70	G	409
	Thimet (OP)	0.14 kg in sandy soils 0.215 kg in heavy soils		At planting application. Do not harvest before 90 days after planting time.	G	27-31

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate / Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Cutworms (Army, dark-sided, pale western, red-backed, black, white)	Pounce / Perm-UP (P)	73 - 158 ml	\$7.39-\$16.00	Treat prior to 6-leaf stage	G	1276
	Ripcord (P)	70 ml	\$9.98	21	G	242-542
	Lorsban/ Pyrinex/ Nufos/ Citadel (Redbacked, black, and darksided cutworms only) (OP)	0.971 L (pre-plant) 0.486-0.971 L (seedling)	\$20.63-\$21.31 (pre-plant) \$10.33-\$21.31 (seedling treatment)	7	G	205 - 418
Sap or Fluid Feeders						
Aphids	Seed Piece Treatments					
	Actara 240SC (N)	See chart on label		NA	Seed Treatment	>5,000
	Admire SPT / Alias 240 SC (N)	11.79 - 17.69 ml per 100 pounds (45.36 kg) of potato seed tubers	\$1.50 - \$2.25 / 100 pounds of potato seed tubers	NA	Seed Treatment	>4,870
	In-Furrow Application					
	Actara 240SC (N)	0.15-0.20 L (based on 90 cm row spacing).	\$46.78-\$62.38		G	>5,000
	Admire 240 F / Alias 240 SC / Grapple (N)	0.344-0.526 L (based on 90 cm row spacing).	\$39.63-\$72.96		G	4143-4870
	Foliar Sprays					
	Fulfill (FD)	78.1 g	\$22.50	14	A or G	>5,000
	Movento	89 - 148 ml	\$21.45-\$35.67	7	G	>2,000
	Actara 25WG (N)	42.5 g	\$16.65	7	A or G	>5,000
	Admire 240 F / Alias 240 SC / Grapple (N)	81 ml	\$9.22-\$11.10	7	G	4143-4870
	Assail (N)	22.7-34.8 g	\$14.07-\$21.57	7	A or G	1,064
	Clutch (N)	28-43 g		14	A or G	
	Lannate (C)	0.2185 kg	\$24.89	3	G	30-34
	Vydate (C)	0.93-1.21 L	\$22.68-\$29.51	7	G	9-10
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.56-0.80 L	\$8.68-\$12.40	3	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.61-0.91 L		3	A or G	1375-2800
	Diazinon 50 W (OP)	0.445 kg	\$11.86	14	G	1960
	Diazinon 500E (OP)	0.445 L	\$7.82	14	G	1500
	Diazinon 50 EC (OP)	0.445 L	\$7.57	14	G	NA
	Lagon / Cygon 480 EC / Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.22-0.44 L	\$5.94-\$12.28	7	G	60-450
	Monitor (OP)	0.71-0.91 L	\$22.01-\$28.21	14	A or G	17

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate / Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Aphids <i>continued</i>	Imidan (OP)	0.91 kg	\$28.16	7	G	285
	Orthene (OP)	0.30-0.44 kg	\$18.94-\$27.77	21	G	1030-1447
	Thionex 50W (OC)	0.45-0.61 kg	\$12.34-\$16.73	1	G	110
	Thionex EC (OC)	0.6-0.8 L	\$10.97-\$14.62	2	G	110
	Thiodan (OC)	0.6-0.8 L	\$8.94-\$11.92	1	G	107.2
Leafhoppers	Seed Piece Treatments					
	Actara 240SC (N)	See chart on label		NA	Seed Treatment	>5,000
	Admire SPT / Alias 240 SC (N)	11.79 - 17.69 ml per 100 pounds (45.36 kg) of potato seed tubers	\$1.50 - \$2.25 / 100 pounds of potato seed tubers	NA	Seed Treatment	>4,870
	In-Furrow Application					
	Actara 240SC (N)	0.15-0.20 L (based on 90 cm row spacing).	\$46.78-\$62.38		G	>5,000
	Admire 240F / Alias 240 SC / Grapple (N)	0.344-0.526 L (based on 90 cm row spacing).	\$39.63-\$72.96	NA	G	4143-4870
	Foliar Sprays					
	Actara 25WG (N)	42.5 g	\$16.65	7	A or G	
	Clutch (N)	28-43 g		14	A or G	
	Pounce / Perm-UP (P)	73 - 105 ml	\$7.39-\$10.63	1	A or G	1276
	Decis 5EC (P)	40 - 60 ml	\$3.83-\$5.75	3	A or G	395
	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	7	A or G	64-110
	Ripcord (P)	25 - 50 ml	\$3.57-\$7.13	7	A or G	242-542
	UP-Cyde (P)	57 ml		7	A or G	355
	Sevin XLR (C)	0.50 L	\$8.75	7	A or G	649
	Lannate (C)	0.2185 kg	\$24.89	3	G	30-34
	Vydate (C)	0.93-1.21 L	\$22.68-\$29.51	7	G	9-10
	Furadan ⁴ (C)	0.445 L		7	G	7.34
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.56-0.80 L	\$8.68-\$12.40	3	A or G	1375-2800
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.61-0.91 L		3	A or G	1375-2800
	Diazinon 50 W (OP)	0.445 Kg	\$11.88	14	G	1960
	Diazinon 500E (OP)	0.445 L	\$7.82	14	G	1500
	Diazinon 50 EC (OP)	0.445 L	\$7.57	14	G	NA
	Lagon /Cygon 480 EC /Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.22-0.44 L	\$5.94-\$12.28	7	G	60-450
	Monitor (OP)	0.71-0.91 L	\$22.01-\$28.21	14	A or G	17
	Dibrom (OP)	0.44 L	\$20.08	4	A or G	345
	Imidan (OP)	0.91 kg	\$28.16	7	G	285

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate / Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Leafhoppers <i>continued</i>	Orthene (OP)	0.30-0.44 kg	\$18.94-\$27.77	21	G	1030-1447
	Thionex 50W (OC)	0.45-0.61 kg	\$12.34-\$16.73	1	G	110
	Thionex EC (OC)	0.6-0.8 L	\$10.97-\$14.62	2	G	110
	Thiodan (OC)	0.6-0.8 L	\$8.94-\$11.92	1	G	107.2
Lygus bugs	Pounce / Perm-UP (P)	73 - 105 ml	\$7.39-\$10.63	1	A or G	1276
	Decis 5EC (P)	40 - 60 ml	\$3.83-\$5.75	3	A or G	395
	Matador / Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	7	A or G	64-110
	Ripcord (P)	50 ml	\$7.13	7	A or G	242-542
	UP-Cyde (P)	81 ml		7	A or G	355
	Sevin XLR (C)	2.12 - 2.59 L	\$37.10-\$45.33	7	A or G	649
	Vydate (C)	0.93-1.21 L	\$22.68-\$29.51	7	G	9-10
	Furadan ⁴ (C)	0.445 L		7	G	7.34
	Lagon / Cygon 480 EC (OP)	0.22-0.44 L	\$5.94-\$12.28	7	G	60-450
	Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel (larvae only) (OP)	0.405 L	\$8.61-\$8.89	7	G	205 - 418
	Orthene (OP)	0.30-0.44 kg	\$18.94-\$27.77	21	G	1030-1447
	Thionex 50W (OC)	0.45-0.61 kg	\$12.34-\$16.73	1	G	110
	Thionex EC (OC)	0.6-0.8 L	\$10.97-\$14.62	1	G	110
	Thiodan (OC)	0.6-0.8 L	\$8.94-\$11.92	1	G	107.2
Defoliators						
Colorado potato beetle	Note: Colorado potato beetles have been found to be resistant to several families of insecticides in localized areas of Manitoba. Rotation between different families of insecticides is essential.					
	Seed Piece Treatments					
	Actara 240SC (N)	See chart on label		NA	Seed Treatment	>5,000
	Admire SPT / Alias 240 SC (N)	11.79 - 17.69 ml per 100 pounds (45.36 kg) of potato seed tubers	\$1.50 - \$2.25 / 100 pounds of potato seed tubers	NA	Seed Treatment	>4,870
	In-Furrow Application					
	Actara 240SC (N)	0.15-0.20 L (based on 90 cm row spacing).	\$46.78-\$62.38		G	>5,000
	Admire / Alias 240 SC / Grapple (N)	0.345 -0.525 L	\$39.63-\$72.96	7	G	4143-4870
	Clutch (N)	108-181 g (based on 90 cm row spacing)		14	G	
	Foliar Sprays					
	Rimon (SB)	0.17-0.33 L	\$10.45-\$20.29	14	G	>5,000
	Entrust (S)	20-40 g/acre	\$23.89-\$47.77	7	G	>5,000

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate / Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Colorado potato beetle <i>continued</i>	Success (S)	34 - 67 ml	\$19.89-\$39.20	7	G	>5,000
	Coragen (D)	101 - 152 ml	\$20.63-\$30.95	14	A or G	>5,000
	Actara 25WG (N)	42.5 g	\$16.65	7	A or G	>5,000
	Admire / Alias 240 SC / Grapple (N)	81 ml	\$9.22-\$11.10	7	G	4143-4870
	Assail (N)	16.2-32.4 g	\$10.04-\$20.08	7	A or G	1,064
	Clutch (N)	28-43 g		14	A or G	
	Pounce / Perm-UP (P)	73 - 105 ml	\$7.39-\$10.63	1	A or G	1276
	Decis 5EC (P)	40 - 60 ml	\$3.83-\$5.75	3	A or G	395
	Matador / Silencer (P)	34 - 50 ml	\$6.15-\$9.27	7	A or G	64-110
	Ripcord (P)	25 - 50 ml	\$3.57-\$7.13	7	A or G	242-542
	Up-Cyde (P)	57 ml		7	A or G	355
	Sevin XLR (C)	0.50 L	\$8.75	7	A or G	649
	Vydate (C)	0.93-1.21 L	\$22.68-\$29.51	7	G	9-10
	Furadan ⁴ (C)	0.222 L		7	G	7.34
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.56-0.80 L	\$8.68-\$12.40	3	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.61-0.91 L		3	A or G	1375-2800
	Diazinon 50 W (OP)	0.445 kg	\$11.88	14	G	1960
	Diazinon 500E (OP)	0.445 L	\$7.82	14	G	1500
	Diazinon 50 EC (OP)	0.445 L	\$7.57	14	G	NA
	Monitor (OP)	0.71-0.91 L	\$22.01-\$28.21	14	A or G	17
	Dibrom (OP)	0.44 L	\$20.08	4	A or G	345
	Imidan (OP)	0.91 kg	\$28.16	7	G	285
	Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel (larvae only) (OP)	0.405 L	\$8.61-\$8.89	7	G	205 - 418
	Thionex 50W (OC)	0.45-0.61 kg	\$12.34-\$16.73	1	G	110
	Thionex EC (OC)	0.6-0.8 L	\$10.97-\$14.62	2	G	110
	Thiodan (OC)	0.6-0.8 L	\$8.94-\$11.92	1	G	107.2
Potato Flea Beetle	Admire SPT / Alias 240 SC (N)	11.79 - 17.69 ml per 100 pounds (45.36 kg) of potato seed tubers	\$1.50 - \$2.25 / 100 pounds of potato seed tubers	NA	Seed Treatment	>4,870
	Admire 240 F / Alias 240 SC / Grapple (N)	Soil Application: 0.344-0.526 L (based on 90 cm row spacing).	\$39.63-\$72.96	NA	G	4143-4870
	Pounce / Perm-UP (P)	73 - 105 ml	\$7.39-\$10.63	1	A or G	1276
	Decis 5EC (P)	40 - 60 ml	\$3.83-\$5.75	3	A or G	395

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate / Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Potato Flea Beetle <i>continued</i>	Matador / Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	7	A or G	64-110
	Ripcord (P)	25 - 50 ml	\$3.57-\$7.13	7	A or G	242-542
	UP-Cyde (P)	57 ml		7	A or G	355
	Sevin XLR (C)	0.50 L	\$8.75	7	A or G	649
	Lannate (C)	0.2185 kg	\$24.89	3	G	30-34
	Vydate (C)	0.93-1.21 L	\$22.68-\$29.51	7	G	9-10
	Furadan ⁴ (C)	0.222 L		7	G	7.34
	Diazinon 50 W (OP)	0.445 Kg	\$11.88	14	G	1960
	Diazinon 500E (OP)	0.445 L	\$7.82	14	G	1500
	Diazinon 50 EC (OP)	0.445 L	\$7.57	14	G	NA
	Monitor (OP)	0.71-0.91 L	\$22.01-\$28.21	14	A or G	17
	Dibrom (OP)	0.44 L	\$20.08	4	A or G	345
	Imidan (OP)	0.91 kg	\$28.16	7	G	285
	Lorsban / Pyrixex / Nufos / Citadel (OP)	0.405 L	\$8.61-\$8.89	7	G	205 - 418
	Orthene (OP)	0.30-0.44 kg	\$18.94-\$27.77	21	G	1030-1447
	Thionex 50W (OC)	0.45-0.61 kg	\$12.34-\$16.73	1	G	110
	Thionex EC (OC)	0.6-0.8 L	\$10.97-\$14.62	1	G	110
	Thiodan (OC)	0.6-0.8 L	\$8.94-\$11.92	1	G	107.2
Variegated cutworm	Pounce / Perm-UP (P)	73 ml	\$7.39	1	G	1276
	Ripcord (P)	70 ml	\$9.98	7	G	242-542
	Sevin XLR (C)	0.1-0.125 L / 300 m of row	\$1.75-\$2.19 / 300 m of row	7	A or G	649
	Lannate (C)	0.11 -0.22 kg	\$12.45-\$24.89	3	G	30-34
Armyworm	Matador (P)	34 ml	\$6.18	7	A or G	64-110
Stem Borers						
European Corn Borer	Rimon (SB)	0.17-0.33 L	\$10.45-\$20.29	14	G	>5,000
	Entrust (S)	35.4 g / acre	\$42.28	7	G	>5,000
	Success (S)	59 ml	\$34.52	7	G	>5,000
	Coragen (D)	101 - 152 ml	\$20.63-\$30.95	14	A or G	>5,000
	Matador / Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	7	A or G	64-110
	Pounce / Perm-UP (P)	73 ml	\$7.39	1	A or G	1276
	Sevin XLR (C)	1.01 - 2.59 L	\$17.68-\$45.33	7	A or G	649

*Before using any pesticide on potatoes, consult the list of **Agricultural Pesticides Approved for Use**, available from Simplot Canada and McCain Foods (Canada).

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: SB=substituted benzoylurea, S=spinosyns, FD=feeding disruptors, D=diamides, N=neonicotinoids, P=pyrethroids, C=carbamates, OP=organophosphates, OC=organochlorines

² Based on 2009 Suggest Retail Prices.

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

⁴ The United States has revoked all carbofuran tolerances (residue limits in food). Caution should be used if producing potatoes for export.

Field Scouting in Rye

Information on typical damage, when and how to monitor, and economic thresholds for cutworms, aphids and armyworms in rye can be found in the section on field scouting in small grain cereals (wheat, barley, oats).

Rye Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Belowground and Surface Feeders						
Wireworms	Cruiser Maxx Cereals (N)	A seed treatment combining Cruiser 350FS and Dividend XL RTA				
Cutworms (Army, black, darksided, pale western, red-backed, white)	Pounce / Perm-UP (P)	73 - 158 ml	\$7.39-\$16.00	Treat prior to 6 leaf stage	G	1030
Sap Feeders						
Aphids	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.60-0.80 L	\$9.30-\$12.40	7	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.45-1.11 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
Defoliators						
Grasshoppers	Spreadable Bran Baits					
	Nolo Bait (M)	Minimum of 0.45 kg	\$3.27		A or G	
	Eco bran (C)	0.8-1.6 kg	\$3.80-\$7.60	14	G	N/A
	Sprays					
	Sevin XLR (C)	0.50-1.01 L	\$8.75-\$17.68	14	A or G	649
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.69 L	\$10.70	7	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.91-1.11 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
	Lagon / Cygon 480EC (OP)	0.22 L (nymphs) 0.34-0.41 L (adults)	\$5.94-\$6.14 \$9.18-\$11.16	2-28 (see labels)	A or G	60-450
True armyworm	Sevin XLR (C)	1.01-2.12 L	\$17.68-\$37.10	14	A or G	649
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.60-0.80 L	\$9.30-\$12.40	7	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.45-1.11 L	\$5.51-\$13.59	7	A or G	1375-2800

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: : M=microbials, N=neonicotinoids, P=pyrethroids, C=carbamates, OP=organophosphates

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices.

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

Safflower Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Defoliators						
Grasshoppers	Lagon /Cygon 480 EC /Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.22-0.40 L	\$5.94-\$11.16	21	A or G	60-450

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: OP=organophosphates

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices.

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

Field Scouting in Small Grain Cereals (wheat, barley, oats)

BELOWGROUND AND SURFACE FEEDERS

Cutworms

Typical Damage: Notched, wilted, dead, or cut-off plants. Plants missing from rows, bare patches appearing in field.

When and How to Monitor: Look for cutworms, and evidence of cutworm feeding, when monitoring in late May to mid-July. Often cutworms will be close to the cut or shriveled plants they have just damaged. Cutworms will sometimes be most abundant in patches or a specific area of a field. In areas of the field where cutworm damage is noticeable, check around damaged plants in a 0.25 m² (50cm x 50cm) areas. Use trowel or shovel to carefully search through top half to 1 inch of soil for cutworm larvae. Multiply the number of cutworms found by 4 to get the number per m². Repeat in several locations to get an accurate assessment of what the cutworm levels are.

Economic Threshold: Pale western cutworm – 3-4/m²; Redbacked and army cutworm – 5-6/m². Well established fall-seeded crops or spring seeded crops with good moisture conditions can tolerate higher numbers. Sometimes it is most economical to just treat infested patches, and not whole fields.

SAP OR FLUID FEEDERS

Aphids

Typical Damage: Visible wilting of plants, yellow patches in fields, plants are sticky.

When and How to Monitor: Look for aphids when monitoring in July through early August. While monitoring the field, using a sweep net or tapping plants over a white tray or bucket can alert you to the presence and relative abundance of aphids. If aphid levels appear concerning, a more thorough examination is needed. Count aphids on 20

stems in each of 5 areas. Counts should be at least 50 paces apart, and observations should be made well into the center of the field. Too frequently farmers become alarmed after checking a few plants along the margins, especially near shelterbelts, where populations are high. Record the total number of aphids and calculate the average per plant.

Economic Threshold: 12-15 aphids/stem prior to the soft dough stage.

Barley Thrips

When and How to Monitor: Sampling should begin when the flag leaf is first visible and continue until the head is completely emerged from the boot. Barley thrips exhibit an edge effect; there are usually more thrips near protected field margins than other areas of the field. Most thrips can be found under the top 2 leaf sheaths. Unroll the leaf sheaths away from the stem to find the thrips.

Economic Threshold: Insecticide treatments are only effective when applied before heading is complete.

Treat when thrips are equal to or greater than the number calculated by:

Threshold (Thrips/stem) = (Cost of Control ÷ expected \$ value per bushel)/0.4

DEFOLIATORS

Grasshoppers

Typical Damage: Black strips along margins of newly emerging crops, head clipping later in season.

When and How to Monitor: Look for grasshoppers when monitoring fields from late – may through to harvest. Check along edges of crop, particularly areas adjacent to hayland, pastures and roadsides. Estimate number of hoppers/yard² (m²).

Economic Threshold: 8-13 grasshoppers/m². Early in the season, when grasshoppers are small, 18 grasshoppers/m² and visible crop damage may be a more appropriate threshold.

A rough estimate for an economic threshold for grasshoppers in crops to be used as greenfeed has been suggested at 20 grasshoppers/m² or higher.

Armyworms

Typical Damage: Leaves stripped from plants, awns chewed from heads, heads clipped.

When and How to Monitor: Check the soil surface for armyworms, and the plants for feeding, when monitoring in mid-June through early-August. At each stop shake plants and carefully check soil surface for dislodged larvae. During the day larvae may be under plant trash, soil clods or in soil cracks. Check the backs of armyworms for parasite eggs.

Economic Threshold: Four unparasitized larvae, smaller than 2.5 cm (1 inch) per square foot. For migrating

Armyworms: Treat a couple of swaths ahead of the infestation in the direction of movement to form a barrier strip.

SEED FEEDERS ONLY

Wheat Midge (wheat only)

When and How to Monitor: Monitor wheat in July when crop emerges from boot stage until flowering. Check crop canopy at dusk for signs of wheat midge adult activity. At each stop, examine 10 heads. Record the number of midge adults observed on or near heads. Calculate average number of midge per head.

Sticky traps may be used to capture adult midge activity in wheat fields.

Economic Threshold: For yield only: 1 adult midge per 4 to 5 heads. At this level of infestation, wheat yields will be reduced by approximately 15% if the midge is not controlled. To maintain optimum grade: 1 adult midge per 8 to 10 wheat heads during the susceptible stage.

Small Grain Cereals (wheat, barley, oats) Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Belowground and Surface Feeders						
Wireworms	Cruiser Maxx Cereals (N)	A seed treatment combining Cruiser 350FS and Dividend XL RTA. For use on wheat and barley only.				
Cutworms (Army, dark sided, pale western, redbacked)	Decis 5EC (P)	80 ml	\$7.67	31 (oats) 40 (barley, wheat)	A or G	395
	Ricord (barley and wheat only) (P)	70 ml	\$9.98	21	G	242-542
	Pounce / Perm-UP (P)	73 - 158 ml	\$7.39-\$16.00	Treat prior to 6-leaf stage	G	1030
	Lorsban/Pyrinex/Nufos/Citadel (OP)	0.354-0.486 L	\$7.52-\$10.67	60	A or G	205-418
Sap or Fluid Feeders						
Aphids	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.60-0.8 L	\$9.30-\$12.40	7	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.45-1.11 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
	Cygon 480 EC / Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.17 L	\$4.59	2	A or G	60-450
Thrips	Lannate (C)	0.1214kg	\$13.83	20	A or G	30-34
	Lagon / Cygon 480 EC / Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.40 L	\$10.80-\$11.17	7-21 (see labels)	A or G	60-450
Brown Wheat Mite	Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel(OP)	0.253 L	\$5.38-\$5.55	60	A or G	205 - 418

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Defoliators						
Grasshoppers	Spreadable Bran Baits					
	Nolo Bait (M)	Minimum of 0.45 kg	\$3.27		A or G	
	Eco bran (C)	0.8-1.6kg	\$3.80-\$7.60	14 (oats, wheat) 28 (barley)	G	
	Sprays					
	Decis 5EC (P)	40 – 60 ml (ground) 60 ml (air)	\$3.83-\$5.75 (ground), \$5.75 (air)	31 (oats) 40 (wheat, barley)	A or G	395
	Ripcord (young grasshoppers only) (wheat and barley only) (P)	20 – 28 ml	\$2.85-\$3.99	30 (wheat) 45 (barley)	G	242-542
	Matador /Silencer (young grasshoppers only) (P)	25 – 34 ml (Ground) 34 ml (Aerial)	\$4.52-\$6.18 \$6.18	Do not apply within 28 days of harvest or 14 days of livestock foraging	A or G	64-110
	Sevin XLR (C)	0.50-1.01 L	\$8.75-\$17.68	14 (wheat, oats) 28 (barley)	A or G	649
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.68 L	\$10.54	7	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (young grasshoppers) (OP)	0.91-1.11 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
	Lorsban/Pyrinex/Nufos/Citadel (OP)	0.235-0.354 L	\$4.99-\$7.77	60	A or G	205-418
	Lagon /Cygon 480EC (OP)	nymphs-0.22 L adults-0.34-0.40 L	\$6.14 \$9.49-\$11.16	2-28 (see labels)	A or G	60-450
Cereal Leaf Beetle	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.22 – 0.45 L	\$3.41-\$6.82	7	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.89 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
True Armyworm	Matador (P)	34 ml	\$6.18	Do not apply within 28 days of harvest or 14 days of livestock foraging	A or G	64-110
	Sevin XLR (C)	1.01-2.12 L	\$17.68-\$37.10	14 (wheat, oats) 28 (barley)	A or G	649
	Lannate (C)	0.1093-0.2185kg	\$12.45-\$24.89	20	A or G	30-34
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.60-0.80 L	\$9.30-\$12.40	7	A or G	4302
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.45-1.11 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
	Lorsban/Pyrinex/Nufos/Citadel (OP)	0.354 – 0.486 L	\$7.52-\$10.67	60	A or G	205-418

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Pests of Seed Only						
Wheat Midge (a pest of wheat only)	Rotate Crops – Continuous wheat cropping encourages higher wheat midge populations.					
	Resistant Varieties – the Canadian Western Red Spring wheat varieties AC Goodeve and AC Unity are resistant to feeding by wheat midge.					
	Lorsban/Pyrinex/ Nufos/Citadel (OP)	0.336-0.405 L	\$7.14-\$8.89	60	A or G	205-418
	Lagon /Cygon 480 EC /Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.40 L	\$10.80-\$11.17	21	A or G	60-450
Stem-Borers						
Hessian Fly	• Never plant wheat in the same field 2 years in a row in areas where Hessian flies are a problem. • The spring wheat cultivar Superb is partially resistant to the Hessian fly. • Early seeded spring wheat is less susceptible to stem breakage caused by Hessian fly than later seeded wheat. • Winter wheat planted in September will likely be free of Hessian flies.					
Wheat Stem Maggot	Crop rotation and stubble cultivation may reduce populations					
Wheat stem sawfly	Solid-stem wheat varieties (such as the hard red spring wheat varieties AC Lillian, AC Abbey and AC Eaton) can reduce damage by wheat stem sawfly larvae compared to susceptible varieties, however the level of control can vary depending on environmental conditions.					

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: M=microbials, N= neonicotinoids, P=pyrethroids, C=carbamates, OP=organophosphates

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices.

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

Scouting for insects in Soybeans

Soybean Aphid

Typical Damage: Soybean aphids suck sap from soybean plants. Infested leaves may wilt or curl when infestations are large. Other symptoms may include plant stunting, reduced pod and seed count, and yellowing of leaves.

When and How to Monitor: Check 30 plants (6 plants in 5 areas) per field. Examine the entire plant and estimate populations of soybean aphids (counting exact numbers will not be possible or practical with higher populations). Once soybean aphid numbers reach 250 aphids per plant, scout the field frequently to determine if soybean aphid numbers are

increasing. A population can stay at 250-300 aphids per plant and not cause economical yield loss. If the aphid levels are not rising above 250-300 per plant, there is a good indication that field conditions are favouring natural enemies (such as beneficial insects and fungi) that are helping control the aphids.

Economic Threshold: When there are on average at least 250 aphids per plant and the population is increasing, and the plants are in the R1 (beginning bloom) to R5 (beginning seed) growth stages, treatment would be economical.

Soybean Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Belowground and Surface Feeders						
Wireworms	Cruiser Maxx Beans (N)	A seed treatment combining Cruiser 5FS and Apron Maxx RTA				
Seedcorn Maggot	Cruiser Maxx Beans (N)	A seed treatment combining Cruiser 5FS and Apron Maxx RTA				
	Agrox CD, Agrox B-2 (OP)	See "Disease Control-Seed Treatments" section of this guide				N/A
	Diazinon 50W (OP)	20 g/300 mL water/4 L seed			Seed Treatment	1960
Cutworms	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	21	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
Sap or Fluid Feeders						
Soybean Aphid	Cruiser Maxx Beans (N)	A seed treatment combining Cruiser 5FS and Apron Maxx RTA				
	Matador /Silencer (P)	34-94 ml (Matador) 34 ml (Silencer)	\$6.18-\$17.08 \$6.15	21	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
	Lagon /Cygon 480 EC /Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.28-0.40 L	\$7.56-\$11.17	30	A or G (lagon, cygon 480 EC) G only (Cygon 480-AG)	60-450
	Lagon /Cygon 480 EC /Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.28-0.40 L	\$7.56-\$11.17	30	A or G (lagon, cygon 480 EC) G only (Cygon 480-AG)	60-450
Leafhoppers	Lagon /Cygon 480 EC /Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.28-0.40 L	\$7.56-\$11.17	30	A or G (lagon, cygon 480 EC) G only (Cygon 480-AG)	60-450
Lygus bugs	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	21	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110
	Lagon /Cygon 480 EC /Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.28-0.40 L	\$7.56-\$11.17	30	A or G (lagon, cygon 480 EC) G only (Cygon 480-AG)	60-450
Spider mites	Lagon /Cygon 480 EC /Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.40 L	\$10.80-\$11.17	30	A or G (lagon, cygon 480 EC) G only (Cygon 480-AG)	60-450
Defoliators						
Grasshoppers	Matador /Silencer (P)	34 ml	\$6.15	21	A or G (Matador) G (Silencer)	64-110

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: N= neonicotinoids, P=pyrethroids, OP=organophosphates

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

Stored Grain Insect Control-

See Insect Control in Stored Grain; after Insect Management Charts (pages 404-407).

Summerfallow-

See grasshopper management on Pastures, etc.

Scouting for insects in Sunflowers

BELOWGROUND AND SURFACE FEEDERS

Cutworm

Typical Damage: Notched, wilted, dead, and cut-off plants (weed or crop seedlings). Plants missing from rows, bare patches appearing in field.

When and How to Monitor: Look for cutworms, and evidence of cutworm feeding, when monitoring sunflowers in late May to mid-July. Often cutworms will be close to the cut or shriveled plants that they have just damaged. Cutworms will sometimes be most abundant in patches or a specific area of a field. In areas of a field where cutworm damage is noticeable, check around damaged plants in a 0.25 m² (50cm x 50cm) areas. Use trowel or shovel to carefully search through top half to 1 inch of soil for cutworm larvae. Multiply the number of cutworms found by 4 to get the number per m². Repeat in several locations to get an accurate assessment of what the cutworm levels are.

Economic Threshold: 1 cutworm or more per square foot (30 by 30 cm) or if there is a 25 to 30% stand reduction. Sometimes it is most economical to just treat infested patches, and not whole fields.

DEFOLIATORS

Sunflower Beetle

Typical Damage: Adults: Leaves of seedling plants chewed or completely destroyed late May through June, shot-holes or large areas of leaves chewed July through August.

Larvae: Leaves of plants chewed or completely destroyed.

When and How to Monitor: Adults: Look for when monitoring sunflower seedlings in May through June. Examine 10 plants at random at each stop. Larvae: Look for when monitoring sunflowers in July through mid-August. Examine 10 plants at random at each sampling site. Peel back leaves around growing tip and record total number of larvae found. Calculate average number per plant.

Economic Threshold: Adults: 1-2/seedling; Larvae: 10 to 15/plant or 25-30% defoliation.

Insects affecting the seeds

PESTS OF SEED ONLY

Red Sunflower Seed Weevil

Typical Damage: Seeds partly or completely destroyed, exit hole in hull. Shriveled kernels, kernels completely destroyed.

When and How to Monitor: Monitor fields when ray petal being to form and continue every 2 to 3 days until pollination is complete. When scouting, use the X pattern and begin counts at least 70 to 100 feet into the field to avoid margin effects. Examine 5 plants at each site for a total of 25 plants. For checking individual sunflower heads, brush the face of the head vigorously to bring the weevils to the surface, or use a commercial preparation of mosquito repellent containing diethyl toluamide (DEET) to spray the heads. This will cause the weevils to move out of hiding spots. Record total number of weevils and calculate average per head.

Economic Threshold:

Confection Sunflowers: 1-2 weevils/plant. Control is based on a need to keep seed damage below 3 or 4% because of industry standards.

Oilseed sunflowers: 12-14 weevils/head.

The ideal plant stage to treat is when most plants in the field are at 40% pollen shed (R5.4).

Banded Sunflower Moth

When and How to Monitor: Look for banded sunflower moth adults when monitoring fields in the late bud (R-4) to early bloom (R5.1) plant growth stage. Count moths on 20 plants from 5 different sites for a total of 100 plants. Sampling in early evening or early morning when the moths are most active gives the most accurate counts.

A sampling strategy based on scouting for adult moths during daylight hours has also been developed.

Economic Threshold: 1 moth per 2 plants when monitoring in the early evening or early morning.

If monitoring for adult moths during daylight hours, tables for determining economic thresholds can be found at: <http://www.ext.nodak.edu/extpubs/plantsci/pests/e823w.htm> If treatment is warranted, it should be applied at the R5.1 sunflower plant growth stage.

Lygus bugs

Economic Threshold: Confection - One adult lygus bug per 9 heads can result in economic losses through the reduction in seed quality. Lygus bug management should be initiated between the R4 to R5.1 stage if adult densities reach economic levels. Oilseed sunflowers are not believed to be at risk of damage from lygus bugs.

Sunflowers Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Belowground and Surface Feeders						
Wireworms	Wireworms may sometimes damage sunflowers. Seeding sunflowers when the soil temperature is at least 8 to 10°C at 1 to 1.5 inches depth may minimize damage by wireworms.					
	Cruiser Maxx Sunflowers (N)	A seed treatment combining Cruiser 5FS with Maxim 480FS and Apron XL. Sunflower Seeds can not be treated with Cruiser Maxx Sunflowers in Canada.				
Cutworms	Pounce / Perm-UP (P)	73 – 158 ml	\$7.39-\$16.00	Treat prior to 6-leaf stage	G	1030
	Lorsban / Pyrinex / Nufos / Citadel (OP)	0.486 L	\$10.33-\$10.67	42	G	205-418
Defoliators						
Sunflower Beetle	Decis 5EC (P)	40 ml	\$3.83	70	A or G	395
	Matador / Silencer (P)	17– 25 ml(Ground)	\$3.08-\$4.54	7	A or G	64-110
		34 ml (Aerial)	\$6.15			
	Ripcord (P)	28 ml	\$3.99	70	A or G	242-542
	UP-Cyde (P)	40 ml		70	A or G	355
	Furadan ⁴ (C)	0.11 L		60	G	7.34
	Thionex EC (OC)	0.6 L	\$10.97	60	G	110
	Thiodan (OC)	0.6 L	\$8.94	60	G	107.2
Pests of Head and Seeds						
Lygus bugs	Matador	34 ml	\$6.18	7	A or G	64-110
Sunflower Seed Weevil	Early planting helps to reduce seed damage by sunflower seed weevils					
	Ripcord (P)	28 ml	\$3.99	70	A or G	242-542
	UP-Cyde (P)	40 ml		70	A or G	355
	Lorsban / Nufos / Citadel (OP)	0.486 L	\$10.33-\$10.66	42	A or G	272/205
Banded sunflower moth	Late planting may provide some control					
Sunflower Moth	Dipel 2X DF (young larvae) (M)	127 – 253 g	\$12.02-\$23.85	N/A	A or G	> 4,000
Sunflower Midge	Some cultivars show some resistance to feeding by sunflower midge					

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: M=microbial, P=pyrethroids, C=carbamates, OP=organophosphates, OC=organochlorines

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices.

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

⁴ The United States has revoked all carbofuran tolerances (residue limits in food). Caution should be used if producing sunflowers for export.

Field Scouting in Sweet Clover

DEFOLIATORS

Sweetclover Weevil

Typical Damage: Adults chew crescent-shaped and jagged notches in leaves and can completely defoliate plants.

When and How to Monitor: Inspect clover seedlings for weevil damage in spring as the seedlings emerge. In mid-summer and throughout August, inspect first-year clover

stands for damage along crop margins. Invading weevils move into these stands only as far as necessary to satisfy their food requirements, so an insecticide application to affected field margins is usually all that is required. Visually estimating the number of weevils per plant must be done carefully because weevils fall from plants easily and are difficult to see on the ground.

Economic Threshold: 1st year stands: 1 weevil adult/3 seedlings (1/5 seedlings under dry conditions). 2nd year stands: 9-12 weevil adults/plant.

Sweet Clover Insect Management Chart

Insect	Insecticide (and insecticide group ¹)	Rate/Acre	Cost/Acre ²	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Application (A=aerial; G=ground)	LD ₅₀ (Mammalian Toxicity) ³
Defoliators						
Grasshoppers	Spreadable Bran Baits					
	Eco bran (C)	0.8-1.6kg	\$3.80-\$7.60	2	G	N/A
	Sprays					
	Sevin XLR (C)	0.50-1.01 L	\$8.75-\$17.68	2	A or G	649
Sweetclover Weevil	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.91-1.11 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
	Locate new seedlings as far as possible from 2nd-year clover. Cultivating second-year stands of sweet clover silage and hay as soon as possible after the crop is taken kills the new-generation weevil larvae in the soil.					
	Malathion 500 (OP)	0.56-1.01 L	\$8.68-\$15.66	7-Cattle may be returned immediately after spraying.	A or G	1375-2800
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.61-1.01 L				
Blister Beetle	Lagon /Cygon 480 EC /Cygon 480-AG (OP)	0.34-0.45 L	\$9.18-\$12.28	28	A or G	60-450
	Sevin XLR (C)	1.01-1.6 L	\$17.68-\$28.00	2	A or G	649
Beet Webworm	Sevin XLR (C)	1.01-2.12 L	\$17.68-\$37.10	2	A or G	649
Sap or Fluid Feeders						
Lygus Bugs	Dibrom (OP)	0.44-0.88 L	\$20.08-\$40.15	4	A or G	345
Leafhoppers	Sevin XLR (C)	1.01-1.6 L	\$17.68-\$28.00	2	A or G	649
	Malathion 500E (OP)	0.91-1.11 L		7	A or G	1375-2800
	Dibrom (OP)	0.44-0.88 L	\$20.08-\$40.15	4	A or G	345
Aphids	Dibrom (OP)	0.44-0.88 L	\$20.08-\$40.15	4	A or G	345

ALWAYS CONSULT THE INSECTICIDE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY INSECTICIDE.

¹ Insecticide Group: C=carbamates, OP=organophosphates

² Based on 2009 Suggested Retail Prices.

³ LD₅₀ values represent the relative toxicity of a pesticide. They represent the dose (in mg/kg body weight) that will kill 50% of the test animals. Thus the lower the number the greater the toxicity. Values given are for oral LD₅₀.

Timothy-

See forage grasses

Wheat-

See small grain cereals

Insect Control in Stored Grain

Prevention

Clean in and around storage facilities. Grain storage facilities, and the area around storage facilities, should be cleaned thoroughly prior to storing grain.

Clean equipment used to move grain. Grain left in equipment throughout the summer months can result in new grain that is being placed into storage becoming infested. Combines, truck beds, grain wagons, augers and other equipment used to move grain should be cleaned of grain residue. Other potential sources of grain infesting insects include livestock feeds, old seed bags, spilled grain, etc.

Inspect grain storage facilities for signs of deterioration, especially for leaks or holes through which insects or rodents can gain access to the stored grain. Moving and storing the grain in clean facilities will eliminate one source of infestation. However, grain stored for long periods of time still has the potential for renewed infestations.

Treating storage facilities. Depending on the commodity to be stored, storage facilities may additionally be sprayed or dusted, if needed, with a recommended insecticide before storing grain in the bin (e.g. malathion, diatomaceous earth or cyfluthrin – refer to product labels for details). *Note* – some commodities, such as canola, flax and sunflowers, should not be stored in facilities recently treated with malathion or cyfluthrin (Tempo).

Dry and Cool Grain. Ideally, the grain should be dry before being put into storage, and cooled as quickly as possible. For long-term storage, producers are urged to lower the grain temperature below 15°C as soon as possible after the grain is placed in storage. At 15°C the stored product insects stop laying eggs and development stops. Aeration systems used during the night immediately after harvest should have the grain below 15°C in about 2 weeks. Grain that is not moved or aerated after harvest can remain warm enough to allow insects to survive the winter. Convection currents arising from this warm air can also promote condensation, sprouting (heating) and mould growth in unmanaged grain. These conditions are very attractive to stored product pests and support their development.

Once the grain mass is cooled to the desired temperature, fans should be sealed to prevent unwanted air migration through the mass that could result in early grain mass warm-up. Cold grain has a longer storage life than warm grain.

Note however that under cool grain temperatures, insect movement is reduced to the point that some insecticides may not be effective.

Monitoring for Insects

Regular monitoring of the stored grain is the next step in determining the presence and potential for serious infestations. Either the presence of insects or damaged kernels will give an indication of a problem. Probably the most sensitive means of detecting insects in stored grain is through the use of probe traps, available from numerous crop protection agents. Often the first indication of an infestation will be

found near the top centre of a storage bin, and therefore, this is where traps should be placed. Monitoring should take place once every 7-10 days during the onset of storage (first 60 days) and then the frequency of monitoring may be adjusted.

Identifying insects in stored grain

Correct identification of insects found in stored grain is important in determining the most appropriate control methods. Some of the insects found in stored grain feed on the grains, while others feed on fungus that may be developing in the stored grain.

Grain feeders:

Insects that feed on the grain include rusty grain beetles, red flour beetles, and saw-toothed grain beetles.

The **rusty grain beetle** is the most common stored product insect. Heavy infestations of this insect cause grain to heat and spoil.

The **red flour beetle** is the another common insect pest of stored grain in the prairies. Red flour beetles cannot feed on undamaged, dry seed with less than 12% moisture content. They prefer grain dust, broken grain and milled stocks. Red flour beetles can be controlled by moving grain, whether or not it is cold.

Saw-toothed grain beetles are more common in stored oats than in stored wheat and barley.

Fungus feeders:

Insects that feed on fungus in the grain bin include the foreign grain beetle, hairy fungus beetle, psocids, and grain mites.

Foreign grain beetles resemble the rusty grain beetle, but can be distinguished from it by club-shaped antennae. Also, when placed in a glass jar, foreign grain beetles will climb up the sides, while rusty grain beetles cannot. While foreign grain beetle is considered a fungus feeder, they will feed on grain if the moisture content is in the high end of the acceptable range (eg. 14.5% mc wheat).

Grain mites are whitish, about 0.2 to 0.5 mm long, and can be hard to see with the naked eye. About eight kinds of mites are common in farm granaries and elevators.

Psocids are soft-bodied insects, about 1 mm long, with long antennae relative to the body size.

Fungus feeding insects and mites cannot survive in dry grain. Chemical control is not necessary for fungus feeding pests in stored grain. Practices that result in the grain drying may be all that is needed to control such pests.

Information to help identify insect pests of stored grain can be found at: <http://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/crops/cropproduction/faa06s00.html>

Control Techniques:

The Canada Grain Act states there is zero tolerance for any primary insects (those that feed on whole, sound grain) in grain delivered to elevators. Outlined below are some

control techniques and when and how these techniques can be best used.

Cold Temperatures

Rusty grain beetles are cold hardy and can survive subzero temperatures. Rusty grain beetles and other stored grain insects can be killed by reducing core grain temperatures as follows:

Time Required to Kill Insects at Various Grain Temperatures

Grain Temperature	Time required to kill insects
-5°C	12 weeks
-10°C	8 weeks
-15°C	4 weeks
-20°C	1 week

Cooling the grain, through aeration or moving the grain several times during mid-winter, should provide effective control of rusty grain beetles.

Phostoxin

Company: Degesch America Inc. (Phostoxin); PCP#15736 (Round tablets).

Formulation: 55% aluminum phosphide.

Insects and other pests controlled: Rusty grain beetle, red flour beetle, saw-toothed grain beetle, granary weevil, Indian meal moth, yellow mealworm, lesser grain borer, nematodes, mice and rodents.

Approved for use on the following stored grains: Barley, corn, dried peas, lentils, millet, oats, rye, soybeans, sunflower seeds, triticale and wheat.

Formulation	Primary Use	Container Size
Phostoxin tablets (3g each)	On the farm or country elevator	500 tablets
Phostoxin pellets (0.6g each)	In terminals	2500 pellets
Phostoxin tablets prepac	Containers	4 strips of 33 tablets to a pouch

Restricted Product: The use and sale of Aluminum Phosphide (Phostoxin) is restricted to licensed pesticide applicators possessing a valid fumigation licence (Saskatchewan) or stored agricultural products license (Manitoba).

Rate and Minimum Exposure Period: Refer to labels to determine rate. For grain bins a dosage of 250-500 tablets (or 880-2560 pellets) per 100m³ of bin space being treated (not volume of grain) is recommended. It is important to ensure that bins are relatively secure. It is not advisable to use phosphine products in bins that are leaky or not well sealed.

The following table may be used as a guide to determine the minimum length of exposure period to phostoxin at the indicated temperatures:

Temperature	Exposure Period
Below 5°C (40°F)	Do not fumigate
5°C-12°C (40°-53°F)	10 days
13°-15°C (54°-59°F)	5 days

High Temperatures

All four stages of insects (eggs, larvae, pupae and adults) will die if subjected to high temperatures for a sufficient period of time. The most realistic use of high temperatures for controlling insects would be when the grain was tough and in need of drying. In this case, the insects would be killed at the same time the grain is dried. The insects need to be exposed to temperatures in the range of 50 to 55°C for approximately 15 minutes. Note - the baking quality of wheat is damaged if the temperature of the grain reaches 60°C for any significant length of time.

Moving Grain

Moving grain using cyclone-based pneumatic conveyors (grain vacs) at about 200 bushels per hour has been shown to be an effective means of controlling insects in stored grain. Loading the grain using a pneumatic grain conveyor removes insects from grain being delivered to elevators.

16°-20°C (60°-68°F)	4 days
above 20°C (68°F)	3 days

If the grain is less than 5°C then the tablets will not release the gas until the grain temperature warms up. This may result in poor control and accidental exposure to phostoxin at a later date in grain handling facilities. Very dry grain will also slow the release of the gas from the pellets. A shortened exposure period cannot be compensated for by increased dosage. Also ensure that storage is well ventilated for at least 24 hours after the required time for fumigation.

Protect-It, Insecto

Company: Hedley Technologies Ltd. (Protect-It)
PCP#24259; Natural Insecto Products Inc. (Insecto)
PCP#22489

Formulation: 90 percent Diatomaceous Earth (DE)

Insects controlled: Rusty grain beetle (Protect-It only), rice weevil, granary weevil, Angoumois grain moth, Mediterranean flour moth, Indian meal moth, red flour beetle and Tribolium.

Approved for use on the following stored products: Feed grains, seed, stored grains, wheat, barley, buckwheat, corn, oats, rye, flax, peas, soybeans and sorghum. Also registered for structural treatment of empty grain storage and transportation containers.

How it works: Diatomaceous earth damages the cuticle of the insect, reducing the insect's ability to retain moisture. The insect eventually dies from dehydration.

Rate, for empty storage structures: Use a dust blower or aeration fan to get diatomaceous earth into the cracks, crevices and void spaces of the structure being treated. Dust areas at a rate of 1 kg per 200 square metres (5 g/m²).

Rate, while grain is being placed into storage: Protect-It: The application rate for Protect-It varies by crop and insect species, ranging from 100 g/tonne for control of rusty grain beetle in wheat to 1000g/tonne for red flour beetle in corn. Refer to the label for details.

Insecto: Apply to grain at the time of storage at a rate of 0.5 to 1 Kg per metric ton of grain (500-1000 ppm).

Cost: \$11.60/kg (Protect-It).

Precautions: The application of DE will lower the test weight measurement of the grain, but usually not to the point of downgrading. If test weight loss is excessive, the grain can be diluted with untreated grain. DE is non-toxic to humans and animals.

Malathion Grain Protectant Dust

Company: Interprovincial Co-operative PCP# 17222

Formulation: 2% malathion

Insects controlled: confused flour beetles, flat grain beetles, granary weevil, Indian meal moth, lesser grain borer, rusty grain beetle and sawtoothed grain beetle.

Approved for use on the following stored grains: Wheat, rye, barley and oats as stored grains.

Malathion Grain Protectant can be applied to grain as it is being loaded into a bin or being turned by adding gradually at the grain auger. It can also be used to control surface infestations by applying to the grain surface and raking in to 15 cm depth of the grain. Malathion controls insects by ingestion and contact and insects must be active for it to be effective.

Rate and Cost:

Crop	Rate-g/1000 kg (tonne) grain	Cost/1000 kg grain
Wheat	415	\$1.19
Rye	450	\$1.29
Barley	520	\$1.49
Oats	735	\$2.10

Do not apply to grain within 7 days of sale.

Be aware that the Canadian Grain Commission allows only 8 ppm of malathion residues in stored grains.

Malathion 500, Malathion 500 E

Refer to labels for these products for insect and mite control in empty grain bins, grain elevators, grain box cars and flour mills.

Note - Some commodities, such as canola, should not be stored in facilities recently treated with malathion.

Malathion 500 (IPCO)

Insect	Rate	Cost	Note
Rusty grain beetle, sawtoothed grain beetle, confused flour beetle, grain mite, granary weevil, Indian meal moth, lesser grain borer (empty grain bins)	250-300 ml/5 L of water on 100 m ²	\$3.88-\$4.65/100 m ²	May be used within 1 day of grain storage

Malathion 500E (United Agri Products)

Insect	Rate	Cost	Note
Rusty grain beetle, red flour beetle, sawtoothed grain beetle, confused flour beetle, grain mite, granary weevil, Indian meal moth, lesser grain borer, flat grain beetles, rice weevils (empty grain storage facilities)	333 ml/5L of water on 100 m ²	\$4.10/100 m ²	Wait until spray has thoroughly dried before storing grain in treated areas.

Tempo 20 WP

Company: Bayer CropScience PCP# 25673

Formulation: 20% cyfluthrin. Tempo is a group 3 (pyrethroid) insecticide.

Application: Tempo can be used to control insects in grain storage facilities, truck beds and other areas where grain

is stored *before filling these areas with grain*. Cleaning of all areas prior to use of Tempo 20 WP insecticide will increase levels of control. See the insecticide label for specific mixing instructions.

Insecticide Product Pages

For rates, costs, and pre-harvest intervals for insecticides, see the insect management charts on pp. 367-402.

Actara

Insecticide Group - 4A

(Refer to page 366)

Company:

Syngenta

Formulation:

Actara 240SC (PCP# 28407): 240 g/L thiamethoxam formulated as a soluble concentrate.

Container size - 453 ml - 3.78 L

Actara 25WG (PCP# 28408): 25% thiamethoxam formulated as a water dispersible granule.

Container size - 450 g - 3.4 kg

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Potato	Colorado potato beetle, aphids, potato leafhopper

Application:

Actara 240SC - Soil application: Apply as an in-furrow spray during planting to allow the insecticide to be absorbed by plant roots. For 90 cm row spacing, apply 151 to 196 mL/acre. Use the higher rate for extended control. Do not follow a soil application with a foliar application.

Potato seed piece treatment: Choose the appropriate rate from the chart on label, based on seeding rate. Apply only in areas with adequate ventilation or in areas that are equipped to remove mist or dust. Best results are obtained if potatoes are planted immediately after Actara 240SC is applied to seed. When transporting cut and treated seed ensure the seed is covered. Do not apply a subsequent treatment of in-furrow or foliar application of thiamethoxam or other group 4 insecticide following seed piece treatment with Actara 240SC.

Actara 25WG - May be applied by ground or air. For ground application use a minimum of 40 L / ac unless otherwise indicated on label. A maximum of two foliar applications

of Actara may be made per season. Do not exceed a total of 84 g/acre. Allow at least 7 days between applications. Do not use a foliar application of Actara 25WG following in-furrow or soil application of Actara 240SC

How it Works:

Actara is a systemic (taken up into the plant foliage after application), chloronicotinyl insecticide.

Restrictions:

Rainfastness:

Actara 25WG and Actara 240SC: Avoid application of this product when heavy rain is forecast. Actara 25WG is rain-fast once spray has dried on treated plants.

Pre-harvest Interval:

Actara 25 WG: Do not harvest within 7 days of application.

Re-Entry:

Actara 25WG and Actara 240SC: Do not re-enter treated areas for 12 hours after foliar application.

Re-cropping: No restrictions following the harvest of sorghum, wheat, barley, canola, potatoes or cover crops. For all other crops 120 day plant-back interval is required.

Tank mix : Potatoes - Actara 240SC can be mixed with Quadris® Flowable fungicide and Ridomil® Gold 480SL fungicide (or Ridomil Gold 480EC fungicide).

Precautions:

Actara is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds.

Hazard Rating:



Actara 240SC: Caution - Poison

Actara 25WG: Caution - Eye and skin irritant

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Assail

Insecticide Group – 4A
(Refer to page 366)

Company:

E.I. duPont Canada Inc. (PCP# 27128)

Formulation:

Acetamiprid formulated as a wettable powder-70% by weight

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Potato	Colorado potato beetle, aphids

Application:

May be applied by ground or air.

Apply with a minimum finished spray volume of 80 litres per acre. For best results uniform spray coverage of the host plants is important.

Begin application when insect levels reach economic thresholds. Use higher rates for heavy infestations, dense foliage or for adult stages of the Colorado potato beetle. Residual control will depend on environmental factors, plant growth, application rate and level of insect infestation.

How it Works:

Assail is a chloronicotinyl insecticide that works by contact or ingestion. It has an anti-feedant effect that can prevent pest damage to host plants prior to the death of the insect. This product rapidly degrades in the soil with no carryover effects.

Restrictions:

Do not make more than 2 applications per year per crop.

Do not apply more than once every 7 days.

Do not exceed a total of 48 g active ingredient (68.8 g product) per acre per season.

Do not apply less than 7 days prior to harvest (pre-harvest interval).

Precautions:

Do not re-enter treated areas for a period of 12 hours after application.

An untreated buffer zone between the last spray swath and the edge of aquatic systems (such as rivers, streams, lakes, and other water bodies) must be established. For ground boom sprayers- 20 metres. Do not apply Assail directly to water or to areas where surface water is present.

Do not apply when honey bees are present in the area to be treated as acetamiprid is toxic to honey bees if exposed to direct treatment.

If this product is to be applied to a product destined for export to the United States, information on acceptable residue levels are available at www.croplife.ca.

Storage: Do not store in or around the home. Store unused product in a cool, ventilated, dry, locked area. Do not allow prolonged storage in areas where temperatures frequently exceed 46 degrees C.

Hazard Rating:



Warning – Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Chlorpyrifos

Insecticide Group - 1B

(Refer to page 366)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences (Lorsban 4E - PCP# 14879)
 MANA Canada (Pyrinex 480EC - PCP# 23705;
 United Agri Products (Pyrifos 15G - PCP# 24648)
 Cheminova Inc. (Nufos 4E - PCP# 25831)
 IPCO (Citadel 480EC - PCP# 27479)

Different trade names refer to different companies. Note that products may have different label recommendations. Check your label for more information.

Formulations:

Citadel, Nufos, Lorsban and Pyrinex - 480 g/L chlorpyrifos formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container sizes- 10 L jug, 115 L returnable container, 208 L drum.

Pyrifos - 15% chlorpyrifos formulated as a granule

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Barley, oats, wheat	Army, dark sided, pale western and redbacked cutworms; armyworms, grasshoppers
Wheat	Russian wheat aphid, brown wheat mite, wheat midge
Canola	Dark-sided, redbacked, variegated, pale western, and army cutworms; bertha army worm, alfalfa looper, armyworm, diamondback moth larvae, grasshoppers, lygus bug
Flax	Dark-sided, redbacked, variegated, pale western, and army cutworms, armyworm, bertha armyworm
Lentils	Pale western cutworm, grasshoppers
Sunflowers	Redbacked, pale western and army cutworms, sunflower seed weevil (except for pyrinex and clorex)
Corn	Dark sided, black and redbacked cutworms
Potato	Wireworms (in-furrow at planting - Pyrinex and Pyrifos only), Colorado potato beetle (larvae), potato flea beetle, tarnished plant bug, red-backed cutworm, black cutworm, darksided cutworm

Application:

Chlorpyrifos may be applied by air or ground equipment **except** for the following. Ground application only for redbacked cutworm control in corn and sunflower. Ground application only for potatoes.

Pyrifos 15G may be applied by ground only and is to be applied in furrow at planting. Refer to label for specific rates with respect to row spacing.

Uniform coverage of the crop is essential in aerial applications. Apply when insects exceed economic threshold levels and use sufficient water for good coverage. Use higher rates for heavy infestations, mature insects, heavy crop canopy, or under dry soil conditions.

How it Works:

Chlorpyrifos is a broad spectrum, non-systemic insecticides. They work by contact, ingestion and vapour action (inhalation).

Effects of Weather:

Avoid application under hot temperatures. Best results will be obtained for wheat midge and cutworms when application is made in evening (after 7 p.m.) or morning (before 8 a.m.). Do not apply to plants under extreme drought stress or crop injury may occur.

Tank mixes:

Citadel, Lorsban and Nufos may be tank mixed with the following herbicides:

Avenge 200-C
 Banvel II plus 2,4-D amine
 Buctril M
 Logic M (Citadel only)
 MCPA ester and amine
 2,4-D amine and ester

When tank mixing always add the herbicide to the spray tank, then add Citadel, Nufos or Lorsban. If Citadel, Nufos or Lorsban are added first, settling out may occur causing plugging of lines or nozzles.

Lorsban 4E can be mixed with Folicur 432 F. If mixing always add Folicur 432 F to the spray tank first and then add Lorsban 4E. Do not add any surfactants.

Restrictions:

Grazing: Treated cereals grown for cover crop should not be used for human or animal consumption if treated within 60 days of harvest.

Storage: Combustible. Do not store near heat or flame. Do not store with food, feed, drugs or clothing.

Wheat, barley, oats, canola, corn, flax, lentil, sunflower, potatoes-Do not make more than 1 application per season.

Buffer zones around sensitive areas: For all aerial applications, a buffer zone of 100 metres is required for the protection of aquatic habitats.

Precautions:

Chlorpyrifos has a high acute mammalian toxicity. Very toxic to bees, fish, birds, aquatic organisms and other wildlife. May be fatal if swallowed. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin or eye irritation. Wear protective clothing,

impervious gloves and goggles. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and applying. Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Do not apply or allow to drift on to workers or other persons.

Do not apply directly to water or where runoff could occur to adjacent aquatic sites. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Avoid use when bees are actively foraging.

Hazard Rating:



Danger - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Clutch

Insecticide Group - 4A

(Refer to page 366)

Company:

Valent Canada Inc. - PCP# 29382

Formulation:

50% clothianidin formulated as a water dispersible granule

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Potato	Colorado potato beetle, aphids, leafhoppers

Application:

In furrow application: Apply as a narrow band in-furrow at planting. For best results, direct spray on the seed pieces or seed potatoes. Use sufficient water volume to ensure uniform coverage and optimal uptake. Use higher rate when extended control is needed. Do not apply Clutch more than once per season as an in furrow treatment.

Foliar application: May be applied by air or ground. Maximum of 6 foliar applications may be made per crop per season. Application intervals must be at least 10 days apart and must be rotated with an insecticide from a different chemical family. Use sufficient water volume to ensure uniform coverage. Use higher rate when insect populations are high.

How it Works:

Clothianidin is in the neonicotinoid class of insecticides and works by contact or ingestion, with systemic properties that provide residual control. Residual control will depend on environmental factors, plant growth, dosage rate and level of insect infestation.

Restrictions:

Do not follow a soil or in furrow application of Clutch with a foliar application of Clutch or any Group 4 or 4A insecticide.

Do not use a foliar application of Clutch following a soil or in furrow application of Clutch, any product containing clothianidin or other Group 4 or 4A insecticides.

Re-cropping: Acceptable plant-back intervals for:

canola, corn, potato - no restrictions;

soybeans - 30 days;

leafy, root and tuber vegetables (except potato) - one year.

Precautions:

Clothianidin is persistent and may carry over. It is recommended that any products containing clothianidin not be used in areas treated with this product during the previous season.

Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast.

Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas for 12 hours after application.

Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay to livestock.

Storage: Do not store in or around the home. Store unused product in a cool, ventilated, dry, secure area, away from food and feed.

Do not use treated seed pieces for food, feed or fodder.

Clothianidin is highly toxic to bees. Do not apply this product to flowering crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

Clothianidin is toxic to beneficial insects, aquatic organisms, birds, small wild mammals and non-target terrestrial plants. Observe buffer zones for sensitive areas (e.g. aquatic habitats, forested areas) as specified on label directions.

Do not use this chemical where groundwater contamination

can occur, especially in areas where soils are permeable (e.g. sandy) and / or the water table is shallow.

If this product is to be applied to a commodity destined for export to the United States, visit Crop Life Canada's website www.croplife.ca for information on acceptable residue limits.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Coragen

Insecticide Group - 28
(Refer to page 366)

Company:

E.I. DuPont Canada (PCP# 28982)

Formulation:

200 g/L chlorantraniliprole formulated as a suspension.
Container sizes - .5, 3.79 and 100 L

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Potato	Colorado potato beetle, European corn borer

Application:

May be applied by air or ground equipment on potatoes. Begin application when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is essential for optimal control. Use the high rate under heavy pest pressure.

Spray Volume for Potatoes: Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of 40 L/acre by ground. Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of 20 L/acre by air.

How it Works:

Coragen disrupts muscle activity in the insects, resulting in paralysis. Treated pests stop feeding quickly after ingestion, become lethargic and lose mobility.

Restrictions:

Do not make more than 4 applications per season on potatoes. Do not apply more than once every 5 days. Do not exceed a total of 455 ml of Coragen per acre per season.

Pre-Harvest interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Re-Entry Interval: 12 hours.

Storage: Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed. Not for use or storage in or around the home. Keep container closed.

Precautions:

Toxic to aquatic organisms. Observe buffer zones specified on the label.

The use of this chemical may result in contamination of groundwater, particularly in areas where soil is permeable (e.g. sandy soil) and/or the depth to the water table is shallow.

To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats avoid application to areas with a moderate to steep slope, compacted soil, or clay.

Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast.

Do not contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

Hazard Rating:

Very low toxicity to mammals.

Keep out of reach of children.

Cypermethrin

Insecticide Group - 3

(Refer to page 366)

Company:

BASF Canada (Ripcord 400 EC- PCP#15738)

United Phosphorous, Inc. (UP-Cyde 2.5 EC - PCP# 28795)

Formulation:

cypermethrin formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.
(Ripcord 400 EC - 407 g/L; UP-Cyde - 250 g/L)

Container size - 1L

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Wheat, barley (Ripcord only)	Grasshoppers, cutworms
Canola, rapeseed, mustard	Grasshopper (Ripcord only), flea beetle, bertha armyworm
Roadsides, headlands, summerfallow	Grasshopper (Ripcord only)
Sunflower	Cutworm (Ripcord only), sun- flower beetle, sunflower seed weevil
Corn	European corn borer, cutworms (Ripcord only), corn earworm (Ripcord only)
Potato	Colorado potato beetle, flea bee- tle, leafhopper, tarnished plant bug, cutworms (Ripcord only)

Application:

Ripcord may be applied by ground application only for control of grasshoppers on wheat, barley, roadsides, headlands and canola; for flea beetle control on canola; and for control of cutworms.

Ripcord may be applied by ground or air for bertha armyworm, sunflower beetle, sunflower seed weevil, corn earworm, European corn borer and Colorado potato beetle, flea beetle, leafhoppers and tarnished plant bug on potatoes. Only 1 aerial application is permitted per season for bertha armyworm on canola and sunflower beetle and seed weevil on sunflower, and 2 applications per season for corn and potatoes.

UP-Cyde may be applied by ground or air in corn, potatoes, canola, rapeseed, sunflower

Observe a 16 yard (15 m) setback from water bodies and other sensitive areas when applying Ripcord with ground application. Observe a 110 yard (100 m) setback from water bodies and sensitive areas when applying by air.

Apply when insect numbers exceed economic threshold levels and use sufficient water for good coverage. Use higher rates for mature insect stages (grasshoppers) or severe infestations.

How it Works:

Ripcord and UP-Cyde are pyrethroid insecticides that works as a contact and stomach poison.

Effects of Weather:

Activity of Ripcord on grasshoppers is reduced as soil temperature increases. Application for grasshopper control should be made at temperatures below 25°C. Spraying for grasshoppers should be delayed until evening if daytime temperatures are above 25°C.

Avoid application of UP-Cyde when temperatures exceed 27°C

Restrictions:

Grazing: Treated crops must not be grazed or cut for hay.

Storage: Keep in original container during storage. Do not contaminate or store near foodstuffs.

Precautions:

Cypermethrin is of low to moderate acute mammalian toxicity and very toxic to bees, fish, and aquatic organisms. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. May be harmful if absorbed through skin.

Severely irritating to eyes. Causes skin irritation and sensitization. Wear longsleeved protective clothing and gloves when handling or applying. Wear face shield or goggles when mixing. Do not apply where streams, lakes and ponds may be contaminated. Avoid spraying when bees are foraging.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Decis

Insecticide Group - 3A

(Refer to page 366)

Company:

Bayer CropScience (Decis 5EC-PCP# 17734)

Formulations:

50 g/L deltamethrin formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate and as a flowable.

Container sizes: Decis 5EC- 2.5 L and 2 L jugs

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROPS	INSECT
Alfalfa (seed crops only)	Lygus bug, alfalfa weevil
Field corn	European corn borer
Potato	Colorado potato beetle, potato flea beetle, Lygus bugs, leaf-hopper
Canola, rapeseed	Flea beetles, clover cutworm, bertha armyworm, diamondback moth, beet webworm, cabbage seed-pod weevil, Lygus bugs, grasshoppers (canola only)
Sunflower	Sunflower beetle
Wheat, barley, oats, lentils	Cutworms, grasshoppers
Rangeland, pastures, roadside, fence row	Grasshoppers
Flax	Cutworms, beet webworm, grasshoppers

Application:

Decis may be applied by air or ground equipment to all crops with the exception of alfalfa and corn, which require ground application only. Apply when insects exceed economic threshold numbers with sufficient water for good coverage. Use higher rates for severe infestations, on dense foliage or when a number of insect growth stages are present.

Alfalfa (seed production)- Use higher rates if alfalfa weevil present.

Tank Mixes:

May be tank mixed with the following herbicides: Pardner, Buctril M, Banvel, MCPA, 2,4 -D, Puma¹²⁰ Super

How it Works:

Decis is a non-systemic, synthetic pyrethroid which works by contact and ingestion.

Effects of Weather:

Do not spray under a strong temperature inversion, or when temperature exceeds 25°C. Do not apply within 1 hour of rain.

Restrictions:

Grazing: Do not feed treated alfalfa to beef cattle within 90 days of harvest. Do not allow beef cattle to graze treated cereals, flax, lentils, pasture or rangeland within 1 day of application. Dairy cattle must not be fed or grazed on Decis treated crops.

Storage: Do not store below freezing. Do not store near feed, food, seeds or fertilizer. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames. If stored for 1 year or longer, shake well before using.

Others: Observe a 16 yard (15 m) buffer zone from environmentally sensitive areas (for example, wetlands, sloughs, rivers, houses, farm buildings) when applying by ground equipment and a 110 yard (100m) buffer zone when applied by air. The number of aerial applications permitted varies with crop. Consult container label. In soils with high organic content (muck soils), Decis 5 EC should be applied only once per season, prior to August 1, and at rates of no more than 80 mL/acre.

Precautions:

Decis is of high mammalian toxicity and is a severe eye and skin irritant. Avoid contacting or breathing spray mist. Very toxic to aquatic organisms and fish. Toxic to bees. Avoid spraying when bees are foraging. Wear protective clothing, including goggles and respirator, when handling or spraying. Do not contaminate or store near feed or foodstuffs. Wash thoroughly after using Decis.

Hazard Rating:



Danger - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Diazinon

Insecticide Group – 1B
(Refer to page 366)

Company:

United Agri Products (Diazinon 500E – PCP# 11889;
Diazinon 50W-PCP# 19576)
IPCO (Diazinon 50 EC PCP# 27538)

Formulations:

Diazinon 500E – 50% diazinon formulated as a liquid.
Container size: 4 L, 10L

Diazinon 50 EC – 50% diazinon formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container size: 10 L

Diazinon 50W – 50% diazinon formulated as a wettable powder. Container size: 2 kg

Different trade names refer to different companies. Note that products may have different label registrations and recommendations. Check the label for more information.

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Potato	Aphids, flea beetles, Colorado potato beetles, leafhoppers
Corn, pea, bean	Seedcorn maggot
Bean (field)	Aphids, leafhoppers
Rangeland, pasture, ditch banks, roadsides, fence rows, wasteland.	Grasshoppers

Application:

Apply Diazinon by ground only.

How it Works:

Diazinon is an organophosphate insecticide with systemic and contact activity.

Effects of Weather:

Diazinon 50 EC/500E and 50W work most effectively if the temperature is 20°C or more or when temperatures will reach or exceed this minimum.

Restrictions:

Beneficial insects: Avoid spraying open flowers. Highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or to residues on crops.

Environment: Do not contaminate any body of water, waterway or water source. Toxic to birds, fish, and wildlife, including waterfowl.

Precautions:

May be fatal if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin and inhalation of spray mist. Wear an approved respirator. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking and smoking.

Hazard Rating:

 Danger – Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Dibrom

Insecticide Group - 1B
(Refer to page 366)

Company:

United Agri Products (PCP# 7442)

Formulations:

864 g/L naled formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Container size - 4 x 3.78 L jugs per case and 2 x 9.46 L jugs per case

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Alfalfa, Clover, Vetch	Aphids, loopers, leafhoppers, Lygus bugs-
Beans	Alfalfa looper, aphids, spider mites
Potatoes	Flea beetles, Colorado potato beetles, leafhoppers
Rangeland, field areas and pastures.	Grasshoppers

Application:

Apply Dibrom by ground or air. Use designated amounts in full volumes of water. For ground application use 100-300 L of water per hectare. For aerial use 11-22 L of water per hectare unless otherwise stated.

How it Works:

Dibrom is an organophosphate insecticide. It acts as a contact and stomach poison.

Effects of Weather:

Do not apply Dibrom when air temperature is greater than 32°C.

Restrictions:

Environment: Do not contaminate any body of water, waterway or water source. Dibrom is highly to moderately toxic to birds, aquatic animals and other wildlife.

Re-entry interval: Do not enter or allow worker re-entry into treated area for 48 hours following application.

Precautions:

Concentrate may cause skin damage. Do not get on skin, eyes or clothing. Use waterproof gloves and face shield or goggles when handling concentrate. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing spray mist.

Avoid contamination of feed, foodstuffs and drinking water.

Highly toxic to bees, avoid application during periods of bee activity.

Hazard Rating:



Danger - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Dimethoate

Insecticide Group – 1B
(Refer to page 366)

Company:

IPCO (Cygon 480 EC – PCP#9807)

Cheminova (Cygon 480-Ag-PCP# 25651)

United Agri Products (Lagon 480E – PCP# 9382)

Different trade names refer to different companies. Note that products may have different label recommendations. Check your label for more information.

Formulations:

Cygon/Lagon-480 g/L dimethoate formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container size – 10 L.

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	Cygon 480-Ag INSECT	Lagon 480E INSECT	Cygon 480 EC INSECT
Peas		aphids	aphids
Potato (ground application only)	aphids, leafhoppers	aphids, leafhoppers, Lygus bugs	aphids leafhoppers , Lygus bugs
Alfalfa *(rates vary for seed and forage production)	aphids, leafhoppers, Lygus bugs*, plant bugs*, alfalfa blotch leaf miner, grasshoppers, reduction of alfalfa weevil larvae	aphids, leafhoppers, alfalfa blotch leafminers, grasshoppers, reduction of alfalfa weevil larvae, Lygus bugs*, plant bugs*	aphids, blotch leafminer, grasshoppers, leafhoppers, Lygus bugs,*plant bugs*, sweet clover weevil, reduction of alfalfa weevil larvae
Canaryseed	aphids	aphids	aphids
Canola/rapeseed	aphids, leafhoppers, grasshoppers,	aphids, leafhoppers, grasshoppers,	aphids, leafhoppers, grasshoppers,
Forage crops	Lygus bugs, plant bugs, grasshoppers	grasshoppers, aphids (suppression only of Russian wheat aphid)	aphids, grasshoppers, leafhoppers, Lygus bugs, plant bugs, reduction of alfalfa weevil larvae
Sweet clover, red clover, alsike clover	sweet clover weevil	sweet clover weevil	sweet clover weevil
Pastures, waste areas	grasshoppers	grasshoppers	grasshoppers
Wheat	wheat midge, thrips, aphids (suppression only of Russian wheat aphid)	thrips, grasshoppers, wheat midge, Russian wheat aphid	wheat midge, aphids, thrips, grasshoppers

Barley, oats	thrips, aphids (suppression only of Russian wheat aphid)	thrips, grasshoppers,	aphids, thrips, grasshoppers
Flax	aphids	aphids	aphids
Rye			grasshoppers
Soybeans		aphids, leafhoppers, Lygus bugs, spider mites	aphids, leafhoppers, Lygus bugs, spider mites

Application:

May be applied by air or ground equipment (unless otherwise specified above). Apply when insects exceed economic threshold numbers and use sufficient water for good coverage. Use higher rates for adult insects, heavy infestations or dense canopy.

How it Works:

Dimethoate is a broad spectrum, systemic (within the plant) and contact, organophosphate insecticide and acaricide.

Restrictions:

Grazing: Remove cattle prior to spraying. Read label carefully to determine livestock re-entry period.

Storage: Store at temperatures between 4°C and 30°C and in areas away from feed and food.

Others: Do not treat when bees are foraging. Do not apply to alfalfa in bloom. Read label carefully to determine maximum number of applications per season. Wait at least 10 days before placing leafcutter bees in treated fields.

Precautions:

Dimethoate is of high acute mammalian toxicity and is highly toxic to birds, bees and other animals. Wear a respirator, goggles, rubber gloves, rubber boots and coveralls when handling concentrate. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not inhale spray mist.

Hazard Rating:



Warning Poison – Lagon, Cygon 480 AG



Danger Poison – Cygon 480 EC

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Dipel 2X DF

Insecticide Group – 11

(Refer to page 366)

Company:

Valent BioSciences (PCP# 26508)

Formulation:

32 BIU/kg of *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *Kurstaki* formulated as a dry flowable

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Sunflower	Sunflower moth
Timothy	Essex (European) skipper
Corn	European corn borer larvae
Potato	Cabbage loopers

Application:

Treat when larvae are young (early instars) before the crop is damaged. A spreader sticker such as Triton B1956 should be used to give thorough foliage coverage.

How it Works:

Dipel is a biological stomach insecticide resulting in the larvae ceasing to eat in a few hours, with death usually occurring within 1-3 days.

Restrictions:

Storage: Store at temperatures between 0° and 25°C (cooler temperatures preferable).

Others: Do not allow dilute spray to stand in tank for more than 12 hours. Use product within 24 months of date of manufacture if stored at cool temperatures. Final spray solution for Bt should have a pH of 5-7.

Precautions:

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. In case of contact with eyes or skin, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water.

Hazard Rating:

Very low toxicity

Eco Bran

Insecticide Group – 1A

(Refer to page 366)

Company:

Peacock Industries (PCP# 25815)

Formulation:

Wheat bran infused with carbaryl insecticide.

Container size – 20 kg bag; 1kg bottle

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Alfalfa, beans, clover, corn, oats, rye, wheat, barley, canola, pastures, rangelands, forage grasses, field borders, headlands, rights-of-way, roadsides, wastelands	Grasshoppers

Pre-harvest Intervals and Livestock Re-entry Periods:

Crop	Pre-harvest Interval/ Livestock re-entry period
Corn	1
Alfalfa, clover	2
Beans	5
Oats, rye, wheat	14
Barley	28
Canola	Treat only seedlings
Field borders, headlands, rights-of-way, roadsides, wastelands	0
Entry of beef cattle or other livestock to pastures, rangelands or forage grasses	1
Entry of dairy cattle to pastures or rangelands, harvest of forage crops	2

Application:

For ground application only. Do not apply by air.

Broadcast application may be made with spreaders, hand applicators, or by hand. Use gloves and wash thoroughly following application. More information on application and applicators can be found at: <http://www.grasshoppercontrol.com>

Restrictions:

Do not apply within 50m of sloughs, ponds, streams, dug-outs or open water. Apply when winds are between 3-8 kph and do not favour drift.

Presence of product on flowering crops such as alfalfa and clover will not harm foraging honey or leafcutter bees.

May be used in pastures while beef cattle are grazing.

Precautions:

Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Avoid breathing dust or vapour from bait. Use only in well-ventilated areas. May cause eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or smoking. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame.

Endosulfan

Insecticide Group – 2A
(Refer to page 366)

Company:

Bayer CropScience (Thiodan 4EC- PCP#15747)
United Agri Products (Thionex 50WP- PCP#15333; Thionex EC- PCP# 23453)

Different trade names refer to different companies. Note that products may have different label recommendations. Check your label for more information.

Formulation:

Thiodan/Thionex-400 g/L endosulfan formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container size – 10 L

Thionex 50WP-50% endosulfan formulated as a wettable powder. Container size – 1 kg.

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Potato	Aphid, Colorado potato beetle, flea beetle, leafhopper
Sunflower (Thiodan 4EC and Thionex EC only)	Sunflower beetle
Bean	Aphids, potato leafhoppers, green clover worm (Thiodan only)
Corn (Thiodan 4EC and Thionex EC only)	Corn leaf aphid, corn earworm
Alfalfa, clover	Meadow spittlebug

Application:

Ground application only. Apply when insect numbers exceed economic threshold levels and use sufficient water for good coverage.

How it Works:

Endosulfan is an organochlorine insecticide that works as a contact and stomach poison.

Tank Mixes:

Compatible with most commonly used insecticides and fungicides, except Bordeaux mixture and hydrated lime.

Restrictions:

Grazing: Do not feed treated crop residue to livestock.

Storage: Do not store below freezing. If stored one year or longer, shake well before using.

Others: On sunflowers, do not make more than 1 application per season.

Precautions:

Endosulfan is of high, acute mammalian toxicity and is toxic to bees. Highly toxic to fish. Hazardous if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Wear synthetic rubber gloves and approved respirator in prolonged spraying and loading operations. Do not apply or allow spray drift to areas occupied by unprotected persons and animals or onto streams, lakes or ponds.

Hazard Rating:



Danger – Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Entrust 80 W

Insecticide Group – 5

(Refer to page 366)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences (PCP# 27825)

Formulation:

80 % spinosad

Container size – 4 x 113.4 g packets

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Potato	Colorado potato beetle larvae and European corn borer larvae

Application:

Apply Entrust 80 W as a foliar spray by ground only. Apply when scouting indicates the target pest species have reached economic threshold levels. For Colorado potato beetle larvae, target eggs at hatch or small larvae. For control of European corn borer, time the application to coincide with peak egg hatch. Use higher application rate for higher pest pressure or when extended egg hatch is anticipated. If pest populations persist, a repeat application 7 to 10 days after the initial application may be necessary.

How it works:

Entrust 80 W is in the spinosine class of insecticides. It is a contact and stomach insecticide. It is derived from the fermentation of *Saccharopolyspora spinosa*.

Effects of weather:

This product has the potential for run-off. Do not spray immediately after a rainfall or if rain is forecast within 48 hours after application.

Restrictions:

Storage: Avoid freezing. Do not store or ship with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

Others: Do not make more than 2 applications per season (maximum of 150 g/ha) for Colorado potato beetle larvae; only 1 application per season for European corn borer.

Precautions:

Entrust 80 W is highly toxic to honey bees exposed to direct spray. Avoid spraying on crops in bloom or other vegetation when bees are actively foraging. This product is toxic to other beneficial parasites and predators. Do not contaminate aquatic habitats such as ponds, lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands during application or when rinsing equipment and containers. A buffer zone of 2 metres (early season) or 1 metre (late season) is required between downwind edge of spray boom and sensitive aquatic habitats. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas for a period of 12 hours after application.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Fulfill

Insecticide Group – 9B
(Refer to page 366)

Company:

Syngenta Crop Protection Canada, Inc. (PCP # 27274)

Formulation:

50% pymetrozine formulated as a wettable granule

Insects Controlled and Registered Crop:

CROP	INSECT
Potatoes	Aphids including: green peach, potato, foxglove, buckthorn

Application:

May be applied by ground or air. Apply Fulfill to plant foliage. Thorough spray coverage is essential for best performance. Apply Fulfill with sufficient water (minimum of 40 L/acre) to ensure good coverage of all plant surfaces. Higher water volumes will generally result in better coverage, especially under adverse conditions (hot, dry), where a dense plant canopy exists and/or aphid infestations are high. One additional application may be needed to control persistent aphid populations. Allow a minimum of 7 days between applications.

The use of a non-ionic adjuvant is recommended to improve the performance of Fulfill insecticide under drought stress conditions.

How it Works:

Fulfill is a systemic insecticide and works primarily by ingestion and but has some contact activity. Affected aphids stop feeding shortly after exposure, but may remain on the plant foliage until they die, which is usually within 2-4 days. Fulfill insecticide has residual activity in the plant and will control aphids that move onto the plant after spraying.

Fulfill has shown no phytotoxicity on the varieties of potato tested when applied at the label rates.

Effects of Weather:

Fulfill insecticide exhibits movement through the leaf surface into plant tissue and is rainfast as soon as the spray solution has dried.

Restrictions:

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, place away from food, drinks, and animal feeding stuffs. Keep in the original container tightly closed.

Others: Do not apply by air. Do not exceed 2 applications (152 g product/acre) per crop per season. Do not apply directly to aquatic systems, permanent water bodies or areas where surface water is present. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash water.

Do not apply Fulfill insecticide through chemigation.

Do not use in nurseries or in plant propagation houses, or on any plants grown for use as transplants. A re-cropping restriction of 30 days is required for all crops.

Precautions:

May cause skin sensitization reactions. Applicators and other handlers must wear personal protective equipment including, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, waterproof gloves and shoes plus socks. Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas for 12 hours. Do not use, pour, spill, or store near heat or open flame.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Furadan

Insecticide Group – 1A

(Refer to page 366)

Company:

Bayer CropScience PCP# 10828

Distributed by NuFarm Agriculture Inc.

Formulations:

480 g/L carbofuran formulated as a flowable.

Container sizes: Furadan 480F - 4 L jug

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

FURADAN 480F

(NOTE: Due to restrictions on residue limits for Furadan in the United States, this product may not be suitable for use in commodities destined for export to the U.S.)

CROP	INSECT
Potatoes	Colorado potato beetle, potato flea beetle, potato leafhopper, tarnished plant bug
Corn	European corn borer
Sunflower	Sunflower beetle
Canola, mustard	Flea beetle, red turnip beetle

Application:

Apply when insect numbers exceed economic threshold levels and use sufficient water for good coverage.

How it Works:

Furadan is a broad spectrum, carbamate insecticide, acaricide and nematicide.

Effects of Weather:

Avoid spraying when winds are more than 15 km/hr or less than 5 km/hr. When conditions are hot and dry, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce evaporation effects.

Tank Mixes:

Furadan 480F is compatible with fungicides commonly used on the same crops. Do not mix with Bordeaux and hydrated lime.

Restrictions:

Storage: Do not store below 2°C. Store separately from food and feed.

Aerial restrictions: Do not apply by air on potatoes or sunflowers. Do not spray fields of corn smaller than 12.5 acres (5 ha) by air.

Do not apply Furadan to areas where bees are actively foraging or near apiaries. Do not spray sunflowers after plants are more than 24 inches (60 cm) in height or after heads have started to form. The use of Furadan 480F may be hazardous to burrowing owls. Do not apply within 270 yards (250 m) of known burrowing owl nests. Do not make more than 2 applications per season to potatoes, corn, and sunflower.

Precautions:

Of high acute mammalian toxicity. Highly toxic to bees, waterfowl, birds, fish and other wildlife. Poisonous by swallowing or inhalation. Do not breathe spray mist. Do not get in eyes. Wear goggles at all times. Use an approved respirator. Do not re-enter fields less than 48 hours following application, unless appropriate protective clothing is worn. (i.e. long-sleeved shirt and long pants).

Hazard Rating:

 Danger – Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Imidacloprid

Insecticide Group – 4A
(Refer to page 366)

Company:

Bayer CropScience (Admire 240 PCP# 24094; Admire SPT PCP#27702)

Cheminova (Grapple PCP#28726)

United Agri Products (Alias 240 SC PCP# 28475)

Formulation:

Imidacloprid formulated as a flowable - 240 g/L (Admire 240, Admire SPT)

Imidacloprid formulated as a suspension concentrate - 240 g/L (Alias 240 SC, Grapple)

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Potato	Colorado potato beetle, aphids, potato leafhopper, potato flea beetle (soil application - suppression only)

Application:

Soil application: (Admire 240 / Alias 240 SC / Grapple) Apply as a narrow band in-furrow. For best results, direct spray on the seed pieces in the furrow. Scout potato fields frequently, especially during warmer part of growing season. If pest populations exceed economic thresholds apply a recommended foliar insecticide with a different mode of action than Admire or Alias.

Seed piece treatment: (Admire SPT / Admire 240 / Alias 240 SC) Refer to Imidacloprid based insecticide potato seed treatments section.

Foliar application: (Admire 240 / Alias 240 SC / Grapple) Apply only if insect populations exceed recommended economic thresholds. For optimum control, good coverage of the foliage is needed. A maximum of 2 foliar applications may be made per crop per season. Scout fields and retreat if needed. For aphids, two applications at least seven days apart may be required to achieve control. Do not make a foliar application of Admire or Alias following a soil or seed treatment of the product in the same crop. Allow at least 7 days after the last application and before harvesting the crop.

How it Works:

Imidacloprid is a chloronicotinyl, systemic (within the plant) insecticide that works by contact or ingestion.

Restrictions:

Do not apply more than once per season as a soil application. Do not follow a soil application with a foliar application.

Re-cropping: Acceptable plant-back intervals for: cereal grains (wheat, barley, oats) - minimum 30 days; peas and beans - 9 months; all other food and feed crops - 12 months; green manure and other cover crops can be grown without plant-back intervals but cannot be grazed or harvested for food or feed.

Do not apply in fields where Admire or Alias have been used during the previous season.

Do not apply product or plant treated seed pieces within 15 metres of well-heads or aquatic systems, including marshes, ponds, ditches, streams, lakes, etc.

For application with air-blast equipment, do not apply within 40 metres of well-heads or aquatic systems.

Precautions:

Do not re-enter treated areas for 24 hours after foliar application.

Storage: Do not store in or around the home. Store unused product in a cool, ventilated, dry, locked area and avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food and feed.

Do not use treated seed pieces for food, feed or fodder.

Imidacloprid is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds.

Highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates and birds.

If this product is to be applied to a product destined for export to the United States, contact 1-866-375-4648 or www.croplife.ca.

Hazard Rating:

 Caution – Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Imidan

Insecticide Group - 1B

(Refer to page 366)

Company:

United Agri Products (PCP# 23006)

Formulation:

50% phosmet formulated as a wettable powder in water soluble sachets.

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Alfalfa	Alfalfa weevil, alfalfa blotch leafminer
Potato	Colorado potato beetle, potato flea beetle, potato leafhopper, potato aphid

Application:

Apply by ground only.

Imidan 50-WP instapak is packaged in water soluble sachets that are to be dropped into the spray tank unopened. Do not use in low-volume, gear-type spray equipment.

How it Works:

Imidan is an organophosphate insecticide.

Restrictions:

Storage: Keep sachets dry and do not allow sachets to contact any moist surface prior to adding to spray tank. Keep water soluble sachets in the protective container and store in a cool, dry place. Do not store at temperatures above 40°C.

Precautions:

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Wear protective clothing, including rubber gloves and goggles, during mixing, loading and spraying.

Imidan is toxic to fish and bees. Keep away from any body of water.

Hazard Rating:



Danger - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Lambda-cyhalothrin

Insecticide Group - 3

(Refer to page 366)

Company:

Syngenta Crop Protection. (Matador - PCP#24984)
MANA Canada (Silencer 120 EC -PCP# 29052)

Formulations:

120g/L lambda-cyhalothrin formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate Container size - 4 x 3.78 L.

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Potatoes	Colorado potato beetle, European corn borer, Lygus bugs, potato flea beetle, potato leafhopper, tuber flea beetle, armyworm (Matador only)
Canola, mustard	Crucifer flea beetle, grasshoppers, Lygus bug, cabbage seedpod weevil (adults), cabbage looper, diamond-back moth larvae, imported cabbageworm, bertha armyworm
Sunflower	Sunflower beetle
Wheat, barley, oats	Grasshoppers, armyworm (Matador only)
Alfalfa, unimproved pasture	Grasshoppers
Summerfallow (Matador only)	Grasshoppers
Flax	Grasshoppers
Alfalfa Matador - Ground or Air Silencer - Ground only	Alfalfa weevil, Lygus bugs, pea aphid, potato leafhopper

CROP	INSECT
Corn	European corn borer, corn earworm, cutworms, fall armyworm, armyworm, (Matador only),
Beans	Cutworms, corn borer, potato leafhopper, Lygus bugs
Chickpeas	Grasshoppers, potato leafhopper, cutworms
Favabeans (broad beans)	Lygus bugs, potato leafhopper, pea aphid
Lentils	Cutworms, grasshoppers, Lygus bugs, pea aphids, potato leafhopper
Peas	Cutworms, grasshoppers, pea aphids, pea leaf weevil (Matador only)
Soybeans	Cutworms, grasshoppers, Lygus bugs, soybean aphids
Timothy	Grasshoppers (Matador only)

Application:

Aerial:

Matador: *Canola, mustard, sunflower, flax, alfalfa, unimproved pasture, summerfallow* - Do not make more than 1 application at the 33.2 ml/ac rate per year.

Corn, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, soybean, dry edible bean, pea, chickpea, lentil, favabean - Do not make more than 2 applications at the 33.2 ml/ac rate per year.

Silencer: *Canola, mustard, sunflower, flax, alfalfa (grasshoppers), unimproved pasture* - Do not make more than 1 application at the 33.2 ml/ac rate per year.

Corn, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes - Do not make more than 2 applications of the 33.2 ml per acre rate per year. Some tank mix combinations can not be applied by air.

Ground: (Matador or /Silencer unless otherwise noted) *Canola, mustard, sunflower, flax, alfalfa, unimproved pasture, summerfallow (Matador only), corn, wheat, barley, oats* - Do not make more than 3 applications per year at the 33.2 ml/ac rate.

Potatoes - Do not make more than 3 applications per year at the 33.2 ml/ac rate. Do not make more than 2 applications per year if using the 50 ml/ac rate. **Do not exceed 100 ml/acre of lambda-cyhalothrin per year.**

Beans, chickpeas, favabeans, lentils, peas, soybeans - Do not make more than 3 applications per year. Do not graze or harvest treated forage straw or hay for livestock feed.

Timing:

For potato insects, timing of application should be based on the presence of vulnerable pest developmental stages and significant populations as determined by local monitoring.

For sunflower beetles, use the high rate to control adults.

For flea beetles, to prevent migration of overwintering adults throughout the field, spray a 15 m strip around the field at the first sign of flea beetle feeding.

For grasshoppers, apply the low rate when grasshoppers are up to the 3rd nymphal stage (up to 1 cm in length) or when insect numbers are low. Apply the high rate when insects are larger, up to but not including, winged adults or when insect numbers are high.

For corn borer control apply Matador before the larva bores into the plant stalk or pods

How it Works:

Lambda-cyhalothrin is a synthetic pyrethroid insecticide. It is a fast acting stomach and contact insecticide effective against a broad spectrum of foliar pests. It has no fumigant or systemic activity.

Effects of Weather:

For best results, apply Lambda-cyhalothrin during the early morning before temperatures rise, and during the evening, past the heat of the day.

Tank Mixes:

Herbicides:

Horizon (Ground only)

Achieve (Ground only)

Fungicides:

Tilt (See label for ground or aerial application)

Quadris (Matador only) (Ground only)

Quilt (Matador only) (Ground only)

Restrictions:

Grazing: Do not graze or feed lactating dairy animals on treated green cereal forage or treated pasture. Do not apply within 14 days of livestock foraging.

Storage: Store above 0 degrees C. Storage below 0 degrees C will not impair the effectiveness of Lambda-cyhalothrin. However, following such storage, agitate well before use.

Others: Allow a 7-day interval between applications. Do not apply within 15m of productive fisheries, water or waterfowl habitat.

Precautions:

Lambda-cyhalothrin has potential for skin and eye irritation. Avoid splashing in eyes or on skin, particularly the face. If hands are contaminated, wash with soap and water before touching other areas of skin. This product is very toxic to bees. Avoid spraying when bees are foraging. Spray deposits should be dry before bees commence foraging in treated crops.

Hazard Rating:



Danger - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Lannate

Insecticide Group - 1A

(Refer to page 366)

Company:

E.I. duPont Canada (PCP# 10868)

Formulations:

90% methomyl formulated as a water soluble powder.
Container size: 24 x 225 gram water soluble bags.

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Canola	Alfalfa looper, bertha armyworm, clover cutworm, beet webworm
Flax	Bertha armyworm
Peas	Alfalfa looper, pea aphid
Wheat, oats, barley	Armyworm, thrips
Potato	Aphids, leafhoppers, flea beetles, variegated cutworm

Application:

May be applied to canola, flax and cereals by air or ground equipment. Ground applications only to peas and potatoes. Apply when insects exceed threshold levels using sufficient water for good coverage.

Use higher rates for mature insects, dense canopy or when infestations are heavy. Early morning or late evening sprays are recommended.

When applied by air, pilot should not assist in mixing and loading operations. Apply a minimum of 22.5 L of water per ha (9.1 L/acre) for aerial application.

How it Works:

Lannate is a carbamate insecticide that works by contact and ingestion and has some systemic action. Rapidly degraded in green, growing plants; short term residual. Rapid knockdown.

Restrictions:

Storage: Do not store below 0°C. Store in original container away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed.

Others: Sprays or drift must not contact workers, other persons or animals. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Precautions:

Lannate is of high acute mammalian toxicity. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Poisonous if inhaled. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Toxic to fish, birds and other wildlife. Keep out of any body of water. Do not apply where run-off is likely to occur. Do not allow to drift from treated areas. Highly toxic to bees exposed to direct application. Do not apply to areas being visited by bees. Time applications to coincide with minimum bee activity.

When mixing, loading or applying Lannate, wear protective clothing, goggles and an approved respirator. Wear clean clothes daily. Wash thoroughly after handling or applying.

First Aid:

If swallowed, drink 1 to 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately. If inhaled, remove from exposure. If patient is not breathing, begin artificial respiration immediately. In case of contact, wash skin with plenty of soap and water. If in eyes, flush with water for 15 minutes. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Atropine sulphate is an antidote.

Hazard Rating:



Danger - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Malathion

Insecticide Group - 1B

(Refer to page 366)

Company:

United Agri Products (Malathion 500E - PCP# 4709)
IPCO (Malathion 500-PCP# 5821)

Different companies produce malathion. Note differences in label registrations and recommendations. Check your label for more information.

Formulations:

500 g/L malathion formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate.

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP OR STRUCTURE	INSECT
Alfalfa	Grasshopper, aphid, lygus bug, alfalfa weevil larvae, leafhoppers, alfalfa blotch leafminer, spider mites
Clover (500E only)	Aphids, grasshoppers, leafhoppers, spider mites
Canola, mustard	Flea beetle, diamondback moth, grasshopper
Wheat, barley, oats, rye	Grasshopper, aphid, armyworm, cereal leaf beetle
Potatoes	Colorado potato beetle, leafhopper, aphid, spider mites
Canaryseed (for seed) (500E only)	Aphids
Sweet clover	Sweet clover weevil
Flax, lentils, hay, pasture	Grasshopper
Corn (grain, forage)	Earworms, European corn borers
Beans, peas	Aphids, leafhoppers, spider mites
Empty bin spray (grain bins, grain elevators, grain box cars, flour mills)	Confused flour beetles, flat grain beetles, granary weevils, grain mites, Indian meal moths, lesser grain borers, red flour beetle, rice weevils, rusty grain beetles, saw-toothed grain beetles

Application:

May be applied by air or ground equipment. Apply when insect numbers exceed economic threshold levels using sufficient water for good coverage. Use higher rates for heavy infestations, dense canopy or mature stages of insects.

How it Works:

Malathion is a non-systemic, contact, organophosphate insecticide and acaricide of brief to moderate persistence. Generally non-phytotoxic.

Effects of Weather:

For best results apply when daytime temperatures are above 20°C.

Restrictions:

Grazing: When spraying forages and pastures, cattle should be removed and returned after spraying.

Storage: Do not store near food or feed. Store in a cool dry place but not below -10°C. Protect from heat.

Others: Maximum of 2 applications per season. Do not apply to any plant in bloom. Apply to crops when bees are absent from field. Avoid contact with automobile paint and wash immediately if exposure occurs.

Precautions:

Malathion has a low acute mammalian toxicity. Highly toxic to bees and fish. Wear protective clothing to reduce skin and eye exposure.

Hazard Rating:

Malathion 500E:



Caution - Poison

Malathion 500:



Warning - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Monitor

Insecticide Group - 1B

(Refer to page 366)

Company:

Bayer CropScience, United Agri Products (PCP# 12287)

Formulations:

480 g/L methamidophos formulated as a liquid. Container size - 10 L pail.

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Canola	Bertha armyworm, grasshoppers
Potato	Colorado potato beetle, potato flea beetle, potato leafhopper, aphids

Application:

May be applied by air or ground equipment. Apply when insect numbers exceed economic threshold levels using sufficient water for good coverage. Use higher rates for mature stages of insects, dense canopy or heavy infestations.

How it Works:

A broad spectrum organophosphorous insecticide and acaricide which works by contact and systemic action. Contact effectiveness may persist for 7 to 21 days.

Restrictions:

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place but not below -10°C. Do not store near food or feed. Protect from heat.

Others: Only 2 applications per season may be made on canola for Bertha armyworm and grasshoppers. Highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on crops. Avoid use during flowering and pollination periods. Do not contaminate any bodies of water.

Precautions:

Monitor is of high acute mammalian toxicity and is extremely toxic to fish, wildlife and bees. Poisonous if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Rapidly absorbed through skin. Wear an approved respirator, natural rubber gloves, protective clothing and goggles. Wash hands, arms and face with soap and water after handling and applying. Wash all contaminated clothing with soap and hot water before re-use. Keep unprotected persons out of operating or spray areas or where drift could occur.

Do not re-enter treated areas until drifting insecticide and volatile residues have dissipated. Do not store or transport with feed or food.

Hazard Rating:



Danger - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Movento 240 SC

Insecticide Group – 23

(Refer to page 366)

Company:

Bayer Crop Science (PCP# 28953)

Formulations:

Spirotetramat formulated as a suspension concentrate - 240 g/L

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Potato	Aphids

Application:

Ground application only. Do not apply by air. Apply in adequate water for uniform coverage, a minimum of 120 L/ac. If needed repeat application with a minimum of 7 to 10 day interval. Do not exceed a maximum of 292 mL / acre per season.

For best results apply when insect populations begin to build and before a damaging population becomes established. Select the appropriate rate depending on the development stage of the insect and level of infestation.

How it Works:

Movento is a systemic, tetramic acid insecticide. Following application to plant foliage Movento moves through phloem and xylem to all plant tissues including new shoot, leaf and root growth. Mode of action is primarily by ingestion by immature insect life stages.

Restrictions:

Do not apply this product directly to freshwater habitats (such as lakes, rivers, sloughs, ponds, creeks, marshes, streams, reservoirs and wetlands). Do not apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application when winds are gusty. Do not apply droplets smaller than American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) fine classification. Boom height must be 60 cm or less above ground.

Buffer Zones:

Rainfastness:

Re-Entry: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas for a period of 12 hours.

Re-cropping: A plant back interval of 30 days is required for all crops not on the label.

Aerial Application: Do not apply by air.

Precautions:

Movento is toxic to bees through direct contamination of pollen and nectar. Do not apply this product during crop flowering period or when flowering weeds are present in the field.

Hazard Rating:



Caution - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Nolo Bait

Company:

M&R Durango, Inc. (PCP# 29197)

Formulations:

Wheat bran coated with spores of the protozoan *Nosema locustae*.

Minimum of 2.2x10⁶ spores of *Nosema (Paranosema) locustae*
Canning per gram.

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Crop and Rangeland	Grasshoppers

Rates:

Apply at a minimum rate of 0.45 kg per acre.

Consumption of a higher number of spores per grasshopper will increase product efficacy and decrease the amount of time required to kill grasshoppers. Where greater efficacy or faster population reduction is required, this may be achieved through multiple applications or a higher application rate to increase the amount of bait available to each grasshopper.

Application:

For best results, apply when most grasshoppers are in the 3rd instar (12 to 19 mm long).

Apply by hand, seed spreader, turbine spreader or airplane. Concentrate the application in areas of heaviest grasshopper infestation.

Insecticide Group – Biological Insecticide (Refer to page 366)

How it Works:

Nolo Bait must be consumed by the target insect to be effective. It infects the fat bodies of most species of grasshoppers and some crickets. Infection and sickness of the grasshopper begins upon ingestion of the bait by the grasshopper. As the *Nosema locustae* population increases inside the grasshopper it becomes lethargic, reduces its feeding and has lowered reproductive capacity. Grasshopper death will begin in 3-6 weeks. The pathogen may remain in the grasshopper population for several years following treatment.

Restrictions:

Pre-Harvest interval: 0

Storage: Store product in original container in a cool, dry location (preferably at or below 20°C). Use within 13 weeks from the date of manufacture.

Precautions:

May cause sensitization. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

Do not contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Potential sensitizer
Wheat allergen

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Orthene

Insecticide Group - 1B

(Refer to page 366)

Company:

Distributed by United Agri Products (PCP#14225)

Formulation:

75% acephate as a water soluble powder. Container size-case of 12 x 1.5 kg

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Potato	Green peach aphid, potato aphid, potato flea beetle, potato leafhopper, tarnished plant bug

Pre-harvest Interval

Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

Application:

Apply with conventional ground equipment only. Do not apply by air.

Apply only when insects exceed economic thresholds.

Use higher rate only for heavy infestations.

How it Works:

Acephate is an organophosphate systemic insecticide that works through contact and as a stomach poison.

Effects of Weather:

Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 48 hours after application. Treatment areas should not be irrigated for at least 48 hours after application.

Restrictions:

Storage: Store in cool, dry place, in the original container away from food or feed. Protect from excessive heat.

Environment: Orthene has the potential to leach through soils to ground water. It is recommended that Orthene is not used on coarse textured soils or in areas where the water table may be high.

Do not feed foliage to livestock or allow animals to graze on treated areas.

Do not make more than 4 applications per season.

Others: Orthene is not registered in the United States. Therefore Orthene should not be used on any produce destined for markets in the United States.

Precautions:

Orthene is toxic to birds and mammals.

Orthene is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply where runoff or drift is likely to occur.

Orthene is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are foraging in the treatment area. Beekeepers should be warned to protect bees from treated areas for one week after treatment.

First Aid:

If swallowed, induce vomiting and obtain medical attention or call a poison control centre immediately. In case of contact with skin, wash with soap and water. If in eyes, flush with water. See a physician if eye irritation persists. Atropine is an antidote.

Hazard Rating:

 Caution - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Permethrin

Insecticide Group – 3

(Refer to page 366)

Company:

United Agri Products (Pounce - PCP#16688)

United Phosphorous (Perm-UP – PCP#28877)

Formulations:

384 g/L permethrin formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate. Container size – 1 L (12 x 1L).

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Cereals, corn, flax, lentil, pea, potato, sunflowers	Cutworms
Canola, rapeseed	Cutworms, crucifer flea beetle
Potato	Colorado potato beetle, potato flea beetle, potato leafhopper, tarnished plant bug, variegated cutworm

Application:

Permethrin may be applied by ground or air. Apply when insects exceed economic threshold numbers and use sufficient water for good coverage. Use higher rates for heavy infestations, adult insects and dense foliage. For cutworm control application should be made under warm, moist conditions in the evening or at night. Use high rates if larvae are near maturity or soil conditions are dry. Do not disturb soil surface for five days after treatment.

How it Works:

Permethrin is a synthetic pyrethroid insecticide. It is a stomach and contact insecticide with no systemic or fumigant effects.

Restrictions:

Grazing: Cover crops or crops treated with Permethrin should not be used as a green feed for animals.

Storage: Store above 0°C.

Others: Observe a 16 yard (15 m) setback distance for ground and 110 yard (100 m) setback distance by air near water bodies or other sensitive areas.

Precautions:

Permethrin is of low acute mammalian toxicity. Both are very toxic to bees and fish. Do not contaminate ponds, lakes or streams while filling sprayer or spraying. Avoid spraying when bees are foraging.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Rimon 10 EC

Insecticide Group - 15

(Refer to page 366)

Company:

Chemtura (PCP# 28515)

Formulations:

10% novaluron formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Potato	Colorado potato beetle, European corn borer

Application:

For ground application only.

A minimum spray volume of 40 litres per acre should be used with ground sprayer equipment. Higher water volumes will provide better coverage and product performance.

Use hollow cone, disc-core hollow cone or twin jet nozzles suitable for Insecticide spraying. Drop nozzles may be required to obtain uniform coverage against certain insect pests that develop down in the canopy. Use higher application rates and spray volumes for higher insect pressure.

Colorado potato beetle - Application should be made when the majority of the population is at egg hatch to the second instar of larval development.

European corn borer - Scout for European corn borer to monitor egg-laying and egg hatch to determine timing of application. The first application should be made just prior to egg hatch.

Re-application on a 10 to 14 day interval will be required to protect new growth or if monitoring indicates that it is necessary to keep pest populations below economic thresholds.

How it Works:

Rimon 10 EC is an insect growth regulator that must be absorbed by eggs or ingested by insect larvae to be fully effective. The primary mode of action is by disrupting

cuticle formation and deposition occurring when insects change from one developmental stage to another, resulting in death at molting. Due to this mode of action Rimon 10EC does not have any effect on adult stages of insects that have completed larval development.

Restrictions:

Do not make more than 2 applications per year per crop per season.

Do not apply more than 656 ml of Rimon 10 EC per acre per season.

Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (pre-harvest interval).

Precautions:

Do not re-enter treated areas for a period of 12 hours after application.

Rimon 10 EC is toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not apply Rimon 10 EC directly to water or to areas where surface water is present. An untreated buffer zone between the last spray swath and the edge of aquatic systems (such as rivers, streams, lakes, and other water bodies) must be established. Refer to label for specific buffer zone requirements.

Rimon 10 EC is toxic to beneficial insects (e.g. predatory mites, parasitic wasps). Minimize spray drift in habitats next to the application site (e.g. hedgerows and woodlands) to reduce harmful effects on beneficial insects.

May cause substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Do not get on eyes or clothing.

Rimon 10 EC may be toxic to bee colonies exposed to direct treatment, drift or residues on flowering crops or weeds. Avoid applying this product to flowering crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

Storage: To prevent contamination, store this product away from food or feed.

If this product is to be applied to a product destined for export to the United States, information on acceptable residue levels are available at www.croplife.ca

Hazard Rating:

Very low toxicity.

Sevin XLR

Insecticide Group - 1A
(Refer to page 366)

Company:

Bayer CropScience
Sevin XLR (PCP# 19531)

Formulation:

Sevin XLR 480 g/L carbaryl formulated as a liquid suspension

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Canola	Flea beetle
Alfalfa, clover	Grasshoppers, blister beetle, leafhoppers, alfalfa caterpillar, armyworm
Barley, oats, rye,	True armyworm, grasshopper
Ditchbanks, field borders, forage grasses, headlands, pastures, rangelands, rights-of-way, wastelands	Grasshoppers
Corn	European corn borer, corn earworm, fall armyworm, grasshoppers
Potato	Colorado potato beetle, flea beetle, leafhopper, European corn borer, climbing cutworms
Beans	Leafhoppers, lygus bugs, climbing cutworms

Application:

May be applied by air or ground equipment. Apply when insect numbers exceed economic threshold levels and use sufficient water for good coverage. Use lower rates on young plants and early stages of insects and higher rates on mature plants and advanced stages of insects, or mature insects.

Sevin XLR applications are more resistant to wash-off when applied as a concentrated suspension. To ensure wash-off resistance is retained, apply dilutions of 1 part Sevin XLR to no greater than 39 parts water. For example, if applying 1 L/ac of Sevin XLR do not exceed 40 L/ac total application volume. Applications should be made to dry foliage to maximize wash-off resistance.

How it Works:

Sevin is a carbamate insecticide that works by contact (approx. 20%) and ingestion (approx. 80%). Moderate to rapid in speed of action with short to moderate residual activity (2 to 4 weeks).

Restrictions:

Storage: Do not store in areas where temperatures frequently exceed 38°C. Store in original container in a cool dry area out of reach of children and animals and away from food and feed.

Grazing: Remove cattle from area when spraying. Crops may be grazed or harvested for feed: Dairy animals- 48 hours after treatment; Meat animals- 24 hours after treatment.

Precautions:

Sevin is of moderate acute mammalian toxicity. This product is highly toxic to honeybees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear long-sleeve work clothing and change to clean clothing daily. Wash hands and face after handling. Avoid contamination of food, feed, water supplies, streams and ponds.

Hazard Rating:



Warning - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Success 480 SC

Insecticide Group – 5
(Refer to page 366)

Company:

Dow AgroSciences (PCP# 26835)

Formulation:

480 g/L spinosad formulated as a suspension concentrate
Container size-1L jug

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Potato	Colorado potato beetle larvae and European corn borer larvae

Application:

Apply Success 480 SC as a foliar spray by ground only. Do not apply by air. Apply when scouting indicates the target pest species have reached economic threshold levels. For Colorado potato beetle, target eggs at hatch or small larvae. For control of European corn borer, time the application to coincide with peak egg hatch. Use higher application rate for higher pest pressure or when extended egg hatch is anticipated. If pest populations persist, a repeat application 7 to 10 days after the initial application may be necessary.

How it Works:

Success 480 SC is in the spinosyn class of insecticides. It is a contact and stomach insecticide. It is derived from the fermentation of *Saccharopolyspora spinosa*.

Effects of Weather:

This product has the potential for run-off. Do not spray immediately after a rainfall or if rain is forecast within 48 hours after application.

Restrictions:

Storage: Avoid freezing. Do not store or ship with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

Others:

Potatoes- Do not apply more than a maximum seasonal rate of 100 ml/acre.
Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

Precautions:

Success 480 SC is highly toxic to honey bees exposed to direct spray. Avoid spraying on crops in bloom or other vegetation when bees are actively foraging. This product is toxic to other beneficial parasites and predators. Do not contaminate aquatic habitats such as ponds, lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands during application or when rinsing equipment and containers. A buffer zone of 2 metres (early season) or 1 metre (late season) is required between downwind edge of spray boom and sensitive aquatic habitats. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas for a period of 4 hours after application.

Hazard Rating:



Caution – Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Thimet 15G

Insecticide Group - 1B

(Refer to page 366)

Company:

Amvac Chemical Corporation (PCP# 10532)

Formulations:

15% phorate formulated as a granular.
Container size- 20 kg bag.

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Potato	Reduction of wireworm damage.

Application:

Ground application at seeding time: Distribute granules evenly in furrow or granules may be banded on each side of the row at planting time. Use low rate for sandy or light soils and high rate for silt or heavy soils. For use only in hoppers equipped for Lock 'N Load containers to maintain a closed system.

How it Works:

An organophosphate insecticide that works as a systemic poison, with effective initial residual activity on soil and foliar insects.

Restrictions:

Storage: Do not store in or around the home. Store away from food or feed. Store open bags in labeled sealed drums or heavy plastic bags.

Others: Do not use in muck soils. Do not apply later than at planting time. Will provide reduction of wireworm damage.

Precautions:

Thimet is of high acute mammalian toxicity and is highly toxic to fish, birds and other animals. Do not allow product to contact eyes and skin. Poisonous by skin contact, inhalation or swallowing. Repeated inhalation or skin contact with Thimet 15G, other organophosphorus or carbamate insecticides may, without symptoms, progressively increase susceptibility to poisoning. Wear freshly-laundered, long-sleeved work clothing daily. Use rubber gloves when transferring from package to equipment. Sleeve cuffs should be worn over gloves to prevent granules from falling into the gloves. Rubber gloves should be washed with soap and water after each use. Destroy and replace gloves frequently. In case of contact, immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. While emptying bags into equipment, pour downwind and allow as little free fall as possible. The use of a dust mask is recommended.

Hazard Rating:



Danger - Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Vydate L

Insecticide Group – 1A
(Refer to page 366)

Company:

E.I. duPont Canada (PCP# 17995)

Formulation:

240 g/L oxamyl

Container size – 10 L jugs

Insects Controlled and Registered Crops:

CROP	INSECT
Potato	Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles, aphids, potato leafhopper, Lygus bugs

Application:

Apply Vydate as a foliar spray by ground only. Apply sufficient volume of spray solution to thoroughly wet foliage. Make application when insects appear at economic levels. Repeat weekly as required. Use higher rate for severe infestations or if aphids are the primary pest species.

Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

Do not apply directly to water. Do not apply where run-off is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favour drift to untreated areas and when wind speed exceeds 10 km/hr.

How it Works:

Vydate is a carbamate insecticide that works by contact and ingestion.

Vydate will not control Colorado potato beetles resistant to other carbamate insecticides.

Restrictions:

Storage: Avoid freezing. Do not store or transport with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

Precautions:

Vydate is toxic to fish, birds and other wildlife.

Vydate is toxic to honey bees exposed to direct spray and should not be used when bees are active in the treatment area. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.

Hazard Rating:



Danger – Poison

For an explanation of the symbols used here see page 10.

Notes

Notes

2009 Forage Crops Chart – Recommended Herbicides

[illegible]

Poison Hazard
See Safe Use of Herbicides, Fungicides and Insecticides Section in 2009 Guide to Crop Protection



Danger



Discussion



Caution

— No warning symbol required

VOLUNTEER CROPS

	Hawk's beard, Narrow-leaved	Hemp-nettle	Knotted, Prostrate	Kochia	Lamb's-quarters	Lettuce, Prickly	Mustard, Ball	Mustard, Dog	Mustard, Hare's-ear	Mustard, Indian	Mustard, Tumble	Mustard, Wild	Mustard, Wormseed	Pigweed, Prostrate	Pigweed, Redroot	Pigweed, Russian	Plantain, Common	Purslane	Radish, Wild	Ragweed, Common	Ragweed, False	Ragweed, Giant	Russian Thistle	Scintless Chamomile	Shepherd's Purse	Smartweed, Lady's Thumb	Sow Thistle (Annual)	Sow Thistle (Perennial)	Stinkweed	Sunflower, Prairie/Annual	Sweet Clover, White	Thistle, Canada	Cereal Grains (Wheat, Barley)	Cereal Grains (Oats)	Flax	Canola	Alsike Clover		
•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	□	□	•	□		□						
•					•												•					•			•	•	•	□	•										
		•		•	•		•					•		•	•									•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•				•		
				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	□						•	•	•			
				•	•							•		•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	□	•	•				□					
				•	•		•					•	•	•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	□	•	•				□	•	•			
•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	□			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	□	□	•				□	•	•			
		•	•	•	•		•					•	•	•	•	•							•	•	•	•	•	□	□	•				□					

NOTES: CROPS

1. Underseeded only.
2. For seed production only.
3. Seedlings for seed production only.
Established for seed or forage.
4. Do not graze or harvest for livestock in the year of treatment.
5. Use MCPA sodium salt on seedling forages only when underseeded to flax, oats, wheat or barley. Do not use on Flemish varieties of alfalfa.
6. For use as a spot treatment only to control red bartsia.
7. Apply the fall prior to seeding.
8. Not all products registered for crops and weeds indicated. Check product labels.
9. For forage production only.
10. Check recommendations for varietal restrictions.
11. CLEARFIELD varieties only.
12. Liquid formulations in spring only.
13. Advance 10G, Bonanza 10G, Treflan E.C. (spring only).
14. Treflan E.C. in spring only.
15. Seed production only. Apply to seedling stands that will be in production for three years after application and established stands that will be in production for 2 years after application.
16. May not include solin. Check product label for restrictions.
17. Grasses may show injury in year of application.

LEGEND: WEEDS

- Controlled by rates recommended for crops. Where more than one brand is recommended, the weed may not appear on all labels.
- Top growth suppression only.
- S Suppression.
- a Will not control CLEARFIELD varieties.
- b Do not use the quackgrass rate in seedling sweet clover or seedling alsike clover.
- d Controlled by MCPAK only.
- f Controls redroot pigweed only when a cereal cover crop is used.
- g Spring seedlings only.
- h Controlled only when growing rapidly.

STAGES OF BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL LEAF DEVELOPMENT



1 TRIFOLIATE



2 TRIFOLIATE



3 TRIFOLIATE

STAGES OF ALFALFA, RED CLOVER AND ALSIKE CLOVER LEAF DEVELOPMENT



UNIFOLIATE



1 TRIFOLIATE



2 TRIFOLIATE



3 TRIFOLIATE

For information on pasture weed control, consult the "Weed Control in Pastures and Hayfields" table in the *2009 Guide to Crop Protection*.

The tank mixes given on the product pages in the guide are limited to those listed on that product's label. The following chart is designed to allow the user to find all tank mix options available for a product.

To find additional mixes that may be recommended by other products, find the product of interest in the top listing. Hits in that column will either be common recommendations or exclusive recommendations.

	Flips	2-4-D	2-4-DB	Assault	Achieve 800G	Achieve 800G	Achieve 800G	Ally
2-4-D								
2-4-DB								
Assault								
Achieve 800G								
Achieve 800G								
Achieve 800G								
Ally								

Registered only with Achieve and Assault

Registered by both Ally and 2-4-D

[illegible]

X Mix is recommended by both products.

© Mix is recommended by the product on the left of the chart only.

Continued on reverse side

* Not all mixes registered with all products. See product page for details.
X Mix is recommended by both products.
C Mix is recommended by the product on the left of the chart only.

© Mix is recommended by the product on the left of the chart only.

Weatheradio Canada

Weatheradio is a network of radio stations operated by the weather service of Environment Canada which transmits weather information continuously over VHF-FM radio. The service operates 24 hours each day, seven days a week, providing up-to-the minute weather forecasts and reports detailed to each broadcast area.

Weatheradio is transmitted from nine locations in Saskatchewan:

- Estevan, Prince Albert, Stranraer, Regina Beach, Lanigan and Waseca on frequency 162.400;
- Regina, Swift Current, Yorkton and Saskatoon at 162.550; and
- North Battleford, Lake Diefenbaker (Elbow) and Broadview at 162.475.
- Medicine Hat at 162.550 can also be received west of Maple Creek.

The Pest Control Products (Saskatchewan) Act and Regulations related to that Act require that any person who applies a pesticide for commercial purposes must have a valid applicator's licence.

To be eligible for a licence, appropriate training is required from the Agriculture Division of The Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology (SIASST):

Phone: 1-800-goSIASST (467-4278)

Further details regarding licensing requirements can be obtained from the Crops Branch of Saskatchewan Agriculture.

Phone: (306) 787-4662

Meteorological Service of Canada

Weather One-on-One Service

(charge to phone) 1-900-565-5555
(charge to credit card) 1-888-292-2222

Weather Information

Broadview	(306) 696-2229
Estevan	(306) 634-2833
Hudson Bay	(306) 865-2721
Lanigan	(306) 365-3011
Lloydminster	(780) 875-7709
Medicine Hat, AB	(403) 526-0483
North Battleford	(306) 445-7000
Prince Albert	(306) 929-2114
Regina	(306) 780-5744
Saskatoon	(306) 975-4266
Swift Current	(306) 773-5599
Whitewood	(306) 735-2928
Yorkton	(306) 782-1511

Severe Weather Reporting and Weather Awareness
Call No Charge 1-800-239-0484

The **Prairie Crop Protection Planner**, a Windows-based computer program, is available to accompany this publication. The Planner will help you make quick, accurate decisions about chemical pest control options. Access to an IBM-compatible computer is required.

For the current pricing or further details on this software, contact the U-Learn Centre at the University of Saskatchewan:

Phone: (306) 966-5565

Fax: (306) 966-5567

Website: www.extension.usask.ca

Look for the link under non-credit agriculture courses.

Crop Protection Companies

Ag West Inc.
1-877-924-9378

Arysta LifeScience
www.arystalifescience.ca
1-866-761-9397

BASF
www.agsolutions.ca
1-877-371-2273

Bayer CropScience
www.bayercropscience.ca
1-888-283-6847

Chemtura
www.chemturacrop.com
1-800-350-1745

Cheminova
www.cheminova.com
1-888-316-6260

Degesch America Inc.
www.degeschamerica.com
1-800-330-2525

Dow AgroSciences
www.dowagro.ca
1-800-667-3852

E.I. DuPont Canada
www.dupont.ca/ag
1-800-667-3925

Engage Agro
www.engageagro.com
1-866-613-3336

Gowan Canada
www.gowanco.com
1-800-883-1844 ext.2

Great Northern Growers
www.gng.ag
1-866-727-5226

Hedley Technologies
www.hedleytech.com
1-888-476-4473

IPCO
www.ipco.ca
(204) 233-3461

MANA Canada
www.manainc.ca
(403) 988-9879

Monsanto
www.monsanto.ca
1-800-667-4944

Norac Concepts
www.noracconcepts.com
(613) 841-2907

Nufarm Agriculture
www.nufarm.ca
1-800-868-5444

Peacock Industries
www.grasshoppercontrol.com
(306) 225-4691

Syngenta Crop Protection
www.syngenta.ca
1-877-964-3682

United Agri Products (UAP)
www.uap.ca
1-800-561-5444

United Phosphorus Inc. (UPI)
www.upi-usa.com

Valent BioSciences
www.valent.com
1-800-898-2536

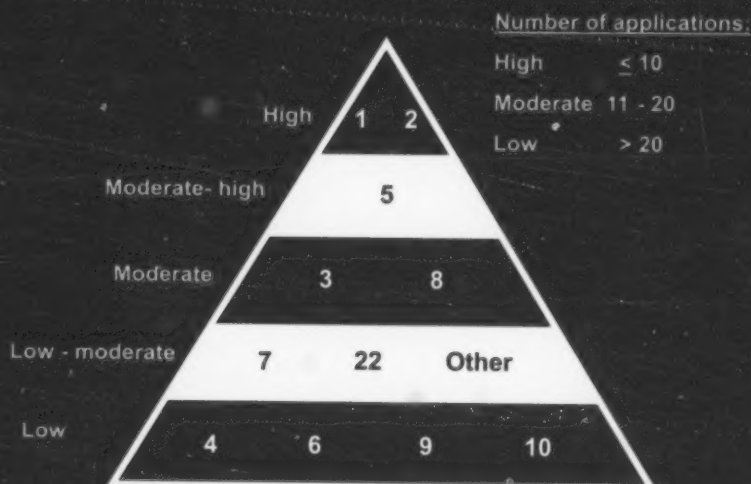
Viterra
www.viterra.com
(contact local retail)

HERBICIDE ROTATION - 2010

Resistance to a pesticide group will reduce the effectiveness of pesticides in that group over time. Rotation of herbicides and other pesticides is an important measure to delay the onset of resistance to any one pesticide group or mode-of-action.

By rotating herbicides, the risk of developing widespread resistance over a field drops. The illustration below gives a relative ranking of risk of resistance developing from repeated use. The top of the triangle indicates groups that may develop resistance quickly. Those at the bottom of the triangle have demonstrated a low risk of resistance developing over long-term use. Be aware that low risk does not mean no risk, since weeds have developed resistance to herbicides in these groups as well.

Herbicide Resistance Development Risk Based on Number of Applications



Rotation of Herbicides

OTHER GROUPS

Liberty (10), Amitrole (11), Authority (14), Blazer (14), Chateau (14)*, Reflex (14), Dual II Magnum (15), Frontier (15), Kerb (15), Primextra Magnum* (15), Casoron (20), Gramoxone (22), Reglone (22), Infinity (27), Velocity M3 (27)*

GROUP 9

(Grass & Broadleaf control)
 CleanStart*, Eclipse*, Glyphosate, PrePass*, Rustler*

GROUP 8 (Grass & Broadleaf control)

Avadex, Avenge, Eptam, Fortress*

GROUP 7 (Grass & Broadleaf control)

Linuron

GROUP 6

(Broadleaf Control)
 Basagran, bromoxynil, bromoxynil / 2,4-D ester*, bromoxynil / MCPA ester*, Infinity*, Laddok*, Unity*, Velocity M3 (27)*

GROUP 1 (Grass Control)

Axial, Broadband*, Clethodim, Clodinafop, Equinox, Fenoxaprop, Fusion, Poast Ultra, Quizalofop, Signal D*, Tralkoxydim, Venture

GROUP 2 (Grass & Broadleaf control)

Accent, Adrenalin*, Altitude FX*, Assert, Broadband*, Everest, Express Pro, Frontline*, Imazethapyr, Metsulfuron, Muster, Odyssey, Option, Pinnacle, Prism, PrePass*, Simplicity, Solo, Spectrum*, Stellar*, Thifensulfuron / tribenuron, Tribenuron, Triton C and K, Unity*, Velocity M3*

GROUP 3 (Grass & Broadleaf control)

Edge, Fortress*, Trifluralin

GROUP 4 (Broadleaf Control)

2,4-D, 2,4-DB, Adrenalin*, Altitude FX*, Attain, bromoxynil / 2,4-D ester*, bromoxynil / MCPA ester*, Curtail M, dicamba, dicamba / mecoprop / MCPA, dichlorprop / 2,4D, Dyvel, Dyvel DSP, Eclipse*, Express Pack*, Frontline, Lontrel, MCPA, MCPB / MCPA, mecoprop, Prestige, Pulsar, Rustler*, Shotgun*, Spectrun Stellar*, Triton C and K, Trophy, and mixes containing these active ingredients



GROUP 5

(Grass & Broadleaf control)
 Atrazine, Laddok*, Primextra Magnum*, Sencor, Shotgun*, Simazine, Velpar

* Some products contain more than one active ingredient and therefore may appear in more than one group.

SASKATCHEWAN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
 3085 Albert Street Regina, Saskatchewan CANADA S4S 0B1